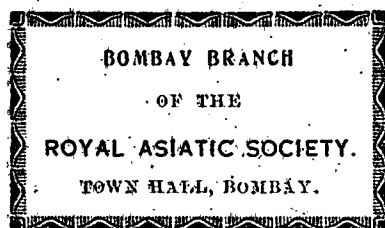




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A
DICTIONARY OF DATES

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS:

FOR

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UNIVERSAL REFERENCE;

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN ARTS,
SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND
THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC
INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By JOSEPH HAYDN.



ELEVENTH EDITION,

REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED,

By BENJAMIN VINCENT,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

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PREFACE.

IN 1855, when the printing of the SEVENTH EDITION of this Dictionary had commenced, Mr. Haydn became too unwell to continue his useful labours. At the urgent request of the publisher, Mr. Edward Moxon, I undertook to continue the work and correct the press. I soon perceived the excellence of the compiler's plan, but also became aware, that in the execution of the work there was need of considerable improvement; that numerous additions were required, that much superfluous matter might be omitted: in fact, that the whole work needed a thorough revision. With the view of rendering the book more worthy of its established reputation, I have devoted much time, thought, and labour,—particularly since 1857. The chronological tables have been revised and continued; important dates have been compared with recognised authorities; about a thousand new articles have been inserted, and a large number of others re-written; much Biographical, Geographical, Literary, and Scientific information has been supplied, as well as a Table of the Countries of the World, their Population, and Governments (p. viii); and the Index has been made more useful by the insertion of Dates relating to eminent persons of past and present time. To afford room for these additions, the size of the page has been enlarged, a great number of articles condensed, and unimportant matters either printed in small type or excluded.

In the preparation of this, the ELEVENTH EDITION, the varied labours of revision, continuation, and condensation, have unremittingly proceeded; very many new articles have been supplied; and the Index has been still further enlarged. My aim, throughout, has been to make the book, not a mere Dictionary of Dates, but a Dated Encyclopædia,—a digested summary of every department of the History of the World, brought down to the very eve of the publication of each edition. The latest Additions and Corrections will be found at the end of the volume.

B. VINCENT.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant.

He grounds his hope of the Public taking an interest in this work altogether upon its own intrinsic utility. Its articles are drawn principally from historians of the first rank, and the most authentic annalists; and the *DICTIONARY OF DATES* will, in almost every instance, save its possessor the trouble of turning over voluminous authors to refresh his memory, or to ascertain the date, order, and features of any particular occurrence.

The volume contains upwards of *FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARTICLES*, alphabetically arranged; and, from the selection of its materials, it must be important to every man in the British Empire, whether learned or unlearned, or whether connected with the professions or engaged in trade.

It would be difficult to name all the authors from whose works the Compiler of this volume has copiously extracted; but he may mention among the classics, Herodotus, Livy, Pliny, and Plutarch. He has chosen in general chronology, Petavius, Usher, Blair, Prideaux, and the Abbé Lenglet Dufresnoy. For the events embraced in foreign history, he has relied upon Henault, Voltaire, La Combe, Rollin, Melchior Adam, the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, and chief authors of their respective countries. On subjects of general literature, his authorities are Cave's *Historia Literaria*, Moreti, Bayle, Priestley, and others of equal repute. And English occurrences are drawn from Camden, Stow, Hall, Baker, Holinshed, Chamberlayne, Rapin, Hume, Gibbon, Goldsmith, &c. Besides these, the Compiler has freely used the various abridgments that have brought facts and dates more prominently forward; and he is largely indebted to

Chambers, Aspin, Beatson, Anderson, Beckmann, the *Cyclopædias*, *Annual Register*, *Statutes at Large*, and numerous other compilations. In almost every instance the authority is quoted for the extract made and date assigned, though inadvertence may have prevented, in some few cases, a due acknowledgment.

The leading events of every country, whether ancient or modern kingdoms, are to be found in the annals of each respectively, as in the cases, for instance, of GREECE, ROME, the EASTERN EMPIRE, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY. But, independently of this plan of reference, when any historical occurrence claims, from its importance, more specific mention, it is made in a separate article, according to alphabetical arrangement. Thus, in the annals of England, the dates are given of the foundation of our universities, the institution of honorary orders, and signature of *Magna Charta*; we find, in those annals, the periods of our civil wars, and remarkable eras in our history, set down as they have occurred; but if more ample information be necessary to the Reader, and if he desire to know more than the mere date of any fact or incident, the particulars are supplied under a distinct head. In the same way, the pages of *Battles* supply the date of each, in the order of time; yet in all instances where the battle has any relation to our own country, or is memorable or momentous, the chief features of it are stated in another part of the volume.

The Compiler persuades himself that the *DICTIONARY OF DATES* will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

[Died Jan. 17, 1856.]

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

(Compiled from the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1863.)

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION.	RULERS.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt-Bernburg, <i>Pop. in</i> Dec. 1861	57,811	Alexander, duke	March 2, 1805	March 24, 1834
Anhalt-Dessau-Coethen	124,013	Leopold, duke	Oct. 1, 1794.	Aug. 9, 1917.
Argentine Confederation	1,171,800	Bartolomeo Mitre, <i>president</i> .		Sept. 1861.
Austrian Empire	35,019,058	Francis-Joseph, <i>emperor</i> . . .	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848.
Baden	1,369,291	Frederick, <i>grand-duke</i>	Sept. 9, 1826	April 24, 1852.
Bavaria	4,689,837	Maximilian II., <i>king</i>	Nov. 28, 1811	March 21, 1848.
Belgium	4,731,957	Leopold I., <i>king</i>	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831.
Bolivia	1,387,352	José M. D' Acha, <i>president</i> . .		May, 1861.
Brazil	7,677,800	Pedro II., <i>emperor</i>	Dec. 2, 1825 .	April 7, 1831.
Bremen (free city)	98,575	A. Duckwitz, <i>burgomaster</i> . .		May 13, 1857.
Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel	282,389	William, <i>duke</i>	April 25, 1806*	April 25, 1831.
Chili	1,559,000	José J. Perez, <i>president</i> . . .		Sept. 7, 1861.
Chinese Empire	415,000,000	Ki-tsiang, <i>emperor</i>	April 5, 1855	Aug. 22, 1861.
Costa Rica	135,000	Dr. J. M. Monteleagre, <i>president</i>		April 7, 1860.
Denmark and colonies (estim.) . . .	2,780,090	Frederick VII., <i>king</i>	Oct. 6, 1808 .	Jan. 20, 1848.
Ecuador (estimated)	1,040,371	G. G. Moreno, <i>president</i> . . .		1861.
Egypt	5,125,000	Said Pacha, <i>viceroy</i>	April 20, 1808	July, 1854
France and colonies (estimated) . .	43,534,245	Napoleon III., <i>emperor</i> . . .		Dec. 2, 1852
Frankfort (free city)	83,380	Burgomaster		
Great Britain & colonies (estim.) .	223,820,099	Victoria, <i>queen</i>	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837.
Greece	1,096,810			
Guatemala	850,000	Raphael Carrera, <i>president</i> .		Oct. 19, 1832.
Hamburg (free city)	229,941	Burgomasters		
Hanover	1,888,070	George V., <i>king</i>	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851.
Hayti (St. Domingo)	560,000	Fabre Geffrard, <i>president</i> . .		Jan. 23, 1853.
Hesse-Cassel	738,454	Frederic-William I., <i>elector</i> . .	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847.
Hesse-Darmstadt	856,250	Louis III., <i>grand-duke</i>	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848.
Hesse-Homburg	26,817	Ferdinand, <i>landgrave</i>	April 26, 1783	Sept. 8, 1848.
Holland and colonies	21,740,366	William III., <i>king</i>	Feb. 19, 1817	March 17, 1849.
Honduras	350,000	<i>president</i>		
Italy	21,920,269	Victor-Emmanuel, <i>king</i> . . .	March 14, 1820	March 7, 1861.
Japan (estimated)	30 or 40	millions.		
Liechtenstein	7,150	John, <i>prince</i>	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858.
Lippe	108,513	Leopold, <i>prince</i>	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851.
Lübeck (free city)	48,482	Burgomasters		
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	548,439	Frederic Francois, <i>grand-duke</i> .	Feb. 28, 1823	March 7, 1842.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	99,700	Frederic William, <i>grand-duke</i> .	Oct. 17, 1819	Sept. 6, 1860.
Mexico (estimated)	7,858,600	Benito Juarez, <i>president</i> . . .		Feb. 11, 1858.
Monaco	1,200	Charles, <i>prince</i>	Dec. 8, 1818 .	June 20, 1856.
Montenegro (estimated)	125,000	Nicholas I., <i>prince</i>		Aug. 14, 1860.
Nassau	456,567	Adolphus, <i>duke</i>	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839.
New Granada	2,363,100	T. C. De Mosquera, <i>president</i> .		Sept. 20, 1861.
Nicaragua	300,000	T. Martinez, <i>president</i>		March 1, 1859.
Oldenburg	295,242	Peter, <i>grand-duke</i>	July 8, 1827 .	Feb. 27, 1833.
Panamá	2,223,837	S. De la Guardia, <i>governor</i> . .		Sept. 30, 1862.
Papal States	690,000	Pius IX., <i>pope</i>	May 13, 1792	June 16, 1846.
Paraguay	1,337,431	C. A. Lopez		March 17, 1857.
Persia	10,000,000	Nassir-ed-Deen, <i>shah</i>	1829	1848.
Peru	2,500,000	San Ramon, <i>president</i>		May, 1862.
Portugal and colonies	6,269,824	Louis I., <i>king</i>	Oct. 21, 1838	Nov. 11, 1861.
Prussia	18,500,446	William I., <i>king</i>	March 22, 1797	Jan. 2, 1861.
Reuss-Greiz	42,130	Henry XXII., <i>prince</i>	March 28, 1846	Nov. 8, 1859.
Reuss-Schleiz	33,360	Henry LXVII., <i>prince</i>	Oct. 20, 1789	June 19, 1854.
Roumania (Dan. Princp.) estimd. .	4,003,000	Alex. John I. (Cousa) <i>prince</i> .		Jan. 1859.
Russia, Poland, &c.	80,628,093	Alexander II., <i>czar</i>	April 29, 1818	March 2, 1855.
Sandwich Islands	69,800	Kamehaméha IV., <i>king</i>	Feb. 9, 1834 .	Dec. 15, 1854.
San Marino	8,000	Capitani reggenti		
San Salvador	600,000	G. Barrios, <i>president</i>		Feb. 1, 1860.
Saxony	2,226,240	John, <i>king</i>	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 9, 1854.
Saxe-Altenburg	137,162	Ernest, <i>duke</i>	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	159,431	Ernest II., <i>duke</i>	June 21, 1816	Sept. 2, 1844.
Saxe-Meiningen	172,341	Bernard, <i>duke</i>	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	273,352	Charles-Alexander, <i>grand-duke</i> .	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853.
Schaumburg-Lippe	30,774	Adolphus, <i>prince</i>	Aug. 1, 1817	Nov. 21, 1860.
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Dec. 1861	10,913	Günther, <i>prince</i>	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807.
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, 1861	985,000	Michael Mikosch	Sept. 24, 1801	Aug. 19, 1835.
Serbia	1854	Isabella II., <i>queen</i>		Sept. 26, 1860.
Spain and colonies	20,768,076	Charles XV., <i>king</i>	Oct. 10, 1830	Oct. 29, 1833.
Sweden and Norway (estimtd.) . .	5,474,452	Dr. A. Escher, <i>president</i> . . .	May 3, 1826 .	July 8, 1859.
Switzerland	2,510,494	Abdul-Aziz, <i>sultan</i>		July 7, 1862.
Turkish Empire (estimated)	36,600,000	B. F. Berro, <i>president</i>	Feb. 9, 1830 .	June 25, 1861.
Uruguay	240,965	A. Faez, <i>president</i>	Re-elected . . .	March 1, 1860.
Venezuela	1,865,500	George-Victor, <i>prince</i>		Sept. 1861.
Waldeck	55,604	William I	Jan. 14, 1831.	May 15, 1845.
Württemberg	1,720,708	Abraham Lincoln, <i>president</i> .	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816.
United States of America	22,537,583	Jefferson Davis, <i>president</i> . .	1809	March 4, 1861.
Southern Confederate States 1861	9,103,014		1808	Feb. 18, 1861.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

ABA

ABACUS, the capital of the Corinthian order in architecture, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C. *—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads or counters are strung, frequently used in infants' schools for instruction in arithmetic. It was also used by the Greeks, Romans, Chinese, &c. M. Lalanne published an ABACUS at Paris in 1845.—The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. Five near Paris were erected by decree of Napoleon I. in 1810; the finest near Montmartre. About 48,000*l.* were raised from them in 1842. An abattoir was erected at Edinburgh in 1851. Abattoirs form part of the new London Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened in June 13, 1855.

ABBASSIDES, the descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas-Ben-Abdul-Motaleb. Thirty-seven caliphs of this race (including Haroun Alraschid, 786—809) reigned from 750 to 1258, when their rule was overthrown by the Mongols. See *Caliphs*.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Prés, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, Sept. 2 and 3, 1792.

ABBEYS, monasteries for either men or women, governed by an abbot or abbess, were founded in the third century, near the close of which the sister of St. Anthony is said to have retired to one. An abbey was founded by St. Anthony at Phaim, in Upper Egypt, 305. The first founded in France was at Poitiers, in 360; the first in Ireland in the fifth century: see *Clogher, Elphin, Down*; the first in Scotland in the sixth century: see *Isles*; and the first in Britain in 560: see *Bangor*.—The abbey of Mount Cassino, near Naples, founded by St. Benedict about 529, was esteemed the richest in the world, and furnished many thousands of saints to the church.—110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England by order in council, 2 Henry V. 1414. *Salmon*. These foundations (containing then about 47,721 persons) were totally suppressed throughout the realm, 31 Henry VIII. 1539. Abbeys were suppressed in France in 1790; and in the revived kingdom of Italy in 1861. See *Convents and Monasteries*. †

ABBOT (from *Ab*, father, a title adopted by the Jewish doctors), the heads of monasteries. There were cardinal abbots, bishop abbots, and mitred abbots; croziered abbots held their dignities from the pope. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; twenty-seven abbots and two priors were thus distinguished in the 4th Edward III. 1329; but the number was reduced to twenty-five in the parliament 20 Richard II. 1396. *Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, were hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbeys, 1539. See *Glastonbury*.

* Ascribed to the following incident:—On the death of a young maid of Corinth, her lover gathered the ornaments she had most valued when living, and placed them in a wicker basket, covered by a tile, upon her tomb. Close to her grave an acanthus had taken root, and the flowers shooting forth in the spring, its leaves twined around the basket, and convolved beneath the tile in the form of volutes. Callimachus took from it the model for his capital; the tile being the ABACUS, the foliage of the acanthus the volutes; the whole forming the capital. *Perault*.

† According to Tanner, they then consisted of 374 larger monasteries (revenue 104,919*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*), 186 lesser monasteries (revenue 33,479*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*) and 48 houses of the knights hospitallers (revenue 2385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*); total, houses, 608; revenue, 140,725*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

ABDICATIONS of sovereigns are numerous in ancient history. The most remarkable in modern history are the following :—

Stephen II., of Hungary, A.D. 1131	Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia 1730	Napoleon, of France, April 5, 1814
Albert, the Bear of Brandenburg 1142	Charles, of Naples . . . 1759	Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia March 13, 1821
Lescov V., of Poland . . . 1200	Stanislaus, of Poland . . . 1795	Pedro IV., of Portugal, May 2, 1826
Uladislaus III., of Poland . . . 1206	Charles Emmanuel II., of Sardinia June 4, 1802	Charles X., of France, Aug. 2, 1830
John Balliol, of Scotland . . . 1306	Francis II., of Germany, who became emperor of Austria Aug. 11, 1804	Pedro I., of Brazil, April 7, 1831
Otho (of Bavaria), of Hungary 1309	Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of hisson, March 19; in favour of Bonaparte. See Spain May 1, 1808	Dom Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving it) May 26, 1834
Eric IX., of Denmark, &c. 1439	Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples (to take the crown of Spain), June 1, —	William I., of Holland, Oct. 8, 1840
Pope Felix V. . . 1449	Louis, of Holland July 1, 1810	Louis-Philippe, of France, Feb. 24, 1848
Charles V., emperor 1556	Jerome, of Westphalia, Oct. 20, 1813	Louis Charles, of Bavaria, March 21, —
Christina, of Sweden . . . 1654		Ferdinand of Austria, Dec. 2, —
John Casimir, of Poland . . . 1669		Charles Albert, of Sardinia, March 26, 1849
James II., of England . . . 1688		Leopold II., grand-duke of Tuscany . . . July, 1859
Frederick Augustus II., of Poland 1704		
Philip V., of Spain (resumed) 1724		

ABELARD AND HÉLOÏSE, celebrated for their passionate love, which commenced at Paris, 1118, when Héloïse (a canon's daughter) was under seventeen years of age. Abelard built the convent of the Paraclete and made her abbess in 1121. Here he taught what was condemned as heresy, 1122 and 1140. After suffering an ignominious injury, he became a monk of the abbey of St. Denis, and died of grief in 1142, at St. Marcel. Héloïse begged his body, and buried it in the Paraclete. She died in 1163, and was buried beside Abelard. The ashes of both were carried to the Museum of French Monuments in 1800; and the museum having been subsequently broken up, they were finally removed to the burying-ground of Père La Chaise, in 1817. Their works and letters were published in one volume in 1616: their letters have been frequently paraphrased. Pope's imitations of the latter are well known.

ABENCERAGES, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada opposed to that of the Zegrirs. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, when his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABERDEEN, N. Scotland. Gregory the Great conferred peculiar privileges on Aberdeen, in 893. The university was founded by bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from the pope Alexander VI. in 1494. King's college was erected in 1500-6. Marischal college was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593; rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the universities and colleges were united by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 83.—King Malcolm III., having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new bishopric, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach, in Banffshire, where St. Beanus was first bishop, 1015. The see was removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, and was discontinued at the revolution, 1689. Now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721. See *Bishops of Scotland*.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION was formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration. It was sworn in Dec. 28, 1852, resigned Jan. 30, 1855, and was succeeded by the Palmerston administration, *which see*. Called the *Coalition Ministry* (as including Whigs, Radicals, and the followers of sir R. Peel).

Earl of Aberdeen, * *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Cranworth, *lord chancellor*.
Earl Granville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Argyll, *lord privy seal*.
Lord John Russell, † *foreign*,
Viscount Palmerston, *home*, and the
Duke of Newcastle, ‡ *colonial and war secretaries*.
William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of exchequer*.

Sir James Graham, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Sir Charles Wood, *president of the India board*.
Edward Cardwell, *president of board of trade*.
Hon. Sidney Herbert, *secretary-at-war*.
Sir William Molesworth, *chief commissioner of works*.
Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).
Viscount Canning, lord Stanley of Alderley, right hon. Edward Sturt, &c.

ABHORRERS, a political court-party in England, in the reign of Charles II. the opponents of the Addressers (afterwards *Whigs*), so called from their address to the king.

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1813; became foreign secretary, Jan., 1828; joined the party of sir R. Peel, 1846; died, Dec. 14, 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon, but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterwards became president of the council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster.

‡ On June 11, 1854, the offices were separated; the duke of Newcastle remained *secretary of war*, and sir George Grey was made *colonial secretary*.

The former (afterwards *Tories*) expressed their *abhorrence* of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680.* *Hume*.

ABINGDON LAW. In the civil war against Charles I., lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, in Berks; the town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645; on these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon Law."

ABJURATION. The abjuration of particular doctrines of the church of Rome was enjoined by statute 25 Charles II. 1672. The oath of abjuration of the pope and the pretender, was first administered by statute 13 William III. 1701. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1858) an alteration in the oath was authorised for Jews.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was till 1809 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1775 and 1827. It was seized by the Russians in Feb. 1808; ceded to them in 1809; and rebuilt by them after the fire in 1827. A university was erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640, *et seq.*, and removed to Helsingfors in 1827. The peace of Abo between Russia and Sweden was signed in 1743.

ABORIGINES (from *ab origine*, without origin), a name given to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (from whom came the Latini), but now applied to the original inhabitants of any country.—The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the conditions of the Aborigines in the British colonies were presented to parliament in 1834 and 1837.

ABOUKIR, Egypt; the ancient Canopus: the point of debarkation of the British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercromby. Aboukir surrendered to the British, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, March 8, 1801. See *Alexandria*. The bay is famous for the defeat of the French fleet by Nelson, August 1, 1798. See *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 5000 French under Bonaparte, July 25, 1799.

ABRAHAM, ERA OF, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, anciently Abram, who died B.C. 1821. It began October 1, 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated here by general Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759. See *Quebec*.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect which adopted the errors of Paulus, and was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch. In the ninth century there sprang up a community of monks under a like designation: it, too, was suppressed, or rather exterminated, for worshipping images.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION and death (1024-3 B.C.) are described in 2 *Sam.* xv.—xix.

ABSENTEE TAX (four shillings in the pound) was levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees (persons who derive their income from one country and spend it in another). This tax ceased in 1753. In 1773, Mr Flood, the great Irish orator, proposed a tax of 2s. in the pound. It was proposed in 1783 by Mr. Molyneux, and again lost.

ABSOLUTION, ECCLESIASTICAL. Till the third century, the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after, the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the twelfth century, the form "I absolve thee" had become general.

ABSTINENCE. St. Anthony lived to the age of 105, on twelve ounces of bread and water daily. James the Hermit lived in the same manner to the age of 104. St. Epiphanius lived thus to 115; Simeon the Stylite to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, lived by similar means to 185 years of age., *Spottiswood*. A man may live seven, or even eleven, days without meat or drink. *Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. ii.* Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food; but her imposture was detected by Dr. A. Henderson, Nov. 1808. At Newry, in Ireland, a man named Cavanagh was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug. 1840; his imposture was afterwards discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841. See *Fasts*.

* The commons expelled several members for being Abhorrrers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution." Oct. 1680. *Salmon*.

ABSTINENTS, a sect of ascetics that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, appeared in France and Spain in the third century, and is said to have spread elsewhere.

ABYSSINIA, a large country in N. E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of Auxumitæ (from its chief town Auxume) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped: and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Icon Amlac. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions commenced in the 15th century, but were expelled about 1632 in consequence of the tyranny of Mendez and the Jesuits. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of Christianity introduced about 329 by Frumentius. Missions were sent from England in 1829 and 1841. Much information respecting Abyssinia has been given by Bruce (1790), Salt (1805—9), Rüppell (1838), and Parkyns (1853).

ABYSSINIAN ERA. This era is reckoned from the period of the Creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493rd year before our era, on the 29th Aug. old style: and their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years and 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

ACADEMIES. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Academus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics, 378 B.C. *Stanley*.—Rome had no academies.—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B.C. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A.D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jarekius mentions 550, of which 25 were in the city of Milan. See *Societies*. The following are among the principal academies:—

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1780.
 Ancona, of the *Cuplinosi*, 1642.
 Basil, 1460.
 Berlin, Royal, 1700; of Princes, 1703; Architecture, 1799.
 Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.
 Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
 Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.
 Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
 Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
 Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
 Dublin, Arts, 1742; Royal Irish, Science and Literature, 1782; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
 Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
 Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.
 Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca* (now united with the *Florentine*, and merged under that name), 1582; *Del Cimento*, 1657 (by cardinal de' Medici); Antiquities, 1807.
 Geneva, Medical, 1715.
 Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
 Germany, *Natura Curiosi*, now *Leopoldine*, 1662.
 Göttingen, 1750.
 Haerlem, the Sciences, 1760.
 Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1782.
 Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
 London. See *Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1668; of Music, 1734-43; and 1822.
 Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
 Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
 Mannheim, Sciences, 1755; Sculpture, 1775.
 Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
 Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.

Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.
 Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.
 Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759.
 Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Herculeum*, 1755.
 New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
 Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
 Padua, for Poetry, 1613; Sciences, 1792.
 Palermo, Medical, 1645.
 Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1253; Painting, 1391; Music, 1543 and 1672; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts, 1648; *Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796.
 Parma, the *Annominati*, 1550.
 Prousa, *Insensati*, 1561; *Filigirti*, 1574.
 Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.
 Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
 Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantascici*, 1625; *Infecundi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arcaidi*, 1690; English, 1752; *Lincei*, about 1600; *Nuovi Lincei*, 1847.
 St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
 Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781; Royal Swedish, 1786.
 Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Turin, Sciences, about 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
 Turkey, Military School, 1775.
 Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
 Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
 Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
 Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1820.
 Warsaw, Languages and History, 1753.
 Woolwich, Military, 1741.

ACADIA. See *Nova Scotia*.

ACANTHUS. See *Abacus*.

ACAPULCO, a celebrated prize, a Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares, and estimated by some annalists at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and upwards; taken by lord Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his memorable voyage amounting to 600,000*l.* He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion* with his gains, after having circum-navigated the globe, June 15, 1744.

ACCENTS. The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, and without any separation of words; nor was it until after the ninth century that the copyists began to leave spaces between the words. Michaelis, after Wetstein, ascribes the insertion of accents to Euthalius, bishop of Sulca, in Egypt, A.D. 458. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCESSION, THE. By this term is usually understood the accession of the house of Hanover to the throne of England, in the person of George I., the elector of Hanover, as the Protestant descendant of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; he being the son of Sophia, the daughter of that princess. He succeeded to the crown, Aug. 1, 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., June 12, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother in the event of queen Anne dying without issue.

ACCESSORIES to crimes. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended in 1861, by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 34.

ACCIDENTS. See *Coal, Fires, Railways*; &c.

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigour since the establishment of the Zoological Society of London in 1829, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalised in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1859). On Oct. 6, 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a Zoological Garden, containing only acclimatised animals. An English acclimatisation society was founded June 10, 1860, by hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. J. Crockford, Mr. F. Buckland, &c. An acclimatising garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1861.

ACCORDION, a small keyed wind-instrument, introduced into England from Germany about 1828.

ACCUSERS. By the occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or Spy. In the Revelation, ch. xii. 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren."—False accusers were to be hanged, by 24 Henry VI. 1446; and burnt in the face with an F, by 37 Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow.*

ACELDAMA (CHAKELDAM), the field bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ. It is still shown to travellers, and being small, is covered with an arched roof, and retains the name Aceldama, that is "the field of blood," to this day. *Matthew* xxvii. 8; *Acts* i. 19.—This name was given to an estate purchased by Judge Jeffreys after the "bloody assizes" in 1685.

ACHAIA, N. Peloponnesus, Greece; the capital was settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330 B.C. (?) The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Argos; but when the Heracidae drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz., Pellene, Ægira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhypes, Cerynea, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ.—The Swiss Cantons and the United States of America somewhat resemble the Achæan league, which was originally a union of independent republics.

Achaia invaded by Epaminondas.	B.C. 366	Alliance with the Romans	B.C. 198
The Achæan league revived	about 280	Philopemen defeated by Nabis in a naval battle	194
Joined by other cities	276	Sparta joined to the league	191
Aratus made prætor	245	Philopemen, a prisoner, killed by the Messenians	183
The league joined by Corinth, &c.	243-239	The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword	182
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson	229	The Romans enter Achaia, and carry off numbers of the people, among whom is the celebrated Polybius	165
War with the Spartans	227-224	Metellus enters Greece	147
Defeat of the Achæans by the Spartans	226	The Achæans defeated by Mummius at Leucopetra; league dissolved by Mummius, then Corinth taken; Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia	146
Battle of Sellasia; Spartans defeated	222	Achaia made a Latin principality	A.D. 1205
The Social War begun; battle of Caphyæ, in Arcadia; Aratus defeated	220	Conquered by the Turks	about 1540
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians	219		
Aratus poisoned at Argium	213		
Battle of Mantinea; Philopemen defeats the Spartan tyrant Machanidas	208		

ACHONRY, Sligo, N. Ireland; a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, usually called Achonry, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy, in Irish, Dathy, or David, the first bishop. In ancient annals the prelates are mostly called bishops of Luigny, or Liny. The see has been held with Killala since 1612. See *Killala*.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which aberrations in colour are remedied, were contrived by John Dollond, whose experiments were published in the *Phil. Trans.*, 1753-8. See *Telescopes*.

ACOLYTES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek Church for 400 years after Christ.

ACOUSTICS (from *akouō*, Greek, I hear). The science of sound, so named by Sauveur in the 17th century. The doctrine of the different sounds of vibrating strings and communication of sounds to the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, was probably first explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C. Mentioned by Aristotle, 330 B.C.

The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C. The discoveries of Galileo were made about A.D. 1600.

Galileo's theorem of the harmonic curve was demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; and further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century.

Hooker produces sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.

Sauveur determined the number of vibrations belonging to a given note, about 1700.

Velocity of sound said to be 1,173 feet in a second, by Gassendi; 1,172 feet by Cussini, Römer and others; 958 by Newton, about 1700.

Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, &c., in 1787, and since.

Cagniard-Latour invented the *sirène* (which see), 1819. Biot, Savart, Wheatstone, Lissajous, Helmholtz, and others in the present century have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.

ACRE. This measure was formerly of uncertain quantity, and differed in various parts of the realm, until made standard by statute 31 Edward I. 1303, and fixed at 40 poles or perches in length, and 4 in breadth—or 160 square poles, containing 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. In certain counties and places the measure is larger. *Pardon*.

ACRE, Acca, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria, was taken by the crusaders under Baldwin I. in 1104, and again by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 17, 1191, and after a siege of two years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. It was then named St. John d'Acre. Retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished. This capture was rendered memorable by the murder of the nuns, who had mangled their faces to repress the lust of the infidels.—Acre was gallantly defended by Djeddar Pacha against Bonaparte in July, 1798. It was relieved by sir Sidney Smith, who gallantly resisted twelve attempts during the memorable siege by the French, between March 16 and May 20, 1799; till, baffled by the British squadron on the water and the Turks on land, Bonaparte retreated.—**ST. JEAN D'ACRE**, as a pachalic subject to the Porte, was seized July 2, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On Nov. 3, 1840, it was stormed by the British fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but twelve killed and 42 wounded. See *Syria and Turkey*.

ACROPOLIS, the citadel of Athens, was built on a rock, and accessible only on one side; Minerva had a temple at the bottom. The roof of this vast pile, which had stood 2000 years, was destroyed in the Venetian siege, A.D. 1687. *Aspin*.

ACTA SANCTORUM (acts of the saints), a work commenced by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century. The first volume appeared in 1643: the publication was interrupted in 1734, when the fifty-third volume was published, but was resumed in 1846, and is still in progress: having advanced in the order of the months as far as October. From one of the first editors, Bolland, the writers have been named *Bollandists*.

ACTINOMETER, an instrument to measure the power of the solar rays, invented by sir J. F. Herschel, about 1825. See *Sun*.

ACTIUM (a promontory of Acarnania, W. Greece), near which was fought, on Sept. 2, 31 B.C., the battle between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar on the one side, and of Marc Antony and Cleopatra on the other, which decided the fate of Antony; 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar. This victory made Octavianus master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated from this year. The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of victory), and instituted the Actian games. *Blair*.

ACTRESSES appear to have been unknown to the ancients; men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662; but the queen of James I. had previously performed in a theatre at court. *Theat. Biog.* Mrs. Coleman was the first actress on the stage; she performed the part of *Iunthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656. *Victor*.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, OR STATUTES. See *Parliament*. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes :—

Statutes of Clarendon, to restrain the power of the clergy, enacted in 10 Hen. II., 1164. Provisions of Merton, 1235-6. Statute of Marlborough, 1267. Of Bigamy, 1275-6. Of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I., 1278. Of Mortmain, 1279. Quo Warranto, Oct. 1280. Statutes of Wales, 1284. Of Winchester, Oct. 1284. Of Westminster, 1285. Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297. Magna Charta, 1297. Of Præmunire, 1366.

Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel; of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 223 to Ireland solely; and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1285 and 1777) were repealed. By the Statute Law Revision Act, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially, 1861.

The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800, was 570, in 1846 (the railway year);

402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.

The number of public general acts passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 88; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 125; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; and in 1861, 134. In 1850, 13 Vict. c. 13, was passed to curtail *Repetitions* in statutes.

Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III., 1483. Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS. in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1811—28.

The statutes passed during each session are now printed annually in 4to. and 8vo. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. *Five* acts are mentioned by Horace (*Art of Poetry*) as the rule (about B.C. 8).

ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF, set down by most Christian writers as being 4004 B.C. There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between the creation of the world and the birth of the Redeemer: some make it 3616 years, and some as great as 6484 years. See *Creation*.

ADAMITES, a sect about A.D. 130. They assembled quite naked in their places of worship, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. *Eusebius*. A somewhat similar sect arose at Antwerp in the twelfth century, under a chief named Tandemus, or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes under spiritual names. The sect became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turlupins, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. A Fleming, named Picard, again revived this sect in Bohemia, in the fifteenth century, whence it spread into Poland and existed some time.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded Mr. Pitt, who, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to secure the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so as a minister, resigned. A new ministry was formed March, 1801, and terminated May 11, 1804.

Henry Addington, * *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, *lord president*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
Lord Pelham, *home secretary*.

Lord Hawkesbury, *foreign secretary*.
Lord Hobart, *colonial secretary*.
Earl St. Vincent, *admiralty*.
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.
Charles Yorke, *secretary-at-war*.
Viscount Lewisham, *lord Auckland, &c.*

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, Surrey, established by the East India Company, in 1809, for the education of candidates for the scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,259 in 1855.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers), a series of streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. They form a grand beginning of the architectural embankment of the Thames. See *Theatres*.

ADEN, a free port on the S. W. corner of Arabia, where in 1837 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the *Volage*, was despatched to Aden, which captured it, Jan. 19, 1839. It is now a coal depôt for Indian steamers, &c.

* Born 1757; became viscount Sidmouth in 1805; held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His circular to the lords lieutenants, dated March 27, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN. The following were the prime ministers, or favourites, or the chiefs of administrations, in the respective reigns. For a fuller account of each administration since 1700, see articles headed with the name of the **PREMIER** throughout the volume. The average duration of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years; but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods: sir Robert Walpole, minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years). Mr. Pitt, 1783 to 1801 (18 years), and lord Liverpool's administration, 1812 to 1827, (15 years). Several ministries have not endured beyond a few months, as the Coalition Ministry in 1783, and the "Talents" Ministry in 1806. The "Short-lived" Administration lasted Feb. 10 to 12, 1746.

KING HENRY VIII.

Archbishop Warham; Bishops Fisher and Fox; the earl of Surrey, &c. A.D. 1509
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, &c. 1514
Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, &c. 1523
Sir Thomas More; bishops Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cranmer, *afterwards* archbishop of Canterbury 1529
Archbishop Cranmer; lord Cromwell, *afterwards* earl of Essex; Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, &c. 1532
Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, &c. 1540
Lord Wriothesley; Thomas, duke of Norfolk; lord Lisle; sir William Petre; sir William Paget, &c. 1544

KING EDWARD VI.

Lord Wriothesley, *now* earl of Southampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; John, lord Russell; Henry, earl of Arundel; Thomas, lord Seymour; sir William Paget; sir William Petre, &c. 1547
John Dudley, late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl of Bedford; bishop Goodrich, sir William Cecil, &c. 1551

QUEEN MARY.

Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; Edmund Bonner, bishop of London; William, marquess of Winchester; sir Edward Hastings, &c. 1554

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward, lord Clinton; sir Robert Dudley, *afterwards* earl of Leicester; sir William Cecil, *afterwards* lord Burleigh, &c. 1558
Sir William Cecil, *now* lord Burleigh (who continued minister during nearly the whole of this long reign); sir Nicholas Bacon, &c. 1572
William, lord Burleigh; sir Thomas Bromley; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favourite); earl of Leicester; earl of Lincoln; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, &c. 1579
Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, &c. 1587
Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, *afterwards* earl of Dorset; sir Thomas Egerton, *afterwards* lord Ellesmere and viscount Brackley; sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1599

KING JAMES I.

Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, *afterwards* earl of Salisbury, &c. 1603
Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, &c. 1609
Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir

Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, *afterwards* earl of Somerset, &c. A.D. 1612
Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; sir George Villiers (a favourite), *afterwards* viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquess and duke of Buckingham 1615
Sir Henry Montagu, *afterwards* viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester 1620
Lionel, lord Cranfield, *afterwards* earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, *now* marquess of Buckingham; sir Edward Conway, &c. 1621

KING CHARLES I.

Richard, lord Weston, *afterwards* earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, *afterwards* lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, *afterwards* viscount, Conway); William Laud, bishop of London; sir Albert Morton, &c. 1628
William Laud, *now* archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottington; James, marquess of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Windebank, &c. 1635
William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, *afterwards* lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottington; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquess of Hamilton; Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Windobank; sir Henry Vane, &c. 1640
The king beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649.

COMMONWEALTH.

Oliver Cromwell, protector; named a council, the number at no time to exceed twenty-one members, or be less than thirteen 1653
Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of the latter. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford House 1658

KING CHARLES II.*

Sir Edward Hyde, *afterwards* earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, &c. 1660
George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c. 1667
The "CAROL" Ministry. Sir Thomas Clifford, *afterwards* lord Clifford (C); Anthony Ashley, *afterwards* earl of Shaftesbury (A); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington, *afterwards* earl of Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L). This private council obtained the name of the *Carol* from the initial letters of their five names, which composed the word. *Idem* 1670
Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created

* Until the Restoration, there was not in fact anything that could be exclusively called a Cabinet. The sovereign had latterly governed by a collection of privy councillors, sometimes of larger, sometimes of smaller number, the men and offices being frequently changed.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

viscount Latimer; rt. hon. Henry Coventry; sir George Carteret; Edward Seymour, &c. . . 1672
 Thomas, viscount Latimer, *afterwards* earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer June 26, 1673
 Arthur, earl of Essex (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, *afterwards* earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, *vice* sir Joseph Williamson, &c. . . 1679

[The king nominated a new council on April 21, consisting of thirty members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household] —

Sidney, lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; earls of Bath and Radnor, &c. . . 1684

KING JAMES II.

Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquess of Halifax; sir George Jeffreys, *afterwards* lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; sir John Ernley; viscount Preston, &c. . . 1685

The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belasyse, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room, Jan. 4; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state; and various other changes took place in this and the following year . . . 1687

[The king left Whitehall in the night of Dec. 17, and quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleteuse, in France, on Dec. 23, 1688.]

KING WILLIAM III.

Charles, viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquess of Carmarthen, *afterwards* duke of Leeds; George, marquess of Halifax; Arthur Herbert, *afterwards* lord Torrington; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham and Sunderland; earl of Dorset and Middlesex; William, earl (*afterwards* duke) of Devonshire; lord Godolphin; lord Montagu; lord De la Mere, &c. . . 1689

Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Danby; rt. hon. Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydney; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, &c. . . 1690

Sir John Somers became lord Somers in 1697, and lord chancellor; Charles Montagu, *afterwards* lord Halifax, was made first commissioner of the treasury, May 1, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville, in 1699.

QUEEN ANNE.

Sidney, lord (*afterwards* earl of) Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby, *afterwards* duke of Normanby and Buckingham; hon. Henry Boyle; sir Charles Hedges; and the earl of Nottingham; the latter succeeded by Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford, &c. . . May, 1702

Robert, earl of Oxford; sir Simon (*afterwards* lord) Harcourt; duke of Normanby and Buckingham; lord Dartmouth; Henry St. John, *afterwards* viscount Bolingbroke; Robert Benson, *afterwards* lord Bingley, &c. . . June 1, 1711

Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death . . . July 30, 1714

KING GEORGE I.

Charles, earl of Halifax (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle); William, lord (*afterwards* earl) Cowper; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, marquess of Wharton; James Stanhope, *afterwards* earl Stanhope; Charles, viscount Townshend; sir Richard Onslow; rt. hon. Robert Walpole; Mr. Pulteney, &c. . . —

Rt. hon. Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, &c. . . 1715

Rt. hon. James (*afterwards* earl) Stanhope; William, lord Cowper; Charles, earl of Sunderland; lord Berkeley; Joseph Addison, &c. . . 1717
 Charles, earl of Sunderland; Thomas, lord Parker; the earl Stanhope; lord Berkeley; Mr. Craggs; Mr. Aislable, &c. . . 1718

Rt. hon. Robert Walpole, *afterwards* sir Robert Walpole, and earl of Orford; Thomas, lord Parker, *afterwards* earl of Macclesfield; earl of Berkeley; lord Carteret; viscount Townshend; viscount Torrington, &c. . . 1721

KING GEORGE II.

Rt. hon. sir Robert Walpole, *continued* . . . 1727
 [Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years; numerous changes occurring in the time. See *Walpole*.]

Earl of Wilmington; lord Hardwicke; earl Gower; Mr. Sandys; earl of Harrington; duke of Newcastle; Mr. Pelham, &c. . . 1742

Rt. hon. Henry Pelham, in the room of earl of Wilmington, deceased . . . Aug. 1743

The "BROAD BOTTOM" administration—Henry Pelham; lord Hardwicke; dukes of Dorset, Montagu, Bedford, Grafton and Argyll; earl Gower; duke of Newcastle, &c. . . Nov. 1744

The "SHORT-LIVED" administration—earl of Bath; lord Winchelsea; and lord Granville, . . . Feb. 10-12, 1746

Rt. hon. Henry Pelham, &c., returned to power . . . Feb. 12, —

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle; earl of Holderness; Henry Bilson Legge; sir Thomas Robinson, *afterwards* lord Grantham; lord Granville; lord Anson; lord Hardwicke; lord Halifax; rt. hon. George Grenville, &c. . . April, 1754

Duke of Devonshire; rt. hon. William Pitt; earl of Holderness; dukes of Rutland and Grafton; Mr. Legge; earl Gower, &c. . . Nov. 1756

Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pitt, *afterwards* earl of Chatham; earl Temple; earl of Holderness; lord Henley; earls Gower and Halifax; rt. hon. Henry Fox, *afterwards* lord Holland, &c. . . June, 1757

KING GEORGE III.

Duke of Newcastle's and Mr. Pitt's ministry, *continued* . . . 1760

Earl of Bute; lord Henley; sir Francis Dashwood; lord Granville; earls of Halifax and Egremont; lords Sandys and North; rt. hon. George Grenville, &c. . . May, 1762

Rt. hon. George Grenville; earls of Halifax and Sandwich; lord Henley; earl Gower; lord Egmont; lord Holland; marquess of Granby; lord North, &c. . . May, 1763

Marquess of Rockingham; earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; hon. Henry Seymour Conway; duke of Grafton; hon. Charles Townshend; earl of Northampton, &c. . . July, 1765

Earl of Chatham; duke of Grafton; earl of Shelburne; lord North; lord Camden; gen. Conway; sir Charles Saunders; marquess of Granby; hon. Charles Townshend; lord Hillsborough, &c. . . Aug. 1766

Duke of Grafton; lord North; earl Gower; earl of Chatham; earl of Shelburne; viscount Weymouth; marquess of Granby; sir Edward Hawke; Thomas Townshend; lord Sandwich, &c. . . Dec. 1767

Frederick, lord North; earl of Halifax; earl Gower; lords Hillsborough, Weymouth, Rochford and Granby; sir Edward Hawke; lord Apsley; sir Gilbert Elliot, &c. . . Jan. 1770

[Lord North was minister eleven years, during the whole of the American war. The changes within this period were numerous.]

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

Marquess of Rockingham; lord John Cavendish; lord Camden; duke of Grafton; William, earl of Shelburne; rt. hon. Charles James Fox; rt. hon. Augustus Keppel; duke of Richmond; rt. hon. Thomas Townshend; rt. hon. Isaac Barré; rt. hon. Edmund Burke, &c. March, 1782

Earl of Shelburne (*afterwards* marquess of Lansdowne); rt. hon. William Pitt; lord Camden; lord Thurlow; duke of Grafton; lord Grantham; viscount Koppel; rt. hon. Henry Dundas, &c. July, —

The "COALITION MINISTRY," duke of Portland; lord North; Charles James Fox; lord Stormont; earl of Carlisle; lord John Cavendish; viscount Townshend; rt. hon. Charles Townshend; Edmund Burke, &c. April, 1783

Rt. hon. William Pitt; earl Gower; duke of Rutland; marquess of Carmarthen; earl Temple (succeeded by lord Sydney); viscount Howe; lord Mulgrave; lord Thurlow; rt. hon. William Wyndham (*afterwards* lord Grenville); Henry Dundas, &c. Dec. —

[During Mr. Pitt's long administration, numerous changes in the ministry took place.]

Rt. hon. Henry Addington; duke of Portland; earl of Westmorland; lord Polham; lord Eldon; lord Hawkesbury; lord Hobart; earl St. Vincent; earl of Chatham; rt. hon. Charles Yorke; viscount Lewisham; lord Auckland, &c. March, 1801

Rt. hon. William Pitt; lord Eldon; duke of Portland (succeeded by lord Sidmouth, *late* Mr. Addington); earl of Westmorland; lord Hawkesbury; lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave); earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh); viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham); duke of Montrose; lord Mulgrave; rt. hon. Mr. Dundas; rt. hon. George Canning, &c. May, *et seq.* 1804

[The death of Mr. Pitt, Jan. 23, 1806, led to the formation of another cabinet.]

"ALL THE TALENTS" administration — lord Grenville; lord Henry Petty; lord Erskine; earl Fitzwilliam; viscount Sidmouth; Charles James Fox; earl Spencer; William Windham; earl of Moira; sir Charles Grey (*afterwards* viscount Howick and earl Grey); lord Minto; lord Auckland, &c. — Lord Ellenborough, *lord chief justice, had a seat in the cabinet. Feb. 1806

[The death of Mr. Fox, Feb. 13, led to numerous changes in the cabinet.]

Duke of Portland; lord Eldon; earl Camden; earl of Westmorland; hon. Spencer Perceval; lord Hawkesbury; viscount Castlereagh; Mr. Canning; earl of Chatham; earl Bathurst; Mr. Dundas; lord Mulgrave, &c.* March, 1807

Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval; earl Camden; earl of Westmorland; lord Eldon; hon. Richard Ryder; marquess Wellesley; earl of Liverpool; lord Mulgrave; Mr. Dundas; earl Bathurst; earl of Chatham; viscount Palmerston, &c., Nov. and Dec. 1809

THE REGENCY.

Mr. Spencer Perceval (shot by Bellingham, May 11, 1812), &c., *continued*. Feb. 5, 1811

Earl of Liverpool; lord Eldon; earl of Harrowby; earl of Westmorland; Mr. Vansittart; earl of Mulgrave; lord Melville; viscount Sidmouth; viscount Castlereagh; earl Bathurst; earl of Buckinghamshire; marquess Camden; lord Palmerston, &c. May, June, 1812

KING GEORGE IV.

Earl of Liverpool, &c., *continued*. Jan. 29, 1820

[During lord Liverpool's long administration,

numerous changes in, and accessions to, office occurred; they included the following names: Mr. Charles Bragge Bathurst; Mr. William Wellesley Pole, *afterwards* lord Maryborough and earl of Mornington; Mr. Canning; Mr. Frederick John Robinson, *afterwards* lord Goderich and earl of Ripon; duke of Wellington; Mr. *afterwards* sir Robert Peel; Mr. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, &c. Lord Liverpool's ministry endured fifteen years.]

Rt. hon. George Canning; lord Lynnhurst; earl of Harrowby; duke of Portland; lord Dudley; viscount Goderich; Mr. Sturges Bourne; Mr. Wynn; Mr. Huskisson; lord Bexley; lord Palmerston; duke of Clarence, &c. April, 1827

On the death of Mr. Canning — viscount Goderich; duke of Portland; earl of Carlisle; lord Lyndhurst; viscount Dudley; viscount Palmerston; marquess of Lansdowne; Mr. Huskisson; Mr. Charles Grant, &c. August, —

Duke of Wellington; lord Lyndhurst; earl Bathurst; lord Ellenborough; Mr. Goulburn; Mr. Peel; earl Dudley; Mr. Huskisson; Mr. Grant, *afterwards* lord Glenelg; lord Palmerston; earl of Aberdeen; Mr. Horries; Mr. Arbuthnot, &c. Jan. 1828

Duke of Wellington; lord Lyndhurst; earl of Aberdeen; earl Bathurst; Mr. Peel; sir George Murray; lord Ellenborough; viscount Lowther; viscount Melville; sir Henry Hardinge, May and June, —

[This last remodelling of the ministry was consequent upon the retirement of the earl of Dudley; lord Palmerston; Mr. Grant; and Mr. Huskisson]. May and June, —

KING WILLIAM IV.

Duke of Wellington, &c., *continued*. June 26, 1830

Earl Grey; marquess of Lansdowne; viscount Althorpe; earl of Durham; viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich; sir James Graham; Mr. Grant; lord Auckland; lord John Russell; lord Brougham, &c. Nov. —

[Earl Grey resigns office, owing to a majority against him in the lords, on a question relating to the Reform Bill, May 10, 1832; but he resumes his post May 18, following.]

Viscount Melbourne; marquess of Lansdowne; earl Mulgrave; viscount Althorpe; viscount Palmerston; viscount Duncannon; Mr. Spring Rice; lord Brougham; lord John Russell; lord Auckland; sir John Hobhouse; Mr. Ellice; Mr. Grant; Mr. Littleton, &c. July, 1834

[Viscount Melbourne's administration dissolved. The duke of Wellington takes the helm of state provisionally, waiting the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy.]

Sir Robert Peel; lord Wharncliffe; earl of Rosslyn; lord Lyndhurst; Mr. Goulburn; duke of Wellington; earl of Aberdeen; earl de Grey; rt. hon. Alexander Baring; lord Ellenborough; sir George Murray, &c. Nov. and Dec. —

Viscount Melbourne; marquess of Lansdowne; viscount Duncannon; Mr. Spring Rice; lord John Russell; viscount Palmerston; lord Glenelg (*late* Mr. Charles Grant); earl of Minto; sir John Hobhouse; Mr. Poulett Thomson; lord Holland; viscount Howick; Sir Henry Parnell; Mr. Labouchere; lord Morpeth, &c. April, 1835

Sir Charles C. Pepys, created lord Cottenham, and made lord chancellor Jan. 1836

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Viscount Melbourne, &c. *continued*. June 20, 1837

[Among the subsequent accessions and changes, were the following: rt. hon. F. T. Baring; mar-

* The duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, Sept. 22, 1809, led to the breaking up of this administration.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

- quess of Normanby (late Earl of Mulgrave); earl of Clarendon; Mr. T. B. Macaulay, &c.]
- [Viscount Melbourne resigns, and sir Robert Peel receives the queen's commands to form a new administration, May 8. This command is withdrawn, and on May 10, lord Melbourne and his friends return to power] 1839
- Sir Robert Peel; duke of Wellington; lord Wharncliffe; lord Lyndhurst; duke of Buckingham; sir James Graham; earl of Aberdeen; lord Stanley; Mr. Goulburn; earl of Haddington; earl of Ripon; sir George Murray; sir Henry Hardinge; lord Ellenborough, &c.
- Aug. and Sept. 1841
- [Among the many succeeding changes were: lord Fitzgerald; duke of Buccleuch; earl of Dalhousie; Mr. Sidney Herbert; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, &c.]
- Lord John Russell; marquess of Lansdowne, earl of Minto; lord Cottenham; sir George Grey; viscount Palmerston; earl Grey; Mr. (now sir Charles) Wood; earl of Auckland; sir John Hobhouse; earl of Clarendon; lord Campbell; viscount Morpeth (*afterwards* earl of Carlisle); marquess of Clanricarde; Mr. Macaulay; Mr. Labouchere, &c. July, 1846
- [Among the accessions to office in the Russell ministry were: earl Granville; sir Francis Baring; Mr. Fox Maule; earl of Carlisle; sir Thomas Wylde, created lord Truro, &c.]
- [Feb. 24. Lord John Russell announced to the commons, and the marquess of Lansdowne to the lords, that the ministers had resigned, owing to their defeat on Mr. Locke King's motion respecting the franchise, the majority against them being 48 (100 to 52); and on March 3, the same personages informed parliament, that it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the duke of Wellington, had called upon her late ministers to resume office. Lord Stanley had been charged by her majesty, in the interval, to form a new cabinet, but had not succeeded] 1851
- Lord John Russell and his colleagues *continued.*
- Lord John Russell; marquess of Lansdowne; earl of Minto; lord Truro; sir Charles Wood; sir George Grey; viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville); earl Grey; sir Francis Thornhill Baring; lord Broughton (late Sir John Hobhouse); Henry Labouchere (since lord Taunton); Fox Maule (since lord Panmure); marquess of Clanricarde; marquess of Anglesea, &c. March, —
- Earl of Derby (late lord Stanley); lord St. Leonards; earl of Lonsdale; marquess of Salisbury; rt. hon. Benjamin Disraeli; rt. hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; earl of Malmesbury; sir John Pakington; duke of Northumberland; rt. hon. John C. Herries; rt. hon. Joseph Warner Henley; earl of Hardwicke; rt. hon. William Beresford, &c. Feb. 27, 1852
- Earl of Aberdeen; lord John Russell; visc. Palmerston; sir Jas. Graham; Mr. Gladstone; marquess of Lansdowne; lord Cranworth; duke of Newcastle; duke of Argyle; earl Granville; hon. Sidney Herbert; sir Chas. Wood; sir W. Molesworth, &c. Dec. 28, —
- [In this last ministry various changes of offices took place: among them, a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by a separation of the war from the colonial department, the former being retained by the duke of Newcastle, and Sir George Grey being appointed to the latter. See *Aberdeen Administration, Secretaries of State, and War Minister.*]
- [The retirement of Lord J. Russell, Jan. 24, 1855, and a majority in the commons against ministers of 157 (305 to 148) on Mr. Reebuck's motion respecting the conduct of the war, led to the resignation of lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, Jan. 30; the cabinet was reconstructed under lord Palmerston.]
- Viscount Palmerston; lord Cranworth; earl Granville; lord Panmure; earl of Clarendon; sir George Grey; rt. hon. Sidney Herbert; sir James Graham; sir Charles Wood; sir William Molesworth; duke of Argyle; Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Cardwell; and (without office) the marquess of Lansdowne, &c. Feb. 7, 1855
- [Viscount Palmerston, owing to the secession of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert, had to reconstruct his ministry.]
- Viscount Palmerston; lord John Russell; lord Panmure; marquess of Lansdowne (without office); earl of Clarendon; sir George Grey; sir George Cornwall Lewis; sir Charles Wood; sir William Molesworth, &c. (See *Palmerston*) Feb. 24, —
- On the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19, on the motion of Milner Gibson) resigned immediately Feb. 19, 1858
- Earl of Derby; rt. hon. B. Disraeli; Spencer Walpole; J. W. Henley; lord Stanley; sir F. Thesiger (lord Chelmsford), &c. Feb. 26, —
- [The Derby administration, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 13, June 10, 1859, resigned the next day. Earl Granville attempted to form an administration in vain; and lord Palmerston and lord John Russell came into office.]
- THE PALMERSTON-RUSSELL administration, (which see) June 18, 1859

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derives its origin from the opinion of many eminent commercial men and others, that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. A meeting for organising the association was held in London, May 5, 1855, succeeded by others in the principal towns in the kingdom. Mr. W. Tite, a deputy-chairman, was elected M.P. for Bath, on June 4, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury Lane Theatre, on June 13, and Mr. Layard's motion on the subject in parliament was negatived June 18 following. The association was reorganised in 1856, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman. It has now become unimportant. See *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL. This distinction does not appear to have been adopted in these realms until about the year 1300, but the title was in use some time previously in France. *Sir Harris Nicolas.* Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, had been previously the commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral was appointed 1284. The rank of *admiral of the English seas* was one of great distinction, and was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297. *Spelman; Rymer.* The first LORD HIGH ADMIRAL in England was created by Richard II. in 1385: there had been previously high admirals of

districts—the north, west, and south. This office has seldom been entrusted to single hands, the duties being generally executed by lords commissioners. A similar dignity existed in *Scotland* from the reign of Robert III. : in 1673, the king bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703 : after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of *Ireland* (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII., in May, 1534. The Admiral of the Fleet is the highest rank in the Royal Navy, corresponding to that of Marshal in the army. We have now Sir Wm. Hall Gage, Admiral of the Fleet, and 7 admirals of the red, 7 of the white, and 7 of the blue, and vice-admirals for each colour (1862). See *Navy*.

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, erected by Edward III. in 1357 ; a civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII., that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgeship of the Admiralty was constituted, as at present, in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one. *Bealson*. The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. There are appeals from the decisions of this court to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statutes 11 George IV. and 1 William IV., 1830 and 1831. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857) the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. Sir John Dodson, the last Admiralty judge, died in 1858. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war, &c. In 1662 the Admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners. During the commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament ; and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral. In 1684, Charles II. held the admiralty in his own hands, until his death, when James II. made himself lord high admiral. In 1688-9, the admiralty was a second time put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at admiral Herbert's lodgings in Channel-row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord. The patent appointing him, together with six other lords, was dated March 6, 1688-9. In 1830, 1832, and 1836 various changes were made in the civil departments, several offices being abolished or consolidated with others. In March, 1861, a Royal commission recommended the abolition of the Board of Admiralty and the appointment of a Minister of the Navy Department.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, ETC.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1660. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, <i>lord high admiral</i> , June 6. | 1763. John, earl of Sandwich, April 23. |
| 1673. KING CHARLES II., June 14. | — John, earl of Egmont, Sept. 10. |
| — PRINCE RUPERT, July 9. | 1766. Sir Charles Saunders, Sept. 10. |
| 1679. Sir Henry Capel, Feb. 14. | — Sir Edward Hawke, Dec. 10. |
| 1680. Daniel Finch, esq., Feb. 19. | 1771. John, earl of Sandwich, Jan. 12. |
| 1681. Daniel, lord Finch, Jan. 20. | 1782. Hon. Augustus Keppel, April 1. |
| 1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, April 17. | — Augustus, viscount Keppel, July 18. |
| 1684. KING CHARLES II. | 1783. Richard, viscount Howe, Jan. 28. |
| 1685. KING JAMES II., May 17. | 1788. John, earl of Chatham, July 16. |
| 1689. Arthur Herbert, esq., March 8. | 1794. George John, earl Spencer, Dec. 20. |
| 1690. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Jan. 20. | 1801. John, earl St. Vincent, Feb. 19. |
| 1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, March 10. | 1804. Henry, viscount Melville, May 15. |
| 1693. Anthony, viscount Falkland, April 15. | 1805. Charles, lord Barham, May 2. |
| 1694. Edward Russell, esq. (<i>qft.</i> earl of Orford), May 2. | 1806. Hon. Charles Grey, Feb. 10. |
| 1699. John, earl of Bridgewater, June 2. | — Thomas Grenville, esq., Oct. 23. |
| 1701. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, April 4. | 1807. Henry, lord Mulgrave, April 6. |
| 1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, <i>lord high admiral</i> , May 20. | 1809. Charles Yorke, esq., May 10. |
| 1708. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, Nov. 29. | 1812. Robert, viscount Melville, March 25. |
| 1709. Edward, earl of Orford, Nov. 8. | 1827. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE, <i>lord high admiral</i> , May 2, resigned, Aug. 12, 1828. |
| 1710. Sir John Leake, Oct. 4. | 1828. Robert, viscount Melville, Sept. 19. |
| 1712. Thomas, earl of Stafford, Sept. 30. | 1830. Sir James R. G. Graham, bart., Nov. 25. |
| 1714. Edward, earl of Orford, Oct. 14. | 1834. George, lord Auckland, June 11. |
| 1717. James, earl of Berkeley, March 19. | — Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, Dec. 23. |
| 1727. George, viscount Torrington, Aug. 2. | 1835. George, lord Auckland, April 25. |
| 1733. Sir Charles Wager, knt., June 25. | — Gilbert, earl of Minto, Sept. 19. |
| 1742. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, March 19. | 1841. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Sept. 8. |
| 1744. John, duke of Bedford, Dec. 27. | 1846. Edward, earl of Ellenborough, Jan. 13. |
| 1748. John, earl of Sandwich, Feb. 10. | — George, earl of Auckland, July 24. |
| 1751. George, lord Anson, June 22. | 1849. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Jan. 18. |
| 1756. Richard, earl Temple, Nov. 19. | 1852. Algernon, duke of Northumberland, Feb. 28. |
| 1757. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, April 6. | 1853. Sir James Robert George Graham, Jan. 5. |
| — George, lord Anson, July 2. | 1855. Sir Charles Wood, bart., Feb. 24. |
| 1762. George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, June 19. | 1858. Sir John Pakington, Feb. 26. |
| 1763. George Grenville, esq., Jan. 1. | 1859. Edward, duke of Somerset, the PRESENT (1862) First Lord. |

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall. "At the South end of Duke-street, Westminster, was seated a large house, made use of for the admiralty office, until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford house, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1726; the screen was erected, to conceal the ugliness of the building, by the brothers Adam, in 1776.—Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on Jan. 8, 1806; and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's.

"**ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT**," condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded in the New Testament, was published by certain Puritans in 1571. It was answered by Abp. Whitgift. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned.

ADRIAN'S WALL (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway firth, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight in thickness, with watch-towers; built 121. It was named after its second founder, the emperor Adrian, and was repaired by Severus, 208.

ADRIANOPLE, in Turkey. Here was fought the battle by which Constantine gained the empire, July 3, 323.—Adrianople was taken by the Ottoman Amurath in 1361. It was the seat of the Turkish empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II. was born here in 1430. *Priestley*.—Adrianople was taken by the Russians in Aug. 20, 1829; but was restored at the close of the war, Sept. 14, same year. See *Turkey*.

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic sea was instituted in 1173. Annually upon Ascension-day, the doge dropped a ring into the sea from his bucentaur, or state barge, being attended on these occasions by all the nobility of the state, and foreign ambassadors, in gondolas. The ceremony was omitted, for the first time for centuries, in 1797.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD. Much attention was drawn to this, in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, popularly called "Death in the Pot," and in 1855 through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed.

ADULTERY. Punished by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.) with death, *Leviticus* xx. 10.—Lycurgus (884 B.C.) punished the offender as he did a parricide, and the Locrians and Spartans tore out the offender's eyes. The Romans had no formal law against adultery: the emperor Augustus was the first to introduce a positive law to punish it, and he had the misfortune to see it executed on the persons of his own children. *Lenglet*. The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. King Edmund punished the crime as homicide, during the Saxon Heptarchy (454 to 828). It was punished by cutting off the hair, stripping the female offender naked, and whipping her through the streets, if the husband so demanded it to be done, without distinction of rank. *Stow*. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Ordained to be punished capitally, together with incest, under Cromwell, May 14, 1650: but there is no record of this law taking effect. In New England a law was ordained whereby adultery was made capital to both parties, even though the man were unmarried; and several suffered under it, 1662. *Hardie*. Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation; the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished and the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established, with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage. See *Divorce*.

ADVENT (*adveniens*, coming) signifies the approach of the feast of the Nativity. The season includes four Sundays, the first being the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to A.D. 378.

ADVENTURE BAY, at the S.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, visited in 1778 by capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by captain Bligh in 1788.

ADVENTURERS, MERCHANT, a celebrated company of enterprising merchants, originally formed for the discovery of territories, and the extension of commerce, by John, duke of Brabant, in 1296, was transferred to England in the reign of Edward III. Elizabeth formed it into an English corporation in 1564. *Anderson*.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England until the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 25 Geo. II. 1754. *Statutes*. The *advertisement duty* was formerly charged

according to the number of lines ; it was afterwards fixed, in England, at 3s. 6d., and in Ireland at 2s. 6d. each advertisement. The duty was further reduced, in England, to 1s. 6d. and in Ireland to 1s. each, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. (1833), and was altogether abolished in the United Kingdom, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 4, 1853).* ADVERTISING VANS, a great nuisance, were prohibited by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853).

ADVOCATE, THE KING'S. This office was instituted about the beginning of the sixteenth century ; and the advocate (always a doctor of the civil law) was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes, 1597. *Statutes.* LORD ADVOCATE in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England.—It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge ; so in like manner it was allowed in Scotland, where Sir John Nesbit and Sir William Oliphant were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time. *Beatson.*—The Advocates' library in Edinburgh was established by Sir G. Mackenzie in 1682.

ÆDILES, magistrates of Rome, first created 492 B.C. There were three degrees of these officers, and the functions of the principal were similar to our justices of the peace. The plebeian ædiles presided over the more minute affairs of the state, good order, and the reparation of the streets. They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people. *Varro.*

ÆGINA, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, B.C. 485 ; and taken 455.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, the Goat-river, in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, 131.

ÆMILIA, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Sardinia in 1860 ; and part of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C. by Virgil, who died Sept. 22, 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C. ; *Judges* xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. Gale attributes enigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. In Nero's time, the Romans were often obliged to have recourse to this method of concealing truth under obscure language. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about 1173) is a mediæval specimen :—"Hic jacet in tombâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda ; Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonised by a principal branch of the Hellenic race : beginning about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighbouring islands,—Mitylene, in Lesbos, being considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to Kircher, 1653 ; but it was known at an earlier period.

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines.

ÆERATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water have been patented by Thomson in 1807 ; Bakewell in 1832 and 1847 ; Tylor in 1840, and by several other persons.

ÆERIANS, followers of Aerius, a presbyter, in the 4th century. He maintained that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter ; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians ; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed ; and that prayers should not be offered for the dead. *Epiphanius.*

ÆERONAUTICS. To lord Bacon, the prophet of art, as Walpole calls him, has been erroneously attributed the first suggestion of the true theory of balloons. The ancient speculations about artificial wings whereby a man might fly as well as a bird, was refuted by Borelli, 1670. Mr. Henry Cavendish ascertained that hydrogen gas (now used for balloons) is at least twelve times lighter than common air, 1766. The true doctrine of æronautics was announced in France by the two brothers Montgolfier, 1782. See *Balloon*.†

* On Oct. 16, 1860, the whole of the libretto of MacFarren's opera, *Robin Hood*, was inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4½ columns).

† In July, 1850, M. Lissie laid before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a memoir on Aërial Navigation : giving an account of his cylinder balloon, supplied with apparatus to enable him to direct its course in the atmosphere. Many similar projects have been devised,—in vain.

ÆSOP'S FABLES, said to have been written by him, the inventor of this species of instruction, about 565 B.C. "Æsop's fables" are, no doubt, a compilation from various sources. *Plutarch*.

ÆSTHETICS (from the Greek *aisthesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "*Æsthetica*" was published in 1750.

ÆTHIOPIA. See *Ethiopia*.

ÆTNA. See *Etna*.

ÆTOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who, having accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. The inhabitants were very little known to the rest of Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they became the rivals of the Achæans, and alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

The Ætolians join Sparta against Athens	B.C. 455	Alliance with Rome	B.C. 211
Subdued by Antipater during the Lamian war	322	War with Philip—Peace	205
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls	279	They next invite the kings of Macedonia, Syria, and Sparta, to coalesce with them against the Romans	193-2
Invade the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia (Social War), and defeat the Achæans at Caphyæ	220	Defeat of the allies near Thermopylæ	191
Philip V., of Macedon, invades Ætolia, and takes Thermum—Peace concluded	217	Conquered by the Romans under Pulvius	189
Battle of Lania; the Ætolians, commanded by Pyrrhus, are defeated by Philip of Macedon	214	Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party	167
		Made a province of Rome	146

AFFINITY, DECREES OF. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred has been prohibited by the laws of almost all nations, in almost every age, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. Several degrees were prohibited in scriptural law, as may be seen in *Leviticus*, chap. xviii. (1490 B.C.). In England, a table restricting marriage within certain near degrees was set forth by authority, A.D. 1563. Many of these are disputed. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the ninety-ninth canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees of kindred are declared to be absolutely void by statute 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835. See *Marriage (of deceased Wife's Sister)*.

AFFIRMATION. The Quakers objecting to oaths, their simple affirmation is accepted instead; for the first time, A.D. 1696. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838; and extended to other dissenters in Scotland 9 Geo. IV. (1828). 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2 (1855).

AFGHANISTAN, a large country in central Asia, conquered by the Tartars about 977.

The Mahommedan dynasty, the Ghaznevîdes, said to have ruled from 1186 to 1206.	On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, forms Afghanistan into an independent kingdom, and reigns prosperously, 1747-73.
They were conquered by Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane, 1398.	His son and successor, Timour, died in 1793; whose son, Zemaun, was dethroned and blinded after reigning ten years. Since then, the history is a series of broils, crimes, and murders.
Baber conquered Cabul in 1527.	Runjeet Sing, the Sikh chief of Lahore, conquers a large part of the country in 1818.
On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.	[For the war with England, see <i>India</i> , 1838.]
The Afghans revolt in 1740; invade Persia and take Ispahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country, 1737.	

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe; first peopled by Ham. For its history see *Egypt*, *Carthage*, *Cyrene*, *Abyssinia*, *Algiers*, *Morocco*, &c.

Finally subdued by the Romans under Pompey, 82 B.C.	<i>force</i> and <i>Soudan</i> steam-ships, commenced the ascent of the Niger, Aug. 20, 1841; but when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the <i>Albert</i> having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, Sept. 28. The expedition was, in the end, wholly relinquished owing to the disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17, 1841.
Conquered by the Vandals under Genseric, A.D. 429-35.	James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died, March 4, 1851; and Overweg, Sept. 27, 1852.
Reconquered by Belisarius, 533 <i>et seq.</i>	Dr. Vogel sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, Feb. 20, 1853; in April, 1857, said to have been assassinated.
The Mahommedan Arabs subdued the north of Africa about 627.	
English merchants visit Guinea in 1550; and Elizabeth granted a patent to a company in 1588.	
Capt. Stubbs sailed up the Gambia, 1723.	
Bruce commenced his travels in 1768.	
Mungo Park, who made his first voyage to Africa, May 22, 1795; and his second voyage, January 30, 1804, but from which he never returned (see <i>Park</i>).	
Visited by Salt in 1805 and 1809; Bueckhardt in 1812; Hornemann in 1816; Denham and Clapperton in 1822; the brothers Lander in 1830.	
The great Niger expedition (for which parliament voted 61,000 <i>l.</i>), consisting of the <i>Albert</i> , <i>Wilber-</i>	

AFRICA, *continued.*

Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, May 16, 1856. His travels were published in 5 vols. in 1858.

Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec. 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of South Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally over country

hitherto unexplored. His book was published in Nov. 1857. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after. He has been recently heard of (1862).

The publication of M. du Chaillu's travels in central Africa created much controversy and excitement in 1861.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, for promoting the exploration of Inner Africa, was formed in June, 1788, principally by Sir Joseph Banks; and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burckhardt, Hornemann, &c. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society in 1831.

AFRICAN COMPANY, a society of merchants trading to Africa, arose out of an association in Exeter, which was formed in 1588. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618; a third company was created in 1631; a fourth corporation in 1662; and another formed by letters-patent in 1672, and remodelled in 1695. The rights vested in the present company are by 23 Geo. II. 1749.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilisation of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone, where the number of scholars, male and female, is said to approach 2000. *Leigh.*

AGAPÆ, Feasts of Charity (from *agapē*, Greek for love, charity), mentioned *Jude* 12, of which the first Christians of all ranks partook in common, in memory of the last meal which Christ took with his disciples. In consequence of disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the council of Laodicea, 361, and by the council of Carthage in 391.

AGAPEMONIANS, an extraordinary sect, which mainly originated with Henry James Prince, an ex-clergyman of the Church of England, who claimed the attributes of omnipotence, and thereby obtained great influence over the minds and actions of his wealthy dupes. They profess to live in a state of brotherly love, delivering themselves up to innocent amusements of all kinds, not vexing themselves with the cares of ordinary mortals, but existing in communion with God. Various disclosures do not at all confirm these statements. They have their residence in a building called "Agapémone" (a Greek term signifying the abode of love), near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire.*

AGE. Chronologers have commonly divided the time between the Creation and the birth of Christ into periods called ages. Hesiod (about 850 B.C.) described the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron Ages. See *Dark Ages*.

	B.C.		B.C.
FIRST AGE (from the Creation to the Deluge)	4004—2349	FOURTH AGE (to the founding of Solomon's Temple)	1490—1014
SECOND AGE (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan)	2348—1922	FIFTH AGE (to the capture of Jerusalem)	1014—588
THIRD AGE (to the Exodus from Egypt)	1921—1491	SIXTH AGE (to the birth of Christ)	588—4
		SEVENTH AGE (to the present time)	B.C. 4—A.D. 1862

AGE, OF. In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1547, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, Henry VIII. had himself assumed the reins of government, in 1509.—A *male* of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but according to the statute of wills, 7 William IV. and 1 Victoria, cap. 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A *female* at twelve may consent to a marriage; at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age.

* On May 22, 1850, Thomas Robinson sought to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom Thomas had separated): the application was refused by the vice-chancellor, on the ground that the father would instil the doctrines of this sect into the child in educating it, and the court held it a duty to "save it from the pollution of the parent's teaching." Several suicides have been committed by the deluded females of this sect.—On Aug. 21, 1858, Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge died, having transferred her property to Mr. H. J. Prince. Her brother, Mr. Nottidge, by an action, recovered from Prince 5728*l.*, as having been fraudulently obtained. Extraordinary disclosures were made during the trial, July 25, 1860. In the autumn of 1860, the rev. Mr. Prince, after several vain attempts, succeeded in rescuing his wife from the Agapemone. They had both been early supporters of it.

AGINCOURT (N. France), BATTLE OF, Oct. 25, 1415, between the French (60,000) and English (9000); the latter commanded by Henry V. Of the French, whose leaders acted with little judgment, there were according to some accounts 10,000 killed (of whom 3000 were persons of rank), and 14,000 taken prisoners; the English losing the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others. St. Rémy asserts with more probability that the English lost 1600 men. Among the prisoners were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen. The dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights were slain. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France,

AGITATORS, officers appointed by the English army in 1647, to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two. The protector Cromwell was eventually obliged to repress the seditious power of the Agitators. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline. *Hume*.—Daniel O'Connell, called the Agitator of Ireland, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, July 5, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected July 30, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic Emancipation bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the Union, 1834 to 1843. He died May 15, 1847.—Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief anti-corn-law agitators, 1841-5.

AGRA was once the most splendid of the Indian cities, and even now exhibits magnificent ruins. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here, the palaces being very numerous; Agra then contained above 60 caravansaries, 300 baths, and 700 mosques. See *Mausoleums*. In 1658 Aurungzebe removed to Delhi.—The fortress of Agra, termed the key of Hindostan, surrendered, in the war with the Mahrattas, to the British forces, under general Lake, Oct. 17, 1803, in one day's siege: 162 pieces of ordnance and 240,000. were captured.—In June 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by major Montgomery and colonel Greathed.—Agra till 1861 was the capital of the north-west provinces of India.

AGRARIAN LAW (*Agraria lex*) decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C., and occasioned his judicial murder by the aristocracy in 493. It was enacted by the tribune Licinius Stolo, 376, and by the tribune Tiberius Gracchus, 132 B.C. The law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar, 60 B.C. *Livy; Vossius*. In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as *Gracchus Babeuf*, editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794.

AGRICULTURE. "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," *Genesis* iv. 2. The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 B.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture. It was brought into England by the Romans about A.D. 27.

Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry" printed in 1524.

Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," 1562.

Blythe's "Improver," 1649.

Hartlib's "Legacy," 1650.

Jethro Tull's "Horse-hoeing Husbandry," 1701.

About the end of the 18th century fallowing was gradually superseded by turnips and other green crops.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723. The Dublin Agricultural Society (1749) gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is attributed to Mr. Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's County, in 1731. The Bath and West of England Society established, 1777; and the Highland Society of Scotland, 1793.

London Board of Agriculture established by act of parliament, 1793.

Francis duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agriculture, died, March 2, 1802.

Royal Agricultural Society of England (now the most important) established in 1838, by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom, and incorporated by royal charter, 1840.

It holds two meetings annually, one in London the other in the country; the first country meeting at Oxford, in 1839. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal. The London meeting at Battersea in June, 1862, was highly successful.

The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester established, 1846.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published), at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Boussingault's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction took place. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

Agricultural Hall, Islington, N. London, chiefly for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The foundation stone was laid by the president, Lord Berners, Nov. 5, 1861. A remarkable exhibition of dogs was opened here on June 24, 1862.

In Aug. 1855, a committee presented a report on the best mode of obtaining accurate agricultural statistics, which has not been acted on. There were, in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers in Great Britain, and in Ireland, 1,131,715.

AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

The following Table, drawn up by Mr. William Couling, C.E., in 1827,* is extracted from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee:—

Countries.	Cultivated.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Unprofitable.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,205,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,004	19,441,944
British Islands	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

AGRIGENTUM (now *Girgenti*), a celebrated city of Sicily, built about 582 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 566 to 470; among these were Phalaris (see *Brazen Bull*); Alcmanes; Theron who, with his step-father, Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera and Thrasylæus, his son, expelled in 470; when a republic was established, and Agrigentum became opulent and luxurious. It was taken by the Carthaginians in 405 B.C., and held, except during short intervals, till wrested from them by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 825 till 1086 it was held by the Saracens.

AID. See *Ayde*.

AILANTINE. See *Silk*.

AIR, OR ATMOSPHERE. Anaximenes of Miletus (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lbs. to the square inch, was discovered by Torricelli A.D. 1645, and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed; among others the AIR-GUN of Guter of Nuremberg about 1656; the AIR-PUMP, invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg about 1650; improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657; and the AIR-PIPE, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth, long considered as about 45 miles, is now thought by admiral FitzRoy to be only about 9 or 10 miles (1862).—Its composition, about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, watery vapour, a trace of ammonia, &c.), was ascertained by Priestley (1774), Scheele (1775), Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737. Dr. Stenhouse's *Air-fillers* in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion-house, London, in 1854. In 1858, Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1840 and 1859, led to the discovery of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls *ozone* and *antozone*. See *Ozone*.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (AACHEN), a Roman city, now in Rhenish Prussia. Here Charlemagne was born A.D. 742, and died 814; having built the minster (796-804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty-five emperors have since been crowned. The

* At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions:—

ACRES.	ACRES.
Wheat 7,000,000	Nursery-grounds 21,210,000
Barley and rye 1,950,000	Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen, and other gardens 110,000
Potatoes, oats, and beans 6,500,000	Pleasure-grounds 100,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables 1,150,000	Land depastured by cattle 21,000,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c. 1,750,000	Hedge-rows, copses, and woods 2,000,000
Fallow 2,800,000	Ways, water, &c. 2,100,000
Hop-grounds 60,000	
Forward 21,210,000	Cultivated land 46,540,000

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield above 20,000,000. a year. It was calculated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160,000 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of 37,412,000*l.* Since that time much land has been brought into cultivation. See *Wheat*.

imperial insignia were removed to Vienna in 1795.—The first *treaty of peace* signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, May 2, 1668.—The second, or celebrated treaty, was between Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and Genoa. (By it the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimeguen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed.) Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, Oct. 7, 1748.—A congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, was held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, Oct. 9, 1818. The sum then due from France to the allies was settled at 265,000,000 of francs.

AKERMAN, in Bessarabia. Here the celebrated treaty between Russia and Turkey was concluded in 1826, which secured for the former the navigation of the Black sea, &c.

ALABAMA, a southern slave state, N. America; made an independent state in 1819: commercial metropolis, Mobile. It seceded from the Union, Dec. 1860.

ALAND ISLES, Gulf of Bothnia, were taken from Sweden by the Russians in 1809. See *Bomarsund*.

ALBA LONGA, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C. Its history is of doubtful authenticity.

Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C.; Sylvius Posthumus, 1143; Æneas Sylvius	B.C. 1114	Agrippa; Remulus, 864; Aventinus, 845; Procas	B.C. 808
Reign of Latinus, 1048; Alba, 1038; Atys, or Capetus, 1002; Capys, 996; Capetus	916	Numitor, 795; Amulius* the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 794; killed by his grandson, Romulus, who restores Numitor	754
Reign of Tiberinus, 903; being defeated in battle, near the river <i>Albula</i> , he throws himself into the stream, is drowned, and hence this river is now called the <i>Tiber</i>	895	Alba conquered by Tullus Hostilius, who incorporates it with his Roman dominions	665

ALBANIA (part of the ancient Epirus). The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire; and about 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), baffled the efforts of Mahomed II. to subdue them, till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they partially submitted. Albania became independent under Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, who defeated the Turkish pachas, and governed ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety.

ALBAN'S, ST. (Hertfordshire), the Roman Verulam, and previously the residence of British princes. At St. Alban's queen Boadicea made her celebrated assault upon the Romans, and failed, after an immense slaughter, it is said of 70,000 men; and Cassibelanus was defeated by Cesar at this place. It takes its present name from St. Alban, said to have been born here, and to have been the first British martyr (decapitated during the persecution raised by Diocletian, June 23, A.D. 286). A stately monastery was erected in the town to his memory by Offa, king of Mercia, about 787. The abbot sat in parliament as premier abbot, till the dissolution in 1539. St. Alban's was incorporated by Edward VI. 1552; and again by Charles II., but was disfranchised for bribery, June 17, 1852.

ALBAN'S, ST., BATTLES of, between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster. In the first, May 23, 1455, Richard, duke of York, obtained an easy victory over Henry VI., of whose army 5000 were slain. The second, fought on Shrove-Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1461, between the earl of Warwick and the Lancastrians, commanded by queen Margaret of Anjou. The Yorkists were defeated, and 2000 of them perished.

ALBANY (OR ALBAINN), the ancient name of the Scottish Highlands. The brother of Robert III. of Scotland, was made duke of Albany in 1398. Frederick, son of George III., was duke of York and Albany.

ALBERT MEMORIAL. The Prince Consort died on Dec. 14, 1861, deeply lamented by the whole civilised world. A meeting to organise a method of receiving contributions for a Great National Memorial was held at the Mansion-house, Jan. 14, 1862; and a large

* Early traditions state, that when Amulius dethroned his brother, he condemned Ilia, the daughter of Numitor, to a life of celibacy, by obliging her to take the vows and office of a vestal, thereby to assure his safety in the usurpation. His object was, however, frustrated: violence was offered to Ilia, and she became the mother of twins, for which Amulius ordered her to be buried alive, and her offspring to be thrown into the Tiber, 770 B.C. But the little bark in which the infants were sent adrift stopped near mount Aventine, and was brought ashore by Faustulus, the king's chief shepherd, who reared the children as his own, and called them Romulus and Remus. His wife, Acca-Laurentia, was surnamed *Lupa*; whence arose the fable that Romulus and his brother were suckled by a she-wolf. At sixteen years of age, Romulus avenged the wrongs of Ilia and Numitor, 754 B.C., and the next year founded Rome. *Varro*.

sum was immediately obtained. After much consideration the nature of the memorial was referred to the queen herself. In a letter to the lord mayor, dated Feb. 19, 1862, sir Charles Grey says, on behalf of her majesty, "It would be more in accordance with her own feelings, and she believes with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal to its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her majesty has come to the conclusion, that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the queen herself personally, for she can never forget that the prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition." In a second letter the queen expressed her intention of personally contributing towards erecting the memorial that, "It might be recorded in future ages as raised by the queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor." Shortly after a committee was appointed to fulfil her majesty's desire.—Hitherto, a block of granite suitable to the purpose has not been obtained, and the nature of the memorial is still undecided on. On March 1, 36,000*l.*, on June 11, 50,220*l.* had been received.

ALBIGENSES, who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the Church of Rome, had their origin about A.D. 1160, at Albigeois, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse. They were persecuted as Manichæans, 1163, and a crusade commenced against them in 1208, Simon de Montfort (to whom Toulouse was given) commanded, and at Beziers he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own!" At Minerva he burnt 150 of the Albigenses alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. He next defeated the count of Toulouse, but was himself killed in 1218. The count made peace in 1229, giving up the heretics to the Inquisition. See *Waldenses*.

ALBION (from *albus* or *alp*, white). The island of Britain is said to have been so called by Julius Cæsar and others, on account of the chalky cliffs upon its coast.

ALBUERA (OR ALBUHERA), in Estremadura, Spain, where a battle was fought between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, under marshal, afterwards lord Beresford, May 16, 1811. The allies obtained the victory, one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The French loss exceeded 8000 men previously to their retreat; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British; colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell,—out of the 57th regiment alone; the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one-third being left standing; "1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill." *Napier*.

ALCHEMY, the forerunner of the science of chemistry: its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold), an alkahest or universal menstruum, and the elixir of life. Alchemy is said to be as old as the Flood; yet few writers, from Homer till 400 years after Christ, mention any such thing. The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes *Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king.—Pliny says, the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit. Others say, the Egyptians knew the secret. Zosimus wrote on the subject about A.D. 410. The Arabians are said to have invented this art, wherein they were vainly followed (in the 13th century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, and Raymond Lullius, by Basil Valentine (born 1394), and by Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.—In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, which act was repealed in 1689. A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1476. *Rymer's Fœd.* Dr. Price, of Guildford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments in this way, and pretended to success: he brought his specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, upon pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins); but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, August, 1783.

ALCOHOL. See *Distillation, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Rum*.

AL-CORAN. See *Koran, Mahometanism, &c.*

ALDERMAN. The word is derived from the Saxon *Ealdorman*, a senior, and among the Saxons the rank was conferred upon elderly and sage, as well as distinguished persons. At the time of the Heptarchy, aldermen were the governors of provinces or districts, and

are so mentioned up to A.D. 882. After the Danes were settled in England, the title was changed to that of *earl*, and the Normans introduced that of *count*. Henry III. may be said to have given its basis to this city distinction. In modern British policy, an alderman is a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor. Appointed in London (where there are twenty-six) in 1242; and in Dublin (where there are twenty-four) in 1323. Aldermen chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Richard II., 1394. Present mode of election established 11 George I. 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace 15 George II. 1741.

ALDERNEY, RACE OF (N. E. France). Through this strait the French escaped after their defeat at La Hogue by admiral Rooke, in 1692.—It is celebrated for two fatal occurrences; William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, and many young nobles (140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), were overtaken by a storm, and all lost, Nov. 26, 1120. The British man-of-war *Victory*, of 100 guns and 1160 men, was wrecked here, Oct. 5, 1744; the admiral, sir John Balcham, and all his crew perished.

ALDERSHOT CAMP, near Farnham, about 35 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War Office, having obtained a grant of 100,000*l.*, purchased 4000 acres of land, for a permanent camp for 20,000 men. Barracks have been since erected for 4000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. In 1859, about 15,000 men were stationed here. (Cost, up to Feb. 1860, said to be 1,291,531*l.*) Great improvements in military cookery have been introduced here under the superintendence of captain John Grant. See *Cookery*.—On July 7, 1856, the queen reviewed the troops returned from the Crimea; and again on the 16th, in the presence of both houses of parliament.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldus Manutius, at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

ALE, BEER (and Wine) are said to have been invented by Bacchus; the first in Egypt, where the soil was considered unable to produce grapes. Ale was known as a beverage at least in 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Osiris.—A beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. *Tacitus*. Ale-houses are made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex (A.D. 688). Booths were set up in England 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. Ale-houses were subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1551). By 1 James I. c. 9 (1603), one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale were to be sold for one penny. Excise duty on ale and beer was imposed on a system nearly similar to the present, 13 Charles II. (1660). See *Beer, Porter, Wine*.

ALEMANNI, OR ALL MEN (*i. e.* men of all nations), hence *Allemand*, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were defeated by Caracalla, A.D. 214. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelian, 270; who subdued them in three battles. They were again vanquished by Julian, 356, 357. They were defeated and subjugated by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zulpich), 496. The Suabians are their descendants.

ALENÇON (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

1268. Peter made count by his father king Louis IX.
1293. Charles I., of Valois, made count by his brother king Philip the Fair.
1325. Charles II., his son, killed at Crecy.
1346. Charles III. (his son), became a priest.
1361. Peter, his brother.

1404. John (his son), made DUKE in 1414, killed at Agincourt, 1415.
1415. John II. (his son), intrigued against the king.
1476. Charles IV. fled after the battle of Pavia in 1525, and died shortly after of chagrin. The duchy was absorbed by the crown.

ALEPPO (anciently Berea), a large town, N. Syria, called by the natives Haleb. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Turks, A.D. 638; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797. It suffered by the plague in 1827, and the cholera in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830; and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On Oct. 16, 1850, the Mahometans attacked the Christian inhabitants. They burnt everything in their way; three churches were destroyed, five others were plundered, thousands of persons were slain, and the total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha or the Turkish soldiers.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, built in 1168 under the name of Casarea by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor. It was named Alessandria after pope Alexander III. Near it the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow defeated the French under Moreau. The French had possessed themselves of Alessandria the year before, but were driven out July 21, 1799. It was again delivered up to them after the

battle of Marengo, in 1800. Marengo lies east of the town. Alessandria was strongly fortified by Napoleon. Its works were destroyed at the peace in 1814, but a European subscription was commenced in 1856, to restore them.

ALEXANDER, ERA OF, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, Nov. 12, 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the Creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year A.D. 284, which was called 5786. In the next year (A.D. 285), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era, *which see*. The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was built by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C., who was buried here, 322. It became the residence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies, who made it a magnificent city. The celebrated library was founded by Ptolemy Soter, in 298 B.C.; it was said to contain 400,000 valuable works in MS., when burnt by a fire which occurred when Julius Cæsar took the city, 48 A.C. Another library was destroyed A.D. 390, when paganism was suppressed by the decree of Theodosius. Conquered by the Saracens, 640, when the second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the victors, who heated the water for their baths for six months by burning books instead of wood, by command of the caliph Omar.* Plundered by the crusaders in 1365. Alexandria was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the east being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. Taken by the French under Bonaparte, when a massacre ensued, July 5, 1798; and from them by the British in the memorable battle mentioned in next article, in 1801. Again taken by the British under general Fraser, March 20, 1807, but evacuated, Sept. 23, same year. *See Syria and Turkey*. The railway to Cairo was formed in 1851.

ALEXANDRIA, BATTLE OF, between the French (16,000) under Menou, who made the attack, and the British under sir Ralph Abercromby, amounting to about 12,000 men, which had but recently debarked; fought March 21, 1801. The British were victorious, but sir Ralph Abercromby was mortally wounded; after the retreat of Menou, he was carried to the admiral's ship, and died on the 28th. The French lost about 3000; the British 1400. The command devolved on major-general Hutchinson, who baffled all the schemes of Menou, and obliged him to surrender, Sept. 2 following, the victor guaranteeing the conveyance of the French (whose number exceeded 10,000) to a French port in the Mediterranean.

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, a MS. of the whole Bible in Greek; said to have been written by a lady named Thecla, in the sixth century, and to have belonged to the patriarch of Alexandria in 1098. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyrillus Lascaris, patriarch of Constantinople. It was placed in the British Museum in 1753, and was printed in fac-simile, 1786-1821.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 A.C. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287—212), Apollonius (250), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A.D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus, the arithmetician (200), and Pappus, the geometer (350).

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, this verse is thus happily exemplified:—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's *Polyolbion*, published in 1612. Chapman's *Homer's Iliad* (1598) is in this measure.

ALFORD (N. Scotland), BATTLE OF. General Baillie, with a large body of Covenanters was defeated by the marquess of Montrose, July 2, 1645. There was discovered some years since, in one of the mosses near this place, a man in armour on horseback, supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape from this battle.

ALGEBRA: Diophantus, said to be the inventor, first wrote upon it, probably about A.D. 200. It was brought into Spain by the Saracens, about A.D. 900; and into Italy by

* Doubtful: the celebrated saying of Omar—"That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless; if they disagreed, they were pernicious"—is denied by Mahometans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (390), and to cardinal Ximenes (1500).

Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1202. In 1494 Luca Paciolo published the first book on algebra in Europe. *Serret*. The first writer who used algebraical signs was Stifelius of Nuremberg, in 1544. The introduction of symbols for quantities was by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use. *Moreri*. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668. Dean Peacock's "Algebra" is a first-class work (1860).

ALGERIA. See *Algiers*.

ALGESIRAS, OR OLD GIBRALTAR (S. Spain). By this city, the Moors entered Spain in A.D. 710, and held it till 1343.—Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under sir James Saumarez and the united French and Spanish fleets, July 6 and 12, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious, the English losing the *Pompey*; but their honour was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *San Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. By an unfortunate error, two Spanish ships fired on each other and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English. *Alison*.

ALGIERS (N. Africa), the ancient kingdom of Numidia, was reduced to a Roman province by Julius Caesar, 44 B.C. The Romans were expelled by the Vandals, A.D. 435; these by the Greeks under Belisarius, A.D. 533, who gave way to the Saracens about 700. In 1516 the Algerines invited Aruc Barbarossa, the pirate chief, to their defence against the incursions of the Spaniards. He and his successors governed ably but corruptly; the latter as viceroys of the sultan of Turkey. The emperor Charles V. made an attempt to crush the Algerines in 1541, but failed. Deys were appointed by the Algerines themselves about 1600; and about 1623 they became independent of the sultan. The Algerines for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, and the emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them, in 1541. Algiers was terrified into pacific measures by admiral Blake in 1655, and by Du Quesne in 1683. In consequence of the continued piracy of the Algerines, the city was successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under admiral lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816, when a new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished. Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourmont and Duperré, after some severe conflicts, July 5, 1830, when the dey was deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown. The French ministry announced their intention to retain Algiers permanently, May 20, 1834. Shortly after, the celebrated Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, preached a holy war, became powerful, and attacked the French, at first successfully. Marshal Clausel defeated the Arabs in two battles, and entered Mascara, Dec. 8, 1836. General Damremont attacked Constantina (*which see*) Oct. 13, 1837; and afterwards various engagements between the French and the natives took place. Abd-el-Kader surrendered Dec. 22, 1847, and after a contest of seventeen years, his country became a colony of France, as "ALGERIA."* An insurrection of the Kabyles in 1851 was subdued by the French, after several sharp engagements. In 1858 the government was entrusted (for a short time) to prince Napoleon. The Arab tribes attacked the French, and were twice defeated, Oct. 31 and Nov. 6, 1859. In Sept. 1860, Algiers was visited by the emperor Napoleon III. In Nov. 1860, marshal Pelissier, duke of Magenta, was appointed governor-general.

ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress near Grenada in Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Grenada about 1253. It surrendered to the Christians Jan. 6, 1496. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Goury, published 1842-5. There is a fac-simile of a part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus, &c., under this name, in March 1858.

ALI, Secr or, founded by the Mahometan chief Ali (who married Mahomet's daughter Fatima), about A.D. 632. He became Mahomet's vizir, 613; and caliph, 655. Ali was called by the prophet, "the lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated in 660.†—This sect is also called Fatimites.

* He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on Dec. 28 following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, Nov. 2, 1848, and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, Oct. 16, 1852, after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa again; he was to reside henceforward at Broussa, in Asia Minor; but in consequence of the earthquake at that place Feb. 28, 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In July, 1860, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damascus, and there protected many of the Christians whom he had rescued from the massacres then in perpetration by the Turks. He received honours from the English, French, and Sardinian sovereigns.

† The first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing his religion and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God," all died violent deaths; and his family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease.

ALIENS, or FOREIGNERS, were banished in 1155, being thought too numerous. In 1343 they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices. By 2 Rich. II. st. 1, 1378, they were much relieved. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483. The celebrated *Alien Bill* passed, January, 1793. Act to register aliens, 1795.—The celebrated baron Geramb, a conspicuous and fashionable foreigner, known at court, was ordered out of England, April 6, 1812.—Bill to abolish their naturalisation by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820. New registration act, 7 Geo. IV. 1826. This last act was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV. 1836. The rigour of the alien laws was much mitigated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66, 1844.—**ALIEN** priories were suppressed in England in 1414.*

ALIWAL, a village in N.W. India, the site of a battle on Jan. 28, 1846, between the Sikh army under sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeethea, 19,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under sir H. Smith, 7000 men, with 32 guns. The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed or drowned in attempting to recross the Sutlej.

ALKALIES (from *kali*, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammonia, potash, soda, and lithia. The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, were decomposed in 1808 by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London. In 1816 Dr. Ure invented an alkalimeter. The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, are based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium), by a process invented by a Frenchman named Le Blanc, about 1792. Mr. Lesh obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814. Various modifications of these processes are now in use.

ALKMAER. See *Bergen*.

ALLAHABAD, the "holy city" of the Indian Mahometans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, N. W. Hindostan. By treaty here, Bengal, &c., was ceded to the English in 1765.—During the sepoy mutiny several regiments of the East India Company rose and massacred their officers, June 4, 1857; colonel Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov. 1861, lord Canning made this city the capital of the N. W. provinces.

ALLEGIANCE. The oath of allegiance, as administered in England for 600 years, contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him, without defending him therefrom." The new oath, administered in 1605, was altered by the convention parliament, 1688; and again in favour of the Jews in 1858. See *Oaths*.

ALLEGORY is very ancient; the Bible abounds in it. See Jacob's blessing upon his sons, *Genesis* xlix. (B.C. 1689), and *Psalms* lxxx. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (1590) and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout; Addison's writings in the *Spectator* (1711) abound in allegories.

ALLIA (Italy), a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans July 16, 390 or 389 B.C. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefas*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES, of between the high European powers. The following are the principal. See *Coalitions, Conventions, Treaties, &c.*

ALLIANCE.		ALLIANCE.		ALLIANCE.	
Of Leipzig . . .	April 9, 1631	Of Versailles . . .	May 1, 1756	Of England, France, & Turkey	
Of Vienna . . .	May 27, 1657	Germanic . . .	July 23, 1785	(at Constantinople) Mar. 12, 1854	
The Triple . . .	Jan. 28, 1668	Of Paris . . .	May 16, 1795	Of England and France ratified	April 3, —
Of Warsaw . . .	March 31, 1683	Of St. Petersburg	April 8, 1805	Of Sardinia with the Western	
The Grand . . .	May 12, 1689	Austrian . . .	March 14, 1812	Powers (at Turin) Jan. 26, 1855	
The Hague . . .	Jan. 4, 1717	Of Sweden . . .	March 24, —	Of Sweden with the Western	
The Quadruple . . .	Aug. 2, 1718	Of Toplitz . . .	Sept. 9, 1813	Powers . . .	Dec. 19, —
Of Vienna . . .	March 16, 1731	Holy Alliance . . .	Sept. 26, 1815		

ALLOTMENTS. See *Land*, note.

* "Foreigners have reclaimed our marshes, drained our fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and harbours." *Smiles*, 1861.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1). The festival was introduced about A.D. 625, and instituted by pope Gregory IV. 835. All Saints', or All-Hallows' in the Protestant church, is a day for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in whose honour no particular day is assigned. The church of Rome and the Greek church have saints for every day in the year. The reformers of the English church A.D. 1549 provided offices only for very remarkable commemorations, and struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at *their time* were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

ALL SOULS' DAY (Nov. 2), a festival of the Roman Catholic church instituted, it is said, at Cluny in 993.

"ALL THE TALENTS" ADMINISTRATION. On the death of Mr. Pitt (Jan. 23, 1806), lord Grenville formed a ministry, in union with Mr. Fox and his friends, Feb 5, 1806. The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, it has since retained. The death of Mr. Fox, Sept 13, 1806, led to various changes, and it was dissolved, March 1807.

Lord Grenville, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquess of Lansdown), *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl Fitzwilliam, *lord president*.
 Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *privy seal*.
 Charles James Fox, *foreign secretary*.
 Earl Spencer, *home secretary*.
 William Windham, *colonial secretary*.
 Lord Erskine, *lord chancellor*.

Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), *admiralty*.
 Lord Minto, *board of control*.
 Lord Auckland, *board of trade*.
 Lord Moira, *master-general of the ordnance*.
 R. B. Sheridan, *treasurer of the navy*.
 Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.
 Lord Ellenborough (*lord chief justice*), had a seat in the cabinet.

ALMA, BATTLE OF THE. See *Russo-Turkish War and Crimea*. The English, French, and Turkish army (with about 50,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on Sept. 19, 1854, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac. The Russians (commanded by prince Menschikoff), mustering 40,000 infantry, had 180 field-pieces on the heights, and on the morning of the 20th were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces, under lord Raglan, consisted of 25,000 men; the French of 23,000, under marshal St. Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the river Alma was crossed, while prince Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries. At 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23rd, 7th, and 33rd regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded. Total loss of allies, about 3300.

ALMACK'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, in King-street, St. James's, London, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack, and opened Feb. 12, 1765. Latterly the very exclusive character of the assemblies held here declined.

ALMANACS (the Arabic from *al manah*, to count): The Egyptians computed time by instruments. The Alexandrians had almanacs. Log calendars were anciently in use. In the British Museum and universities are curious specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1556. *Dufresnoy*. Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford A.D. 1380	Connaissance des Temps (by Picard)	A.D. 1699
One in Lambeth palace, written in . . . 1460	Moore's Almanack	1698 or 1713
First printed one, published at Buda . . . 1472	Lady's Diary	1705
First printed in England, by Richard Pynson . 1497	Season on the Seasons	1735
Tyball's Prognostications	Gentleman's Diary	1741
Almanac Logeotis	Nautical Almanack, begun by Dr. Neville Mas-	
Lilly's Ephemeris	kelyne (materially improved in 1834) . . .	1767
Poor Robin's Almanac	British Imperial Calendar	1809
British Merlin	Hone's Every-Day Book	1826
Edinburgh Almanac	British Almanac and Companion	1828

Of Moore's (under the management of Henry Andrews, the able computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*) at one time upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. He died in 1820. The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs, in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and the two universities; but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779.—Of foreign almanacs, the principal are the "Almanach de France," first published in 1699, and the "Almanach de Gotha," 1764.—The stamp duty on English almanacs was abolished in August, 1834; since when almanacs have been innumerable.

ALMANZA (Spain), **BATTLE OF** (April 14, 1707), between the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces under the earl of Galway, and the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

ALMEIDA (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, Aug. 27, 1810. The French crossed into Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, April 6, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (May 10), who eventually compelled Massena to retire from Portugal, his route being tracked by horrid desolation.

ALMOHADES, Mahometan partisans, followers of El-Mehedi in Africa, about 1120. They subdued Morocco, 1145; entered Spain and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1146-56; ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

ALMONER, an office of uncertain origin, anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman, who had the privilege of giving the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or instead thereof an alms in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France (*le grand aumônier*) was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789. Queen Victoria's almoner (now the bishop of Oxford) or his sub-almoner distributes the queen's gifts on *Maiden Thursday* (which see.)

ALMORAVIDES, Mahometan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1086; were overcome by the Almohades in 1145.

ALMSHOUSES for aged and infirm persons have been erected by very many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the destruction of religious houses at the time of the Reformation in the 16th century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in "Low's Charities of London," ed. 1862.

Cornelius Van Don founded the Red Lion alms-
houses, Westminster A.D. 1577
Emmanuel College, Westminster, founded by
Lady Dacre 1594
Whittington's almshouses, founded in 1621,
were rebuilt near Highgate-hill by the Mer-
cers' company 1826
The Fishmongers' company founded almshouses
in 1618, and rebuilt them on Wandsworth-
common 1850

Dame Owen's almshouses, Islington, built in
1613 (in gratitude for her escape from an
'arrow-shot' were rebuilt by the Brewers'
company 1839
Baneroff's almshouses, Mile End, were erected 1735
The London almshouses, in commemoration of
the passing of the Reform Bill, built at
Brixton 1833

ALNEY, BATTLE OF, or rather single combat, asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, on an island on the Severn, Gloucestershire, in sight of their armies; when the latter was wounded, he proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund; but Edmund having been murdered at Oxford shortly after the treaty, according to some by the treachery of Ædric Streon, Canute was left in possession of the whole kingdom, A.D. 1016.

ALNWICK (Saxon *Ealnwic*), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesco. It has belonged to the Percies since 1310. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick in 1093, when he and his sons were killed. It was taken by David I. in 1135, and attempted in 1174 by William the Lion, who was taken prisoner. It was burnt by king John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unsparing expense.

ALPACA (or *Paco*), a species of the S. American quadruped the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country about 1836, by the earl of Derby. An alpaca factory, &c. (covering 11 acres), was erected at Salthair, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr Titus Salt in 1852.

ALPHABET. Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C. *Blair*. But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam; this is deemed fabulous.—The Egyptian alphabet is ascribed to Memnon, 1822 B.C. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician. Cadmus the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., is said to have brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz. —A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, Y. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added Z, Ψ, Η, Ω, about 489 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*.—When the E was introduced is not precisely known.

The Greek alphabet consisted of 16 letters till 399 (or 403) B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters was introduced. The small letters, for the convenience of writing, are of later invention. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters :—

English 26	German 26	Greek 24	Turkish 28
French 25	Slavonic 42	Hebrew 22	Sanscrit 44
Italian 20	Russian 35	Arabic 28	Chinese radical cha- racters 214
Spanish 27	Latin 22	Persian 32	

ALPHONSINE TABLES, astronomical tables, composed in 1253 under the direction of Alphonsus X., of Castile, surnamed the Wise, who is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work ; he himself wrote the preface.

ALPS, a European range of mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal 218 B.C., by the Romans 154 B.C., and by Napoleon I. in A.D. 1800. Roads over Mount Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed by order of Napoleon between 1801-6. See *Simplon*. A sub-alpine tunnel through Mount Cenis to connect France and Piedmont has been in progress since 1858. In Jan. 1862 about 2050 yards had been pierced. In 1859 the "Alpine Club," which consists of British travellers in the Alps, published their first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers."

ALSATIA, a cant name given to the precinct of Whitefriars, London, described in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Its privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1696.

ALTAR. One was built by Noah, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* viii. 20). Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cærops, who is said to have instituted marriages, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of the deities of Egypt. *Herodotus*. The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ (*Heb.* xiii. 10). Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I., A.D. 135; and were first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The first Christian altar in Britain was in 634. *Stow*. The church of England terms the table on which the elements are placed an altar. Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the civil war destroyed many of the ancient stone altars, substituting wooden tables. In 1845 it was decided in the Arches Court that stone altars were not to be erected in English churches.

ALTER EGO (*another or second I*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power ; used at Naples when the crown prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July 1820.

ALT-RANSTADT, Prussia, where the treaty of peace between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed, Sept. 24, 1706. Frederick, deposed in 1704, was afterwards restored.

ALUM is said to have been first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, about A.D. 1300 ; it was found in Tuscany about 1470 ; was brought to perfection in England, in 1608 ; was discovered in Ireland in 1757 ; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is a salt used as a mordant in dyeing ; and also to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture. It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapours of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley ; but is usually obtained by means of ore called alum slate. Sir T. Challoner established large alum works near Whitby in 1608.

ALUMBAGH, a fort near Lucknow, India, heroically defended by the British under sir James Outram during the mutiny in 1857. He defeated an attack of 30,000 sepoys on Jan. 12, 1858, and of 20,000 on Feb. 21. He was relieved by sir Colin Campbell in March.

ALUMINIUM, a metal, the base of the earth alumina (*clay*), first obtained by F. Wöhler in 1827 ; was for some time merely a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste.-Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal. It is very light (sp. g. 2.25), malleable, and sonorous ; does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. These qualities will render it very useful when improved processes render it cheaper. In March 1856, it was 3*l.* the ounce ; in June 1857, 11*s.* or 12*s.*, and is now much cheaper (1862). The eagles of the French colours have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, "De l'Aluminium" was published in 1859. An aluminium manufactory was established at Newcastle in 1860, by Messrs. Bell. Their aluminium bronze is much admired.

AMADIS OF GAUL, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been written about 1342 by Vasco de Lobeiro. It was translated and enlarged by De Montalvo about 1485.

AMALEKITES, a tribe of Canaanites, who attacked the Israelites 1491 B.C., when perpetual war was denounced against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079; by David, 1058 and 1056; and by the Simeonites about 715 B.C.

AMAZON, West India mail steam-ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852, and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W. S. W. of Scilly (supposed by the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 161 persons on board (crew and passengers, women and children), 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning. 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship; 25 more were carried into Brest harbour by a Dutch vessel passing by; and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galliot. Eliot Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZONIA (S. America) was discovered by Francisco Orellana, in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its bank, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had previously been called Marañon.

AMAZONS. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambushes by their enemies. Their widows resolved to form a female state, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude. *Quintus Curtius*. They were said to have been conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B.C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a*, no, *mazos*, breast. Others derive the name from *maza*, the moon, whom they are supposed to have worshipped. About 330 B.C. their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia; three hundred females were in her train. *Herodotus*.

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents, and representatives from one court to another, are referred to early ages. In most countries they have great privileges; and in England, they and their servants are secured against arrest. The Russian ambassador was imprisoned for debt by a lace-merchant, July 27, 1708; but in 1709 the statute of 3 Anne was passed for the protection of ambassadors.—Two men were convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador; they were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other fined, May 12, 1780. *Phillips*.—England usually has twenty-five ambassadors or envoys extraordinary, and about thirty-six chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other agents from abroad at the court of London in 1861 were 49.—Among the more memorable instances of interchange it may be recorded, that the first ambassador from the United States of America to England was John Adams, presented to the king, June 2, 1785; and the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hammond, in 1791.

AMBER, a carbonaceous mineral,* principally found in the northern parts of Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it, 300 B.C. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau. *Phillips*.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1580. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, Feb. 17, 1623-4, by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided and jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, Feb. 16, 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again seized by the British, Feb. 17-19, 1810; and again restored at the peace of 1814.

AMEN, an ancient Hebrew word meaning *true, faithful, certain*. At the end of a prayer, it implies *so be it*; at the termination of a creed, *so it is*. It is used in the Jewish and Christian assemblies, at the conclusion of prayer. See 1 Cor. xiv. 16 (A.D. 59).

* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists, respecting the origin of amber, some referring it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some to the animal kingdom; its natural history and chemical analysis affording something in favour of each opinion. It is considered by Berzelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately-formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name, *electron*, the term Electricity is derived.

AMENDE HONORABLE, in France, in the ninth century, was an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons : the offender was delivered into the hands of the hangman : his shirt was stripped off, a rope put about his neck, and a taper in his hand ; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed.

AMERCEMENT, IN LAW, a fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court : thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed, 9 Henry III. 1224.

"AMERICA," an American yacht, schooner-built, 171 tons burthen. On Aug. 22, 1851, at Coves regatta, in a match round the Isle of Wight for a cup worth 100*l.*, open to all nations, she came in first by 8 miles, owing to her superior construction.

AMERICA, NORTH, is said to have been discovered by Icelanders in 1001, and also to have been known to the Vikings or Norsemen. It was discovered by Christoforo Colombo, a Genoese, better known as Christopher Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492, when he came in sight of the island of St. Salvador. See *Bahama Islands*. The continent of America was discovered by Columbus in 1497, and the eastern coasts in 1498, by Admiral Hojeda, from the name of whose pilot, Amerigo Vespucci (Americus Vespucius*), the whole of America is named. See *America, South ; United States, Canada, Mexico, &c.*

Spaniards established at Hayti or Hispaniola	1495	Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch	1627
Newfoundland the first British colony in this		Massachusetts, by sir H. Boswell	—
quarter of the world, discovered by Cabot,		Maryland, by lord Baltimore	1632
and by him called <i>Prima Vista</i>	1497	Connecticut granted to lord Say and Broke in	
Negroes first imported to Hayti	1508	1630 ; but no English settlement was made	
Diego Columbus conquers Cuba	1511	here till	1635
Florida discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497 ;		Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and	
re-discovered by Ponce de Leon in	1497	his brethren	—
Cortez conquers Mexico	1519-21	New Jersey, granted to lord Berkeley	1644
Cartier, a Frenchman, discovers the Gulf of		New York settled, first by the Dutch, but the	
St. Lawrence	1534	English dispossessed them, and the Swedes	1664
Cortez discovers California	1537	Carolina settled by the English	1669
Louisiana discovered by De Soto	1541	Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the	
De Monts, a Frenchman, settles in Acadie,		celebrated Quaker	1682
now Nova Scotia	1604	Louisiana settled by the French	—
Virginia, the first English settlement on the		Georgia settled by general Oglethorpe	1732
mainland, founded by lord de la Warr	1607	Kentucky, by colonel Boon	1754
Quebec founded	1608	Canada conquered by the English	1759
New England settled by the Plymouth Company		Louisiana eastward of the Mississippi, ceded	
New York settled by the Dutch	—	to England	1763
A large body of dissenters, who fled from church		Florida, which had belonged alternately to	
tyranny in England, built New Plymouth	1620	France and Spain, ceded by the latter to the	
Nova Scotia settled, under Sir William Alex-		English	—
ander, by the Scotch	1622	See <i>United States</i> .	

AMERICA, SOUTH. Cabral visited the coast of Brazil in 1500, and discovered the river Amazon ; and Penzon entered the river La Plata in 1508. When the Spaniards landed in Peru, A.D. 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities, but were soon subdued by their invaders ; under the command of Francis Pizarro, by whom enormous cruelties were practised.† In 1535 Mendoza founded Buenos Ayres, and conquered the neighbouring country. Spanish America successfully asserted its freedom within the present century ; the provinces declared their independence in 1810, proclaimed the sovereignty of the people in July 1814 : and since have wholly shaken off the yoke of Spain. Their independence was recognised by England, in sending consuls to the several new states, Oct. 30, 1823, *et seq.* ; and by France, Sept. 30, 1830. See *Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Lima, Peru, &c.*

AMERICA, CENTRAL, including the states of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, *which see*, declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, July 21, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves March 21, 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1854-5. —Population, 1859, about 2,355,000. See *Nicaragua, Darien, and Panama*.

* An astronomer of Florence, died 1512 ; Humboldt has vindicated his character from the charge of presumption, and asserts that the new continent received its name from the Germans without the knowledge or consent of Americus.

† Las Casas describes the barbarity of the Spaniards while pursuing their conquests. In Jamaica, he says, they hanged the unresisting natives by thirteen at a time, in honour of the thirteen apostles ! and he has beheld them throw the Indian infants to their dogs for food ! " I have heard them," says Las Casas, " borrow the limb of a human being to feed their dogs, and have seen them the next day return a quarter of another victim to the lender ! " Depopulation led to the importation of African slaves.

AMERICANISMS: a useful dictionary of these expressions was compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1848.

AMETHYST, the ninth stone upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priest; and on it was engraved the name *Issachar*. It is of a rich violet colour. One worth 200 rix-dollars, having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns. *De Boot, Hist. Gemmarum*.—Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1775. *Burns*.

AMIENS, an ancient city in Picardy (N. France): the cathedral was built in 1220. It was taken by the Spanish and English Sept. 25, 1597. The preliminary articles of the memorable peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, fifteen in number, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, Oct. 1, 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on March 27, 1802, by the marquess of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland.—War was declared again in 1802.

AMMONIA, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camel's dung near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labours of chemists the oxide of the hypothetical metal ammonium, and ammonium amalgam, have been formed. Specimens of each were shown at the Royal Institution in 1856 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

AMMONITES, descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot (1897 B.C.). They invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 B.C. They again invaded Canaan in the reign of Saul, with an intention to put out the right eye of all these they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1095 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabbah their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 198 B.C. *Josephus*.

AMNESTY (a general pardon after political disturbances, &c.) was granted by Thrasybulus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty friends, 403 B.C. Acts of amnesty were passed after the civil war in 1651, and after the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted an amnesty to all political offenders, Aug. 17, 1859.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylae by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1498 [1113, *Clinton*] B.C. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were increased to the number of thirty. *Suidas*. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. It abused its office in causing the Sacred war, 356—346 B.C.

AMPHION, a British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, Sept. 22, 1796. *Butler*.

AMPHITHEATRES, said to be the invention of Julius Caesar and Curio. In the Roman amphitheatres, which were vast round or oval buildings, the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions. They were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Caesar. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,000 persons) was built between A.D. 75 and 80; and is said to have been a regular fortress in 1312. See *Coliseum*. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nîmes.

AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP. See *Wrecks*, Aug. 30, 1833.

AMPUTATION, in surgery, was greatly aided by the invention of the tourniquet by Morel, a French surgeon in 1674; and of the flap-method by Lowdham of Exeter in 1679.

AMSTERDAM, Holland. The castle of Amstel was commenced in A.D. 1100; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1609. The exchange was built in 1634; and the noble stadthouse in 1648; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It is built upon 13,659 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, Jan. 18, 1795. The Dutch government was restored in December, 1813. The erection of a crystal palace has been proposed. See *Holland*.

AMULETS, or **CHARMS**, employed from the earliest times. Amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about A.D. 328. They have been sanctioned in modern times by medical men—witness the anodyne necklace, &c.

AMYLENE, a colourless, very mobile liquid, procured by distilling fousel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc; discovered by M. Balard of Paris in 1844. The vapour was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr. Snow in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here, and in France. The odour is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapour must be used. It is, however, thought less dangerous.

ANABAPTISTS. The sect arose about A.D. 1525, and was known in England before 1549. John of Leyden, Muncer, Storck, and other German enthusiasts, about the time of the Reformation, taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and other doctrines still more wild and absurd. They committed many violences, and in 1534 seized Munster, calling it Mount Zion, and one Mathias, a baker, was declared to be the king of Zion. Their enthusiasm led them to the maddest practices, and they at length rose in arms under pretence of gospel liberty. Munster was taken June 24, 1535, and the chiefs of the Anabaptists were put to death.—On Jan. 6, 1661, about 80 anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper. They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed, Jan. 19 and 21. *Annals of England*.—For the modern Anabaptists see *Baptists*.

ANACREONTIC VERSE, commonly of the jovial or Bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He is said to have been choked by a grape-stone in his eighty-fifth year, about 514 B.C. His odes were translated and published by T. Moore, 1800.

ANÆSTHETICS. See *Chloroform*, *Ether*, *Amylene*, *Kerosolene*. Intense cold is also employed in deadening pain.

ANAGRAM. A transposition of the letters of a name or sentence: as from *Mary*, the name of the Virgin, is made *army*. On the question put by Pilate to Our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" (what is truth?) we have the remarkable anagram, "*Est vir qui adest*" (the man who is here). Another good one is "*Horatio Nelson*," and "*Honor est a Nilo*" (there is Honour from the Nile).—The French are said to have introduced the art as now practised, about the year 1560, in the reign of Charles IX. *Henault*.

ANATHEMA, among the Jews, was the devoting some person or thing to destruction, as in the case of Jericho (*Joshua* vi. 17). The word occurs 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22. Anathemas were used by the primitive churches, A.D. 387. See *Excommunication*.

ANATOMY (Greek, cutting up). The study of the human body was part of the philosophical investigations of Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle; and it became a branch of medical art under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. But Erasistratus and Herophilus may be regarded as the fathers of anatomy; they were the first to dissect the human form, as anatomical research had been previously confined to brutes: it is mentioned that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died A.D. 193, was a great anatomist. In England, the schools were supplied with subjects unlawfully exhumed from graves; and, until lately, the bodies of executed criminals were ordered for dissection.* Pope Boniface VIII. forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297. The first anatomical plates, designed by Titian, were employed by Vesalius, about A.D. 1538. The great discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. William and John Hunter were great anatomists; they died in 1783 and 1793. Quain's and Wilson's large anatomical plates were published in 1842. Comparative anatomy has been treated systematically by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, and others. The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1680. See *Botany*.

ANCHORITES. See *Monachism*.

ANCHORS are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans. *Pliny*. The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian (592 B.C.). *Strabo*. Anchors were first forged in England A.D. 578. Those of a first-rate ship of war (four) will weigh 99

* By 32 Henry VIII., c. 42 (1540), surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "*anatomyses*," which privilege was extended in following reigns: but in consequence of the crimes committed by resurrection-men in order to supply the surgical schools (robbing churchyards and even committing murder, see *Burking*), a new statute was passed in 1832 (2 & 3 William IV.), which abated the ignominy of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, &c. The act also appointed inspectors of anatomy, regulated the schools, and required persons practising anatomy to obtain a licence.

cwt. each, costing 450*l.* *Phillips*. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Pering and Rodgers about 1831; by Porter 1846; by Costell 1848; by Trotman 1853; and by several other persons. Trotman's is attached to the Queen's yacht the *Fairy*. The anchors of the *Great Eastern* are of enormous size.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures, and in the history of Herodotus about 1687 B.C. It is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or Charlemagne (768).

ANCONA, a port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, A.D. 107. After many changes of rulers Ancona was finally annexed to the Papal States in 1532. In 1798 it was taken by the French; but was retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It was occupied by the French in 1832; evacuated in 1838; after an insurrection it was bombarded and captured by the Austrians, June 18, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the Papal government in Sept. 1860. Lamoricière, the Papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castelfidardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on Sept. 29. The king of Sardinia entered soon after.

ANDRÉ'S EXECUTION. André (born 1751), was an adjutant-general in the British army, and was taken in disguise on his return from a secret expedition to the traitorous American general Arnold, Sept. 23, 1780. He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of general Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death, Oct. 2 following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, Aug. 10, 1821, and interred in Westminster abbey. Impartial judges justify the severity of this punishment.

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, Nov. 30, A.D. 69, at Patra, in Achaia. The festival was instituted about 359. Andrew is the titular saint of Scotland, owing to Hungus, the Pietish prince, having dreamed that the saint was to be his friend in a pending battle with the Northumbrians. St. Andrew's cross (x) appeared in the air during the fight, and Hungus conquered. The collar of an order of knighthood, founded on this legend, is formed of thistles (not to be touched), and of rue (an antidote against poison); the motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit* (*No one assails me with impunity*). The institution of the order is attributed to Achaius in the year 809; its revival is due to king James V. in 1540, and to James II. of England in 1687. See *Thistle*. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I.

ANDREW'S, St. (E. Scotland). Here Robert Bruce held his first parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burnt by archbishop Beaton, who himself was murdered here in 1546. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw. The bishopric originated with the establishment of Christianity in Scotland. Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops of St. Andrew's commences with Killach, A.D. 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, and ceased soon after the Revolution, 1689. St. Andrew's is now a post-revolution bishopric, re-instituted in 1844. See *Bishops*.

ANDRUSSOV, PEACE OF (Jan. 20, 1667), between Russia and Poland, by which the latter lost the greater part of her conquests among the Cossacks.

ANEMOMETER (Greek, *anemos*, the wind), a measurer of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Osler's & Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1844.

ANEROID. See *Barometer*.

ANGEL, an ancient gold coin, weighing four pennyweights, was valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10*s.* in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The *angelot*, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English, in 1431. *Wood*.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted in Greece, A.D. 456. The *Angelici* were instituted by the emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191. The *Angelice*, an order of nuns, were founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli A.D. 1534.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY, the foundation of the National Gallery in London, was a small collection of about forty pictures, the most exquisite of the art, purchased by the British government for the public service for 60,000*l.*, of the executors of Mr. John Julius Angerstein, who died in 1822. The exhibition of these pictures was opened to the public, in Pall Mall, in May, 1824. See *National Gallery*.

ANGLESEY, OR ISLAND OF THE ANGLES (*ey*, in Saxon, signifying island). This celebrated seat of the Druids was subdued by the Romans under Agricola (who called it *Mona*) A.D. 78; and by the English in 1282. The fortress of Beaumaris was built by Edward I. to

overawe the Welsh, 1295. The spot in Anglesey where Suetonius Paulinus and his legions butchered the Druids, in A.D. 61, is still shown, at a ferry called Porthammell, across the Menai Straits. *Phillips*.

ANGLING. Its origin is uncertain; allusion is made to it by the Greeks and Romans, and in the Bible; *Amos*, iv. 2. (787 B.C.) Oppian wrote his "Halieutics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing, probably about A.D. 198. Wynkin de Worde's *Treatyse of Fysshinge*, the first book printed on angling, appeared in 1496; and Izaak Walton's *Complete Angler* in 1653.

ANGLO-SAXONS, OR ANGLES, derive their name from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus), joined the first Saxon freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, A.D. 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*. Cædmon paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 680; a translation of the gospels was made by abbot Egbert, of Iona, 721; of Boethius, Orosius, &c., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by the government, in 1840.

ANGRIA. This famous pirate's fort on the coast of Malabar, was invested by admiral Watson, and destroyed Feb. 11, 1756. The pirate, his wife, and family, were made prisoners; and great quantities of stores which were found in the fort, and several ships in the harbour, which he had taken from the East India Company, were seized.

ANHALT, HOUSE OF, in Germany, deduces its origin from Berentholdus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. In 1606, the principality was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest, by the eldest, John George: hence the various branches of this family, of which Anhalt-Dessau and Anhalt-Bernbourg are the principal.

DUKE OF ANHALT-DESSAU-CÖBETHEN (*Subjects 119,515*).
1817. Leopold, Aug. 9 (born Oct. 1, 1794), the PRESENT
duke (1862).

DUKE OF ANHALT-BERNBOURG (*Subjects 56,000*).
1834. Alexander, March 24 (born March 2, 1805), the
PRESENT duke (1862).

ANHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession of by England in the French war, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The Danes made an attempt to regain it with a force which exceeded 4000 men, but were gallantly repulsed by the British force not amounting to more than 150, March 14, 1811.

ANILINE, a basic oily body discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of indigo. Bechamp, in 1856, obtained it from benzole by the successive treatment of this substance with concentrated nitric acid and reducing agents. The scientific relations of Aniline have been carefully examined by several chemists, more especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long known to yield a series of coloured compounds, but it was only in 1856 that Mr. W. A. Perkin showed how a violet oxidation-product could be applied in dyeing. Aniline is now manufactured upon a large scale for the commercial production of "Mauve" and "Magenta" (rosaniline), and several other colouring matters.

ANIMALCULÆ. Leenwenhoek's researches in 1677 produced the most astonishing revelations. His *Arcana Naturæ* was published at Leyden in 1696. The great works of Ehrenberg of Berlin, on the Infusorial Animalculæ, &c., were issued (1838-57). Pritchard's *Infusoria*, ed. 1860, is a valuable summary of our present knowledge of animalculæ.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM was introduced by father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774; and had its dupes in France and England in about 1788-89.* See *Mesmerism*.

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO. The late Mr. Martin, M.P., as a senator, zealously laboured to repress this odious offence; and a society in London, which was established in 1824, effects much good this way. See *Cruelty to Animals Society*. Mr. Martin's act passed 3 Geo. IV. (1822). Similar acts were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 (1839).

ANJOU, a province in France, was inherited by Henry II. of England from his father Geoffrey Plantagenet. It was taken from his son John by Philip of France in 1205; was reconquered by Edward III., but relinquished by him in 1360; and was given by Charles V.

* It was a pretended mode of curing all manner of diseases by means of *sympathetic affection* between the sick person and the operator. The effect on the patient was supposed to depend on certain motions of the fingers and features of the operator, he placing himself immediately before the patient, whose eyes were to be fixed on his. After playing in this manner on the imagination and enfeebled mind of the sick, and performing a number of distortions and grimaces, the cure was said to be completed. Hehl for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled.—Mr. Perkins (who died in 1799) invented "Metallic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism;" but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of wooden tractors. *Brande*.

to his brother Louis with the title of duke. It afterwards became an appanage of the French crown. The university was formed in 1349.

DUKES OF ANJOU.

1360. Louis I. invested by the pope with the dominions of Joanna of Naples, 1381: his invading army destroyed by the plague, 1383; he dies, 1384.
1384. Louis II., his son, receives the same grant, but is also unsuccessful.

Louis III., adopted by Joanna as heir; dies 1434.
1434. Regnier (a prisoner) declared king of Naples, 1435; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of England, 1445; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XI., 1474, and his estates confiscated.

ANJOU, OR BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF, between the English and French; the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, April 3, 1421. The English were defeated: the duke of Clarence was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, and 1500 men perished on the field; the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

ANNAM, OR ANAM, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, comprising Tonquin, Cochin China, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese Sea. This country is said to have been conquered by the Chinese 234 B.C., and held by them till A.D. 263. In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, bishop Adran, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil, Gia-long, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne, who reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In 1859 war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about April 22, when 500 were killed. In 1862 peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and toleration of the Christians granted.

ANNATES. See *First Fruits*.

ANNO DOMINI, A.D. The year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, Circumcision, Annus Trabeationis (of the Crucifixion). The Christian era commenced Jan. 1, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. It is now held that Christ was born four years previous, as noted in the margin of our Bibles, *Luke*, ch. ii.—This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, A.D. 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, but not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879.

ANNOYANCE JURIES, of Westminster, chosen from the householders in conformity with 27 Eliz. c. 17 (1585), were abolished in 1861.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. and J. Dodsley. The somewhat similar but more elaborate work, the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes*, began in Paris in 1850.

ANNUALS, the name given to richly bound volumes, published annually, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, and illustrated by engravings. They were imitations of similar books in Germany, and first appeared in London in 1823. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given:

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823—48	Amulet	1827—34
Friendship's Offering	1824—44	Keepsake	1828—56
Literary Souvenir (first as "the Graces")	1824—34	Hood's Comic Annual.	1830—38

ANNUITIES, OR PENSIONS, were first granted in 1512, when 20*l.* were given to a lady of the court for services done; and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen *per cent.*, 4—6 Will. & Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among civilised governments. An annuity of 1*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* *per annum*, accumulating at 10 *per cent.*, compound interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l.*

ANNUITY TAX: a tax levied to provide stipends for ministers in Edinburgh and Montrose, and which caused much disaffection, was abolished in 1860, and other provisions made for the purpose. These, however, have proved equally unpalatable.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, the 25th of March, also called Lady-day, (*which see*). This festival commemorates the Virgin's miraculous conception, according to the tidings brought her by the angel Gabriel (*Luke* i.): its origin is referred variously by ecclesiastical writers to the fourth and seventh century. The religious order of the Annun-

ciation was instituted in 1232, and the military order, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy, in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355.

ANointING, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of kings, bishops, and other eminent personages. Aaron, as high priest, was anointed, B.C. 1491; and Saul, as king, B.C. 1095. It was first used at coronations in England on Alfred the Great, in A.D. 872; and in Scotland, on Edgar, in 1098.—The religious rite is derived from the epistle of *James*, ch. v. 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 550, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of Extreme Unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church).

ANONYMOUS LETTERS. The sending of letters denouncing persons, or demanding money, or using threats to obtain money, was made felony by the Black Act, 9 Geo. I. (1722); by 8 Geo. IV., c. 29 (1827); and by 1 Vict., c. 87 (1838). By 10 & 11 Vict., c. 66 (1847), the punishment is transportation, imprisonment, or whipping.

ANTARCTIC. The south pole (*which see*) is so called as opposite to the north or *arctic* pole.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.*

ANTHEMS, OR HYMNS (*see Hymns*). Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St Ambrose were the first who composed them, about the middle of the fourth century. *Langlet*. They were introduced into the church service in 386. *Baker*. Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western Church. They were introduced into the Reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (eaters of human flesh) have existed in all ages of the world. Homer says that the Cyclops and Lestrygonæ were such; and the Etesdonian Scythians were so, according to Herodotus. Diogenes asserted that we might as well eat the flesh of men as that of other animals; and the practice still exists in Africa and the South Sea Islands. The annals of Milan assert that a Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, had an invincible inclination to human flesh; she enticed children to her house, and killed and salted them; and on a discovery being made, she was broken on the wheel and burnt, in 1519. Cannibals were detected in Perthshire about 1339.

ANTICHRIST (opponent of Christ), the name given by St. John (1 Ep. ii. 18) to him whom St. Paul calls the *Man of Sin* (2 Thess. ii. 3), who, as some assert, at the latter end of the world, is to appear very remarkably in opposition to Christianity.†

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE, an association formed for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of foreign corn. *See Corn-Laws*. It sprang from various metropolitan and provincial associations (1834-8), headed by Messrs. C. Villiers, R. Cobden, J. Bright, &c. *See Protectionists*.

Meetings held in various places March & April, 1841	Great Manchester meeting, at which the
Excited meeting at Manchester . . . May 18, —	League proposed to raise a quarter of a
A bazaar held at Manchester, at which the	million sterling . . . Dec. 23, 1845
League realised 10,000l. . . Feb. 2, 1842	The Corn Importation Bill having passed, the
About 600 deputies connected with provincial	League is formally dissolved; and Mr. Cobden
associations assemble in London, Feb. + Aug. —	was rewarded by a national subscription,
The League at Manchester proposed to raise	amounting to nearly 80,000l. . . July 2, 1846
50,000l., to depute lecturers throughout the	Appointment of the Derby ministry, a revival
country, and to print pamphlets . . . Oct. 20, —	of the Anti-Corn-Law League was proposed
First meeting at Drury-lane Theatre, March 15, 1843	at a meeting held at Manchester, and a sub-
Series of monthly meetings at Covent-Garden,	scription for the purpose was opened, which
commenced Sept. 28; and great free-trade	produced within half an hour 27,500l. Mar. 2, 1852
meeting at Manchester Nov. 14, 1843, & Jan. 22, 1845	[Subsequently, the reconstruction of the League
Bazaar at Covent-Garden opened . . . May 5, —	was deemed to be unnecessary.]

* Burnet has supposed that the first human pair might have left, at the end of the first century, ten married couples; and from these, allowing them to multiply in the same decuple proportion as the first pair did, would rise, in 1500 years, a greater number of persons than the earth was capable of holding. He therefore suggests a quadruple multiplication only; and then exhibits the following table of increase during the first sixteen centuries that preceded the Flood (at least ten times the present number of mankind):—

I. 10	V. 2,560	IX. 655,360	XIII. 167,142,160
II. 40	VI. 10,240	X. 2,621,440	XIV. 671,088,640
III. 160	VII. 40,960	XI. 10,485,760	XV. 2,684,354,460
IIII. 640	VIII. 163,840	XII. 41,943,040	XVI. 10,737,418,240

† His reign, it is supposed, will continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a persecution. This is the opinion of the Roman Catholics; but the Protestants, as they differ from them, so they differ among themselves. Grotius and Dr. Hammond suppose the time to be past, and the

ANTIGUA, a West India Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493; settled by the English in 1632.

ANTILLES, an early name of the West Indies, *which see*.

ANTIMONY, a white brittle metal. Compounds of this mineral were early known, and applied. It was used as paint to blacken both men's and women's eyes, as appears from 2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30, and in eastern countries it is used to this day. When mixed with lead it makes types for printing; and in physic its uses are various. Basil Valentine wrote on Antimony about 1410. *Priestley*.

ANTINOMIANS (from the Greek *anti*, *against*, and *nomos*, *law*), a name given by Luther (in 1538) to John Agricola, who is said to have held "that it mattered not how wicked a man was if he had but faith." (Opposed to *Rom.* iii. 28, and v. 1, 2.) He retracted in 1540.

ANTIOCH, Syria, built by Seleucus after the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C. In one day, 100,000 of its people were slain by the Jews, 145 B.C. Here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (*Acts* xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Saracens about 638; recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966; lost again in 1086; retaken by the Crusaders in 1098, and held by them till 1268, when it was captured by the Sultan of Egypt. It was taken in the Syrian war in 1832 by Ibrahim Pacha.—The ERA of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers of Antioch and Alexandria: it placed the Creation 5492 years B.C.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed, about 368 B.C. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand; near Antipodes Island. *Brookes*.

ANTI-POPES, rival popes elected at various times, especially by the French and Italian factions at Rome, from 1305 to 1406. The last schism of this kind was terminated by the deposition of the rivals Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII., and the election of Alexander V. in 1409. See under *Popes*, the *Anti-popes*, whose names are printed in *italics*.

ANTIQUARIES. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 years B.C.; but this is justly doubted. A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others in 1572. *Spelman*. Application was made in 1589 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favouring the design. In 1707 the *Society of Antiquaries* was revived; in 1751 it received its charter of incorporation from George II.; and in 1777 apartments in Somerset-house were granted to it. Its Memoirs, entitled *Archæologia*, were first published in 1770, and are still continued.—The *British Archæological Association* was founded in Dec. 1843; and in 1845 the *Archæological Institute of Great Britain* was formed by a seceding part of the association. Journals are published by both societies.—The *Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh* was founded in 1780. Since 1845 many county archæological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom. The *Society of Antiquaries of France* (1814) began in 1805 as the *Celtic Academy*.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the second century. This doctrine spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus. *Bayle*. See *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Unitarians*.

ANTWERP, the principal sea-port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in A.D. 517. It was a small republic in the eleventh century. It was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Its fine exchange built in . . . A.D. 1531
Taken after a long siege by the prince of Parma . . . 1585
The trade transferred to Amsterdam . . . 1609
The Barrier treaty was concluded here Nov. 16, . . . 1715
Occupied by the French . . . 1792-3, 1794-1814
The seat of the civil war between the Belgians
and the house of Orange . . . 1830-31
The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp,
were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who,
after a dreadful conflict, being driven into
the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-
hot balls and shells, doing immense mischief,
Oct. 27, 1830

General Chassé surrendered the citadel to the
French, after a destructive bombardment,
Dec. 23, 1832. See *Belgium*. In Aug. 1859
the proposal to strengthen the fortifications
was affirmed by the legislative assembly;
much property and valuable archives des-
troyed by fire . . . Aug. 2, 1858
A Fine Art fête held . . . Aug. 17-20, 1861
Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire, loss
25 lives and about 400,000l. . . Dec. 2, —

characters to be furnished in the persons of Caligula, Simon Magus, and the Gnostics. Some have believed the pope to be the true Antichrist, as at the council held at Gap, in 1603. Many consider that the kingdom of Antichrist comprehends all who are opposed to Christ, openly or secretly.

APATITE, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1856 it began to be largely employed as manure. It is abundant in Norway, and in Sombrero, a small West India island.

APOCALYPSE, or **REVELATION**, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about A.D. 95. *Irenæus*. Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the fourth century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.* Although the book has been rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A.D. 139), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are *neither* found in the Hebrue nor in the Chaldee." *Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the council of Laodicea about A.D. 366, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church, at the council of Trent on April 8, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha are read as *lessons* by the Anglican church.

1 Esdras, from about B.C. 623-445	Wisdom of Solomon . . . * *	Bel and the Dragon . . . * *
2 Esdras " " " " " "	Ecclesiasticus (John) 300 or 180	Prayer of Manasses . . . B.C. 676
Tobit " " " " " "	Baruch " "	1 Maccabees, about . . . 323-135
Judith " " " " " "	Song of the Three Children " "	2 Maccabees, from about . . . 187-165
Esther " " " " " "	History of Susannah . . . * *	

There are also Apocryphal writings in connection with the New Testament.

APOLLINARIANS, followers of Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, who taught (A.D. 366) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. Apollinarius was deposed in A.D. 378.

APOLLO, the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues erected to him, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, built 1263 B.C. See *Delphi*. His temple at Daphne, built 434 B.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt A.D. 362, and the Christians were accused of the crime. *Langlet*. The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered in the remains of Antium, in Italy, in 1503, was purchased by pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

APOLLONICON, an elaborate musical instrument, constructed on the principle of the organ, was invented by Messrs. Flight and Robson, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster, and exhibited by them first in 1817. *Timbs*.

APOSTLES (Greek *apostolos*, one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, A.D. 31; viz. Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathaniel (or Bartholomew), Matthew (Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alphæus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude or Thaddæus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, A.D. 33 (*Acts* i.); and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, A.D. 45 (*Acts* xiii. 2).

APOSTLES' CREED, a summary of the Christian faith, attributed to the apostles by Ruffinus, A.D. 390, is generally believed to have been gradually composed a great while after their time. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons (A.D. 177), repeats a similar creed. Its repetition in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and in the Roman church in the 11th century, whence it passed to the Church of England.

APOSTOLICI. The first sect of Apostolici arose at the end of the 2nd century; they renounced marriage, wine, flesh, meats, &c. The second sect was founded by Segarelli about 1261. They wandered about, clothed in white, with long beards, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women whom they called their spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall. They renounced baptism, the mass, purgatory, &c., and are accused, by their enemies of gross licentiousness. Segarelli was burnt alive at Parma in 1300 during a crusade against his followers, who were all dispersed in 1307.

APOTHECARY. The first mention of one attending the king's person in England was on Edward III. (1344); who settled three pence *per diem* for life on Coursus de Gangeland, for taking care of him during his illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Apothecaries were exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices in 1712. The Apothecaries' Company was incorporated in London, 1617. Their hall was built in 1670; and their practice regulated by 55 Geo. III. c. 19 (1815), amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 133 (1825). The Botanical Garden

at Chelsea was left by sir Hans Sloane to the company of Apothecaries, Jan. 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2000. The Dublin guild was incorporated, 1745. See *Pharmacy*.

APOTHEOSIS, a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 13. *Tillemont*.

APPEALS. In the time of Alfred (A.D. 869-901), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. *Hume*. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were first introduced, 19 Stephen, 1154, but abolished by act 24 Henry VIII. 1532. *Viner's Statutes*. Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber, in error from the judgments of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were regulated by statutes in 1830 and 1831. See *Privy Council*.

APPEAL, OR ASSIZE OF BATTLE. By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, in an appeal, claimed his right by his wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused escaped, April 16, 1818. This law was immediately afterwards struck from off the statute-book, by 59 Geo. III. (1819).

APPIAN WAY, an ancient Roman road, made by Appius Claudius Cæcus while censor, 312 B.C.

APPLES. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the continent. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and Lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688).

APPRAISERS. The rating and valuation of goods for another was an early business in England: and so early as 11 Edward I. 1282, it was a law, that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraiser should take them at the price appraised.

APPRENTICES. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. *Stow's Survey*. The apprentice tax enacted, 43 Geo. III. 1802. See *Evil Mayday*.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE, a term applied to section 36 of stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (passed in 1833), which transferred the revenues of certain Irish bishoprics to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

APPROPRIATIONS (property taken from the church), began in the time of William I.; the parochial clergy being then commonly Saxons, and the bishops and higher clergy Normans. These impoverished the inferior clergy to enrich monasteries, which were generally possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the churches and tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. *Pardon*.

APRICOT, *Prunus armeniaca*, first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII. It originally came from Epirus.

APRIL. The fourth month of the year according to the vulgar computation, but the second according to the ancient Romans: Numa Pompilius introduced *Januarius* and *Februarius*, 713 B.C. *Peacham*.

APTERYX (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to this country in 1813, and deposited in the collection of the earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named *Dinornis*) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1843, and since.

APULIA, a province in S.E. Italy, conquered by the Normans, whose leader Guiscard received the title of duke of Apulia from pope Nicholas II., in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples, in 1265.

AQUARI, a sect said to have been founded by Tatian in the second century, who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water, during persecution, when

the Christians met secretly and in the night, for fear of discovery. For this they were censured by Cyprian (martyred A.D. 258).

AQUARIUM, OR AQUAVIVARIUM, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as *scavengers*. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing sea-weeds in artificial seawater; in 1850, Mr. R. Warrington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up under the skilful direction of Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1854, Mr. Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, of Portland Road, London, by his enterprise in collecting specimens, has done much to increase the value and interest of aquaria. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 12 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860.

AQUEDUCT, an artificial watercourse, on an inclined plane. No remains of Greek aqueducts exist. Appius Claudius advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian way*, about 312 B.C. Aqueducts of every kind were among the wonders of Rome. *Livy*. There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe; that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England is 1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high; it was completed by T. Telford, and opened Dec. 26, 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830.

AQUILEIA (Istria), made a Roman colony 141 B.C., and fortified A.D. 168. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March, 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia, July 28, 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained sole emperor, Sept. 6, 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in A.D. 384.

AQUITAINE, a province in France, S.W. Subdued by the Visigoths, A.D. 418, and taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II. of England inherited it from his mother, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362; but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA. The terms *Petræa* (stony), *Felix* (happy), and *Deserta*, are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy, about A.D. 140. It was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 B.C. In A.D. 622, the Arabians, under the name of Saracens, followers of Mahomet (a native of Arabia), their general and prophet, commenced their course of conquest. See *Mahometanism*. The Arabs greatly favoured literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. To them we owe our ordinary numerals, and arithmetical notation. The Koran was written in Arabic (about A.D. 622-632). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1671.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704: but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

ARABICI, a sect which sprung up in Arabia, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, and rose again with it, A.D. 207.

ARAGON, a kingdom in the north-east of Spain. See *Spain*.

ARAM, the ancient name of Syria, *whic*h *see*.

ARBELA. The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus decided the fate of Persia, Oct. 1, 331 B.C., on a plain in Assyria between Arbela and Gaugamela. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7000 horse. *Arrian*. The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels. *Plutarch*.

ARBITRATION. Submission to arbitration was authorised and made equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, by 9 & 10 Will. III. (1698). Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of

witnesses, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (1833). See *Ouzel Galley*. By an act passed in 1859, railway companies may settle disputes with each other by arbitration.

ARBUTUS. The *Arbutus Andrachne*, oriental strawberry-tree, was brought to England from the Levant, about 1724.

ARCADES, OR WALKS ARCHED OVER. The principal in London are the Burlington-arcade, opened in March, 1819; and the Lowther-arcade, Strand, opened at the period of the Strand improvements. See *Strand*. Exeter Change, London, was rebuilt and opened in 1845. See *Exeter Change*. The Royal arcade, Dublin, opened June 1820, was burnt to the ground, April 25, 1837.

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece. The Arcadians regarded their nation as the most ancient of Greece, and older than the moon. They were more simple in their manners and moderate in their desires than the other Greeks, from whom they were separated by mountains. Pelasgus is said to have taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; for which they honoured him as a god, 1521 B.C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous.

Magna Græcia, in S. Italy, said to have been colonised by Arcadians under Enotrus, about 1710 B.C.; and under Evander . . . B.C. 1240
Pelasgus begins his reign . . . 1521
Lycæon institutes the Lupercalia, in honour of Jupiter . . . 1514
Arcas, from whom the kingdom received its name, taught his subjects agriculture and the art of spinning wool; his sons reign . . . 1335
Lycæan games instituted, in honour of Pan . . . 1320
Agapenor appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy (*Homer*) . . . 1194
The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are

beaten by the women of the country, in the absence of their husbands (?) . . . B.C. 1102
Aristocrates I. (of Orchomenus) is put to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana . . . 715
Aristocrates II. stoned to death, and a republic established . . . 681
The supremacy of Sparta (acknowledged 560) is abolished by the Thebans; Megalopolis founded by Epaminondas . . . 371
The Arcadians make alliance with Athens, and are defeated by Archidamus . . . 367
Arcadia, having joined the Achaean league, on its suppression becomes part of the Roman empire . . . 146

ARCHANGEL, a city in N. Russia, is thus named from a monastery founded here, and dedicated to St. Michael in 1584. The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English in 1553, and it was the only seaport of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703. The dreadful fire here, by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793.

ARCHBISHOP (Greek, *archiepiscopos*), a title given in the 4th and 5th centuries to the bishops of chief cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople; who presided over the other metropolitans and bishops in the districts attached to those places. The word is first found in the Apology against the Arians by Athanasius, who died A.D. 373. The Eastern archbishops have since been styled *patriarchs*.* *Riddle*.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary arch-chamberlain of the German empire by the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH-CHANCELLORS were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France (A.D. 418—986), and when their territories were divided, the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves became arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACON. The name was early given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop, without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function is become a dignity, and set above that of priest, though anciently it was quite otherwise. The appointment in these countries is referred to A.D. 1075. There are seventy-one archdeacons in

* In these realms the dignity is nearly coeval with the establishment of Christianity. Before the Saxons came into England there were three sees: London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after the arrival of St. Austin he settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, A.D. 602. See *Canterbury*. York continued archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost the dignity. Caerleon was found, previously, to be too near the dominions of the Saxons; and in the time of King Arthur the archbishopric was transferred to St. David's, of which St. Sampson was the 26th and last Welsh archbishop. See *St. David's*. The bishoprics in *Scotland* were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, in 1470 and 1491; these last were discontinued at the Revolution. See *Glasgow* and *St. Andrew's*. The bishop of Edinburgh is now (1862) styled *Primus*. The rank of archbishop was of early institution in *Ireland*. See *Ferns*. Four archbishoprics were constituted in *Ireland*, A.D. 1151, namely, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam; until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland. Of these four archbishoprics two were reduced to bishoprics, namely, Cashel and Tuam, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833, by which also the number of sees in Ireland was to be reduced (as the incumbents of ten of them respectively died) from twenty-two to twelve, the present number. See *Bishops, Cashel, Tuam; Pallium, &c.*

England (1862), and thirty-three in Ireland. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity : an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, by 24 Henry VIII., 1532.

ARCHERY. Plato ascribes the invention to Apollo, by whom it was communicated to the Cretans. Ishmael "became an archer" (*Gen.* xxi. 20), 1892 B.C. The Philistine archers overcame Saul (1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3), 1055 B.C. David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (2 *Sam.* i. 18). Aster of Amphipolis, having been slighted by Philip, king of Macedon, at the siege of Methone, 353 B.C., shot an arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," which struck it and put it out; Philip threw back the arrow with these words : "If Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.—Archery was introduced into England previously to A.D. 440. Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings in 1066. Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow in 1199. The victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt were won chiefly by archers.* Four thousand archers surrounded the houses of parliament, ready to shoot the king and the members, 21 Richard II. 1397. *Stow.* The citizens of London were formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III. : and into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. 1538. Roger Ascham's "*Toxophilus, the School of Shooting*," was published in 1571. See *Artillery Company, Toxophilites, &c.*

ARCHES appear in early Egyptian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably in the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered a Roman invention.†—The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312), were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park, in 1851) was modelled from the arch of Constantine. See *Hyde Park*.

ARCHES, COURT OF, the most ancient consistory court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury; it derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London (*de Arcubus*), where it was held; and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise. *Cowell.* Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. 1830.

ARCHITECTURE (from the Greek *archi-tekton*, chief artificer), ornamental building. The five great orders of architecture are,—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (*Greek*);—the Tuscan and Composite (*Roman*). The Gothic began to prevail in the ninth century. See *the Orders respectively and Gothic*.

The Pyramids of Egypt, begun about	B.C. 1500	Hadrian builds temples at Rome, &c.	A.D. 117
Solomon's Temple, begun	1004	Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro	284
Birs Nimroud, in Assyria	about 900	Basilicas at Rome	330-900
Temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, founded	616	St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun	532
Babylon built	600	Rock-cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora	500-800
Architecture flourishes at Athens	480-320	Canterbury Cathedral, founded	602
The Parthenon finished	438	Mosque of Omar, at Jerusalem	637
The Pantheon, &c., built at Rome	A.D. 13	York Minster, begun about	741
The Coliseum	70	St. Peter's, Rome	1450-1626
		St. Paul's, London	1675-1710

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Vitruvius, about	B.C. 27.		A. Palladio	1518	1580	James Gibbs	1674	1754
	A.D.		Inigo Jones	1572	1652	R. and J. Adams	1728	1794
William of Wickham	1324	1405	Bernini	1598	1680	A. W. Pugin	1811	1852
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti	1474	1564	Christopher Wren	1632	1723	C. Barry	1795	1860
			J. Vanbrugh	1670	1726			

An Architectural Society existed in 1808. The ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS was founded in 1834. Earl de Grey was president, 1835-61. The Architectural Society, established in 1834, was united to the Institute in 1842.

* The *long-bow* was six feet long, and the arrow three feet; the usual range from 300 to 500 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. A Persian hero, Arish, is stated to have shot over between 400 and 500 miles, as related by Ferdousi! The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.

† The new bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet, was commenced in 1829. The central arch of London Bridge is 152 feet; and the three cast-iron arches of Southwark bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments, are, the two side ones 220 feet each, and the centre 240 feet; thus the centre arch exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet. See *Bridges*.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first archon, B.C. 1044 (1070, H.) The office was limited to ten years, 752 B.C., and to one year 683 B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzi, fought Nov. 15—17, 1796. The result was the loss on the part of the Austrians of 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns. The loss of the French was estimated at 15,000. They became masters of Italy. In one of the contests Bonaparte was in most imminent danger, and was only rescued by the impetuosity of his troops.

ARCOT, East Indies. This city (established 1716) was taken by colonel Clive, Aug. 31, 1751; was retaken, but again surrendered to colonel Coote, Feb. 10, 1760. Besieged by Hyder Ali, when the British under colonel Baillie suffered severe defeats, Sept. 10 and Oct. 31, 1780. Arcot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801. See *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. See *North-West Passage* and *Franklin's Expedition*.

ARDAGH, an ancient prelacy in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew the first bishop, previously to A.D. 454. This prelacy was formerly held with Kilmore; but since 1742 it has been held *in commendam* with Tuam (*whicli see*).

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE, bishopricks in Ireland long united; the former was called the bishoprick of Kerry; Ert presided in the fifth century. William Fuller appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelacy. Near the cathedral an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

AREOPAGITÆ, a Greek tribunal, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*. The name is derived from the Greek *Areos pagos*, the hill of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Halirrhottius, who had violated his daughter Aleippe. Whatever causes were pleaded before them were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears, and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and impartial decisions. Paul preached on Mars' hill, A.D. 52.

ARGAUM, in the Deccan, India, where sir A. Wellesley, on Nov. 29, 1803, thoroughly defeated the rajah of Berar and the Mahratta chief Scindiah, who became in consequence quite subservient to the British.

ARGENTARIA, in Alsace, where a great battle was fought, A.D. 378, between the Alemanni and the Romans under Gratian, the former being defeated with the loss of more than 35,000 out of 40,000 men. *Dufresnoy*.

ARGENTINE (or **LA PLATA**) **CONFEDERATION**, S. America, 14 provinces. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515; settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the great vice-royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte-Video, and at war with France from 1838-40. J. Urquiza, elected president, Nov. 20, 1853, was succeeded by Dr. S. Derqui, Feb. 8, 1860. Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853, and was reunited in 1859. An insurrection began in San Juan, in Nov. 1860, and was suppressed in Jan. 1861. Population in 1859, about 1,171,800. See *Buenos Ayres*, for the disputes with that state.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, 1263 B.C. (1225, *Clinton*), undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and recover his treasures seized by his murderer, Æetes, king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, it induced the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder. *Dufresnoy*.

ARGOS, Peloponnesus, Greece. The kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or 1080 years before the first Olympiad. *Blair*. (1806, *Clinton*.) The nine kings from the founder were called *Inachidae*, of whom the fourth was Argus, who gave his name to the country.

Inachus founds the kingdom B.C. 1856
The city of Argos built by Argus, son of Niobe . . . 1711
Reign of Triopas; Polycaon seizes part of the
kingdom, and calls it after his wife, *Messenia* . . . 1552
Gelonor is deposed by Danaus 1474

Feast of the *Flambeaux*, in honour of Hyper-
nestra, who saved her husband, Lynceus, son
of Ægyptus, on his nuptial night, while her
forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs, at the
command of their father, Danaus B.C. 1425

ARGOS, *continued.*

Lynceus dethrones Danaus	B.C. 1425	Argos entered into alliance with Athens, B.C.	
The kingdom divided by the brothers Acrisius		420; joined the Achæan league, 195; is sub-	
and Prôtus	1344 (1313 <i>Cl.</i>)	jugated to Rome	B.C. 146
Perseus leaves Argos, and founds Mycenæ		Argos taken from the Venetians	A.D. 1686
(<i>which see</i>)	1313	Taken by the Turks 1716, who held it until	1826
The Heraclidæ retake the Peloponnesus, and		United to Greece under King Otho (see <i>Greece</i>)	
Temenus seizes Argos	1102		January 25, 1833
Argos made a republic about	984		

ARGYLL (W. Scotland), BISHOPRIC OF, founded A.D. 1200, Evaldus being the first bishop; the diocese was previously part of the see of Dunkeld; it was ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, 1688. Argyll is now a post-revolution bishopric. See *Bishoprics*.

ARIAN, OR ARYAN RACE, a term now frequently applied to the Indo-Germanic or Indo-European family of nations.

ARIANS, the followers of Arius, who preached against the divinity of Christ, about A.D. 315, and died in 336. The Arians were condemned by the council of Nice, in 325; but their doctrine prevailed for a time in the East. It was favoured by Constantius II. 341; and carried into Africa under the Vandals in the fifth century, and into Asia under the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burnt 1553. See *Athanasian Creed*. Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt at Smithfield in 1614.

ARISTOTELIAN PHILOSOPHY: the most comprehensive system ever devised by man. Aristotle was born at Stagyra (hence termed the Stagyræ), 384 B.C.; was a pupil of Plato from 364 to 347; became preceptor of Alexander son of Philip of Macedon, in 342; and died in 322. He divided the circle of knowledge into Metaphysics and Logic; Physics, including part of the science of mind; and Ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the schoolmen during the middle ages, and too much depreciated after the reformation. His works on natural science contain a vast collection of facts and an extraordinary mixture of sound and chimerical opinions. To him is attributed the assertion that nature abhors a vacuum; an opinion still maintained by some eminent modern philosophers.

ARITHMETIC is of uncertain origin. It was brought from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid		900—into Europe, about 980—into France, by	
(7th, 8th, and 9th books of his <i>Elements</i>),		Gerbert, 991—into Spain, 1050—into England	1253
about B.C.	300	The date in Caxton's <i>Mirror of the World</i> ,	
The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was		Arabic characters, is	1480
used	A.D. 130	Arithmetic of decimals invented	1482
Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of		First work printed in England on arithmetic	
thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of		(<i>de Arte Supputandi</i>) was by Tonnall, bishop	
which six are now extant)	156	of Durham	1522
Notation by nine digits and zero, known at least		The theory of decimal fractions was perfected	
as early as the sixth century in Hindostan—		by lord Napier in his <i>Rhabdologia</i> , in	1617
introduced from thence into Arabia, about		Cocker's Arithmetic appeared in	1677

ARK. Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested, after the universal deluge, 2347 B.C. But Apamea, in Phrygia, claims to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves: this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The ark was 300 cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty high; but most interpreters suppose this cubit to be about a foot and a-half, and not the geometrical one of six.

ARKLOW (in Wicklow), where a battle was fought between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, June, 9, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow, in Sept. 1795. *Phil. Trans.* vol. 86.

ARLES, an ancient town in France, in 879 A.D. the capital of the kingdom of Arles or Lower Burgundy. Here are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre capable of holding between 20,000 and 30,000 persons.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE. The famous Spanish armament, so called, consisted of 130 ships of war, besides transports, &c., 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 11,000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, and 180 priests and monks. It arrived in the channel, July 19, 1588, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard. Ten fire-ships having been sent into the enemies' fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea and endeavoured to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines: the English fell upon them, took many ships, and admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st

July to the 28th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost fifteen capital ships in the engagement, and 5000 men; seventeen ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners. The English lost but one ship. About one-third of the armament returned to Spain.

ARMAGH, in *N.* Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the 5th to the 9th century, was the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about A.D. 444. Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's books, by an extent taken 15 James I., it is valued at 400*l.* sterling a year; and until lately, was estimated at 15,000*l.* per annum. The see was re-constituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151. *Beatson.* Armagh was destroyed by the Danes on Easter-day, 852. *Burns.*

ARMAGNACS, a political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, derived their name from his father-in-law, the count of Armagnac. About 3500 of this party were massacred at Paris in May, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, the confederacy of the northern powers against England, formed by the empress of Russia in 1780; ended in 1781. The confederacy was renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, Dec. 16, 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. This event and the murder of the emperor Paul of Russia led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

ARMENIA, Asia Minor. Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347 B.C. Armenia after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires became subject to the Greek kings of Syria, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190 B.C.; the Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. The modern Christian kingdom of Armenia arose about 1080 in the rebellion of Philaretus Brachancius against the Greek emperor. It lasted amid many struggles till the 14th century. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity. Their church is governed by patriarchs, not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent has existed at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

City of Artaxarta built	B.C.	186
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia		165
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major		95-60
Becomes king of Syria, and assumes the title of "King of Kings"		83
Defeated by Lucullus, 69; he lays his crown at the feet of Pompey		66
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 54; he assists Pompey against Julius Caesar, 48; and the Parthians against Marc Antony		36
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt		34
Artaxias, his son, made king by the Parthians		33
Deposed by the Romans, who enthrone Tigranes II.		20
Armenia subjected to Parthia	A.D.	15
Reconquered by Germanicus, grandson of Augustus		18
After many changes Tiridates is made king by the Romans		58
The Parthians conquer Armenia, but are expelled by Trajan		115

Severus makes Volagarses king of part of Armenia	A.D.	199
Christianity introduced, between		100-200
Armenia added to the Persian empire		312
Tiridates obtains the throne through Diocletian, 286; is expelled by Narses, 294; restored by Galerius		298
On his death, Armenia becomes subject to Persia, 342; is made neutral by Rome and Persia, 364; who divide it by treaty		443
Armenia conquered and re-conquered by the Greek and Persian sovereigns		577-687
And by the Greek emperors and the Mohammedans		693-1065
Overrun by the Mongols, 1235; by Timour, 1383; by the Turks, 1516; by the Persians		1534
Shah Abbas, of Persia, surrenders Armenia to the Turks, but transports 22,000 Armenian families into his own states		1589
Overrun by the Russians		1828
Surrender of Erzeroum		July, 1829

(See Syria and Russo-Turkish War.)

ARMENIAN ERA, commenced on the 9th of July, A.D. 552; the ecclesiastical year on the 11th August. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years, and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from March 1 to August 10. The Armenians used the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, an instrument devised to give an idea of the motions of the heavenly bodies. It is commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their natural position and motion; the whole being comprised in a frame. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B.C.; and was employed by Tycho Brahe and other astronomers.

ARMINIANS (OR REMONSTRANTS) derive their former name from James Arminius, a Protestant divine, of Leyden, Holland (died, 1609); the latter from Arminius and his friends

having presented a *Remonstrance* to the States-General in 1609. They separated from the Calvinists, considering Calvin's views of grace and predestination in opposition to free will too severe. A fierce controversy raged from 1609 to 1625, when the Arminians, who had been exiled, returned to their homes. Their doctrines were condemned in 1618, at the synod of Dort (*which see*). The Calvinists were then sometimes styled Gomarists, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I. and Charles I. favoured the doctrines of the Arminians, which still prevail largely in Holland and elsewhere.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were employed by the crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle, A.D. 1100. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1808.

ARMORICA, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 584.

ARMOUR. The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defence than the shield. Skins and padded hides were first used; and brass and iron armour, in plates or scales, followed. The first body armour of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass. *Tacitus*. This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armour, A.D. 449. The Norman armour formed breeches and jacket, 1066. The hauberk had its hood of the same piece, 1100. John wore a surtout over a hauberk of rings set edgewise, 1199. The heavy cavalry were covered with a coat of mail, Henry III. 1216. Some horsemen had vizors, and skull-caps, same reign. Armour became exceedingly splendid about 1350. The armour of plate commenced 1407. Black armour, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V. 1413. The armour of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about 1500. Armour ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I. 1625. In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armour than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day. *Meyrick*.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. *Pliny* ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians. See *the various weapons throughout the volume*.

ARMS, see *Armorial bearings* and *Heraldry*. Those of England varied with the conquest which she made, and included the insignia of Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Hanover, as these countries successively fell to her sovereignty. The arms of France were claimed and quartered by Edward III., A.D. 1330, but were discontinued on the union with Ireland, and a new imperial standard was hoisted, Jan. 1, 1801. The escutcheon of Hanover was discontinued on the separation of the crowns of England and Hanover by the death of William IV. in 1837.

ARMS' BILL, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, was passed Oct. 15, 1831. It was a revival of the expired statutes of George III. The guns registered under this act throughout the kingdom at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms' bill passed Aug. 22, 1843. It has been since renewed, but has not been rigidly enforced.

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C. *Eusebius*. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which Darius opposed to Alexander the Great (332 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 680,000.

ARMY, BRITISH, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1633 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1685 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Charles II. 1679; but one was then gradually forming. See *Regiments*. Grose's "History of the British Army" was published in 1801. The effective rank-and-file of the army actually serving in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th Dec. 1800, amounted to 168,082; and the estimates

of the whole army in that year were 17,973,000*l*. The militia, volunteer, and other auxiliary forces were of immense amount at some periods of the war ending in 1815. The strength of the volunteer corps was greatest between the years 1798 and 1804, in which latter year this species of force amounted to 410,000 men, of whom 70,000 were Irish; and the militia had increased to 130,000 men, previously to the regular regiments being recruited from its ranks in 1809. The following are statements of the effective military strength of the United Kingdom at the periods mentioned, and of the sums voted for military expenditure :

1780, Time of war: troops of the line	amount	110,000 men:	sum voted	£7,847,000
1800, War	ditto	168,000 men	ditto	17,973,000
1810, War: army including foreign troops	ditto	300,000 men	ditto	26,748,000
1815, Last year of the war	ditto	300,000 men	ditto	39,150,000
1820, Time of peace; war incumbrances	ditto	88,100 men	ditto	18,253,000
1830, Peace	ditto	89,300 men	ditto	6,991,000
1840, Peace	ditto	93,471 men	ditto	6,890,267
1850, Peace	ditto	99,118 men	ditto	6,763,488
1852, Peace (except Kaffir war)	ditto	101,937 men	ditto	7,018,164
1854, War with Russia	ditto	112,977 men	ditto	7,167,486
1855, War with Russia	ditto	178,645 men*	ditto	13,721,158
1856, War with Russia (effective men 154,806). (Sept. 5, 1856, reduced to 125,000 men, exclusive of the Indian army.)	ditto	206,836 men	ditto	14,545,059
1859, Prospect of European war in April—June (in Great Britain)	amount	109,640 men; sum voted	13,300,000	
1860, War with China	ditto	235,852 men	ditto	14,842,000
1861, ...	ditto	212,773 men	ditto	14,168,621

ARMY, AND NAVY, AND OTHER CHARGES OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

	<i>Original Estimate 1854-5</i>	<i>Actual Charge 1854-5</i>	<i>Estimate for 1855-6</i>
Army	£6,287,486	£7,167,486	£13,721,158
Navy	7,487,948	10,417,309	10,716,338
Ordnance	3,845,878	5,086,662	7,808,042
Transports (increase in Navy)		3,582,474	5,181,495
Total	£17,621,312	£27,153,931	£37,427,003

VOLUNTEERS in Great Britain in 1862, stated to be 167,291.

BRITISH ARMY; NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, IN 1840.

	Life Guards.	Horse Guards.	Foot Guards.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
English	724	367	4,314	6,174	35,785
Scotch	67	22	472	781	12,046
Irish	19	10	64	2,569	36,531
Total	810	399	4,850	9,524	84,362

The Army Service Acts: 12 & 13 Vict. c. 37 (June 21, 1847), and 78 Vict. c. 4. . . Feb. 27. 1855
The Mutiny Act is passed annually; alterations were made in this Act and in the Articles of War in 1855. See *Militia and Volunteers*.
Officers in the service of the East India Company to have the same rank and precedence as those in the regular army. . . April 25, —
The office of Master-General of the Ordnance abolished, and the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance vested in the hands of Lord Panmure, the Minister of War. May 25, —
Examination of staff-officers, previous to their appointment ordered. . . April 9, 1857
The army largely recruited in 1857 and 1858, in consequence of the war in India.
The East India Company's army was transferred to the Queen 1859
Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in con-

sequence of no bounty being granted; and threatenings of mutiny appeared, which subsided after an arrangement was made granting discharge to those who desired it. See *India* 1859
Examination of candidates for the Military Academy, previously confined to pupils from Sandhurst, was thrown open, 1855; the principle of this measure was affirmed by the House of Commons by vote . . . April 26, 1858
By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42, provision made for a reserve force, not to exceed 20,000 men, who had been in her majesty's service. . . 1859
Flogging virtually abolished in the army: First class soldiers to be degraded to second class before being liable to it. . . Nov. 9, —
A report of a commission in 1858 causes great sanitary improvements in the army, barracks, &c., under direction of Hon. Sidney Herbert 1859-60

ARMY OF OCCUPATION. The army distinguished by this name was that of the allied powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, which occupied the northern frontier towns of France by the treaty, signed Nov. 20, 1815, which established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years.

* Besides this national army, 14,950 foreign troops were voted for the service of the year 1855-6; and the English militia was called out, and increased to the number of 120,000 men, thus forming a total of 313,595, exclusive of 20,000 Turkish auxiliaries taken into British pay.

AROMATICS. Acron of Agrigentum, is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 473 B.C. *Nouv. Dict.*

ARQUEBUS. See *Fire Arms*.

ARRACAN, a province of N.E. India. Arracan, the capital, was taken from the Burmese by gen. Morrison, April 1, 1825. The subjugation of the whole province soon followed.

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast. A person standing mute was declared convicted by 12 Geo. III. 1771; but by an act passed in 1827, the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases. See *Mute*.

ARRAS, N.E. of France, the seat of a bishop since A.D. 390. Here a treaty was concluded between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, Sept. 22, 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby the counties of Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion; this latter was entered into in 1482. *Velly*. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1640.

ARREST FOR DEBT. The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c., are protected from arrest. See remarkable case of *Ferrars' Arrest*. Clergymen performing divine service privileged, 50 Edw. III. 1375. Seamen privileged from debts under 20*l.*, by act 30 Geo. II. 1756. Barristers are privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients. By statute 29 Charles II. no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday. This law was extended by William III. Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May 1733. Prohibited for less than 10*l.* on process; 1779: and for less than 20*l.*, July, 1827. Arrests for less than 20*l.* were prohibited on mense process in Ireland, in June, 1829. Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mense process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vict., Aug. 1838. By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96 (1844), the power of imprisonment even upon final process, that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20*l.* exclusive of costs: and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (1846), the judge has no power to punish except in case of fraud or contempt of court. See *Ambassadors*.

ARSENAL, a great military or naval repository. The largest in this country is at Woolwich, *whick see*.

ARSENIC. A mineral substance, caustic and corrosive to so great a degree, as to be a deadly poison. It has been known from the earliest times. Brandt, in 1733, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature. There are divers kinds, yellow or native, red and crystalline. Native arsenic is of an orange or yellow colour, and is called orpiment; it is commonly found in copper mines; and the heinous crimes committed by means of this mineral obliged the legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 14 Vict. cap. 13, June 5, 1851. The sale of all colourless preparations of arsenic is regulated by this act. In 1858 Dr. A. S. Taylor asserted that green paper-hangings prepared from arsenic were injurious to health; which appears now to be true, although doubted by some chemists. See *Kakodyl*.

ARSON. This felony has always been deemed capital, and been punished with death, and remained so on a consolidation of the laws by statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV., 1827. If any house be fired, persons being therein, or if any vessel be fired, with a view to murder or plunder, it shall be death, statute 1 Vict., July, 1837.

ARSOUF (Syria), BATTLE OF, in which Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels, on Sept. 3 or 7, 1191. Ascalon surrendered. Richard marched to Jerusalem, A.D. 1192.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory near which the Greeks defeated the invading Persian fleet, 480 B.C.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from *Artesia*, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water, which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises through the boring tube to that level. The fountains in Trafalgar square and government offices near have been supplied since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris the Grenelle well (1798 feet deep), was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot at an expense of about 12,000*l.*, and the well at Passy which is said will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Messrs. Amos & Easton completed an artesian well for

the Horticultural Society's garden in 1862. It yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850. Artesian wells are now becoming common.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION. Six were published by Henry VIII. 1539, viz. transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession; and forty-two were published without the consent of parliament, in 1552. These forty-two were reduced to THIRTY-NINE in Jan. 1563; and they received the royal authority and the authority of parliament in 1571. The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, attempted to be imposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1595. One hundred and four articles were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher in 1614, and established in 1634. On the union of the churches, the Irish adopted the English articles.

ARTICLES OF WAR were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1485 appear in Grose's "Military Antiquities." The Articles of War now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his continental warfare.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A fine of 100*l.*, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms, by 9 Geo. II. (1736) and other statutes, which were repealed in 1824.

ARTILLERY, a term including properly all missiles: now applies to *cannon*. The first piece was a small one, contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algeiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1343; it was used, according to our historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians first employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377. *Voltaire*. Said to have been used by the English at Calais in 1383. Cast in England, together with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Made of brass 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728.—See *Cannons, Bombs, Cannonades, Mortars, Howitzers, Petards, Rockets, Fire-arms*. The Royal Artillery regiment was established in the reign of Anne.

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON, HONOURABLE, was instituted in 1585, and revived in 1610. It met for military exercise at the Artillery ground, Finsbury, where the London Archers had met since 1498. (See *Archery*.) In the civil war, 1641-8, the company took the side of the parliament, and greatly contributed towards its success. The company numbered 1200 in 1803 and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the Queen. On the decease of the duke of Sussex in 1843, the Prince Consort became colonel and captain-general, who died on Dec. 14, 1862. His successor is not yet appointed (Aug. 1862).

ARTS. In the eighth century, the whole circle of sciences was composed of seven liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. *Harris*. The Royal Society of England (*which see*) obtained its charter April 2, 1663. The Society of Arts, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, was instituted in 1754; it originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, lord Folkestone.—**FINE ARTS.** The first public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place in 1760, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, and was repeated there for several years, till, in process of time, the Royal Academy was founded. See *Royal Academy*. The Society of British Artists was instituted May 21, 1823; and their first exhibition was opened April 19, 1824. See *British Institution; National Gallery*.

ART-UNIONS began in France and Germany early in the present century. The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh; that in London was founded in 1836. Every subscriber is entitled to prints, and has the chance of drawing prizes.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by lord Arundel, and given to the

university of Oxford, 1627. The characters of the inscriptions are Greek. There are two translations : by *Selden*, 1628 : by *Prideaux*, 1676. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by *Maittaire*, appeared in 1732, and a fine one by *Chandler* in 1763. See *Kidd's Tracts* ; and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.

ARUSPICES : priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced to Rome by Romulus (754 B.C.) and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

AS, a Roman weight and coin : when considered as a weight, it was a pound ; when a coin, it had different weights, but always the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass ; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C. ; in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 B.C. ; and afterwards half an ounce ; its value was about three farthings sterling.

ASAPH, ST. (N. Wales), a bishopric founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about A.D. 560, he left a holy man, St. Asaph, his successor, from whom the prelacy takes its name. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* By an order in council, 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy in either ; and the bishopric of Manchester was to have been then created. This order was annulled in 1846, and the two sees still exist. Present income, 4200*l.* See *Manchester*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1802. Samuel Horsley, died Oct. 4, 1806.
1806. William Cleaver, died May 15, 1815.
1815. John Luxmoore, died Jan. 21, 1830.

1830. William Carey, died Sept. 13, 1846.
1846. Thomas Vowler Short (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

ASBESTOS, a native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (*Herodotus*), and napkins in the time of Pliny, A.D. 74 ; and also paper. The spinning of asbestos known at Venice, about A.D. 1500. *Porta*.

ASCALON (Syria). The Egyptian army was defeated here by the Crusaders, Aug. 12, 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148, taken in 1153 ; and again in 1191.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles N. W. of St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese in 1501 ; and taken possession of by the English in 1815.

ASCENSION DAY, also called Holy Thursday, when the church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, May 14, A.D. 33 ; first commemorated, it is said, A.D. 68.

ASHANTEES, a warlike tribe of Negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fantee, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated. On the death of the king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began ; and on Jan. 21, 1824, the Ashantees defeated about 1000 British under sir Charles M'Carthy at Accra, and brought away his skull with others as trophies. They were subdued Aug. 27, 1826, by Col. Purdon.

ASHBURTON TREATY, concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, by Alexander, lord Ashburton, and John Tyler, president of the United States : it defined the boundaries of Canada and the state of Maine, settled the extradition of criminals, &c.

ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY (books, manuscripts, coins, &c.), was presented to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, about 1682. It included the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. The earlier Christians did not commence Lent until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in A.D. 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to raise the number of fasting days to forty ; Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

ASKESIAN SOCIETY (from the Greek *askēsis*, exercise), instituted in March, 1796, by a number of young men for discussing philosophical subjects. Its founders were the afterwards celebrated Wm. Allen, Wm. Phillips, Alex. Tilloch, Luke Howard, W. H. Pepsy, and others. In 1806 it merged into the Geological Society.

ASIA, the largest division of the globe, so called by the Greeks, from the nymph Asia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled : here the law of God was first promulgated ; here many of the greatest

monarchies of the earth had their rise ; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. *See the various countries, China, India, Persia, &c.*

ASIA MINOR (now Anatolia), comprised the Ionian colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilisation, and the countries Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Bithynia, Cælia, Lydia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (*all which see*). From the time of the rise of the Assyrian monarchy, about 2000 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battle-field of the conquerors of the world.

First settlement of the Ionian Greeks, about B.C.	1043	Gradually acquired by the Romans B.C. 188 to A.D. 15
Asia Minor subdued by the Medes . . . about	711	Possessed by the Persians . . . 609
Conquered by Cyrus . . . about	546	Partially recovered by the Emperor Basil . . . 874
Contest between the Greeks and Persians begins	544	Invaded by Timour . . . 1402
Asia Minor conquered by Alexander . . .	332	Taken from the Greek emperor, and established
Contended for by his successors ; separate kingdoms established . . .	321-278	as an empire by the Turks under Mahomet I. 1413

ASPERNE AND ESSLING, near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, &c., on May 21-23, 1809, ending in the defeat of Napoleon ; the severest check that he had yet received. The loss of the former exceeded 20,000 men, and of the latter 30,000. The daring marshal Lannes was killed ; the bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat endangered ; but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.

ASPHALT, a solid bituminous substance, which in nature probably derived its origin from decayed vegetable matter. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1840 ; but has not been generally approved of. It is still in use in some provincial towns, and at Paris.

ASSAM (N.E. India) came under British dominion in 1825 ; the right to the principality being surrendered by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered here by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea-forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck. The Assam Tea Company was established in 1839. The tea was much in use in England in 1841. Chinese labour has been introduced.

ASSASSINATION PLOT, said to have been formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate William III., near Richmond, Surrey, as he came from hunting. Its object would have been attained, Feb. 14, 1695-6, but for its timely discovery by Prendergast.

ASSASSINS, or ASSASSINIANS, a band of fanatical Mahometans, collected by Hassan-ben-Sabah, and settled in Persia A.D. 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1102 ; Lewis of Bavaria in 1213 ; and the khan of Tartary in 1254. They were conquered by the Tartars in 1257 ; and were extirpated in 1272. The chief or king of the corps assumed the title of "*Ancient of the Mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*." * They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction. *Hénault*. From this fraternity the word *assassin* has been derived.

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER originated with the bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer in the reign of Henry I. *Du Cange*. But certainly some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay was established in England 1354 ; regulated 13 Will. III. 1700, and 4 Anne, 1705. Assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, that of silver is copper. Standard gold is 2 carats of alloy to 22 of fine gold. Standard silver is 18 dwts. of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver. *See Goldsmiths' Company*.

ASSAYE, E. Indies, BATTLE OF. The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) entered the Mahratta states on the south ; took the fort of Ahmednugger, Aug. 12 ; and defeated Scindiah and the rajah of Berar at Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803. This was Wellington's first great battle, in which he opposed a force full more than ten times greater than his own (only 4500 men). The enemy retired in great disorder, leaving behind the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and stores.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES held at Westminster, July 1, 1643, convoked by order of parliament, to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two were

* He sent his emissaries to assassinate Louis IX. of France, called St. Louis ; but being afterwards affected by the fame of this king's virtues, and he being at the time in his minority, he gave the prince notice to take care of himself. *Hénault*. This statement is doubted.

elected for each county. They adopted the Scottish covenant, and drew up the directions for public worship, a confession, and the catechisms now used by the church of Scotland. The last (1163rd) meeting was on Feb. 22, 1649. See *Church of Scotland*.

ASSENT. See *Royal Assent*.

ASSESSED TAXES. The date of their introduction has been as variously stated as the taxes coming under this head have been defined—all things have been assessed, from lands and houses to dogs and hair-powder. By some the date is referred to the reign of Ethelbert, in 991; by others to that of Henry VIII. 1522; and by more, to the reign of William III. 1689, when a land-tax was imposed. See *Land Tax*. The assessed taxes yielded in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, 6,524,766*l.*, their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state, and the contingencies of war and peace. They were considerably advanced in 1797, and 1801, *et seq.*, but considerably reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years. The last act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes was passed 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 90, Aug. 20, 1853, which was explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 1, Feb. 17, 1854.—17 & 18 Vict. cap. 85, was passed for the better securing and accounting for the Assessed and Income Taxes, Aug. 10, 1854. See *Taxes and Income Tax*.

ASSIENTO, a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. *Burke*. It began with the Flemings. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the British government engaged to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America. The contract was vested in the South Sea Company. This contract was given up to Spain in 1750. See *Guinea*.

ASSIGNATS. Paper currency, to support public credit during the revolution, ordered by the National Assembly of France, April 1790. At one period, eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies. *Alison*. Assignats were superseded by mandates in 1796.

ASSIZE OF BATTLE. See *Appeal*.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. The first statute for it was in the third year of John, 1202, when the regulations thereof were ordered to be observed upon pain of the pillory. The chief justiciary, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the assize. *Matthew Paris*. The assize was further regulated by statute in 51 Henry III. 1266, and 8 Anne, c. 19, 1709. It was abolished in England, and the sale of bread regulated as at present, in August, 1815. The sale in Ireland was regulated by statute, 2 Will. IV., May, 1832; Bread act, 7 Will. IV. 1836. Bread act, Ireland, placing its sale on the same footing as in England, 1 Vict. 1838. See *Bread*.

ASSIZE COURTS (from *assideo*, *I sit*) are of very ancient institution in England, and in old law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place; regulated by *Magna Charta*, A.D. 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. *Coke*; *Blackstone*. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king," 20 Rich. II. 1396. *Statutes, Brough Aol*. Assizes are general or special; general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognisance of one or more causes. See *Bloody Assize*.

ASSOCIATIONS. See *National Associations*.

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE, August 15. It is observed by the church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, who is said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on this day, A.D. 45, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the council of Mentz, A.D. 813.

ASSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

ASSYRIA, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Its history is mainly derived from Ctesias, an early Greek historian of doubtful authenticity, Herodotus, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery of the very interesting Ninevite antiquities, now in the British Museum, by Mr. Layard, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions, by Grotefend, sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have drawn much attention to the Assyrians. The chronologers, Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton, differ much in the dates they assign to events in Assyrian history: some of these varying dates are inserted:

ASSYRIA, *continued.*

Nimrod or Belus reigns	B.C. [2554 H. 2235 C.]	2245	Phul raised to the throne. <i>Blair</i>	about B.C.	777
"Asshur builded Nineveh" (<i>Gen. x. xi</i>) about		2218	He invades Israel, but departs without drawing	a sword. <i>Blair</i> ; 2 <i>Kings</i> xv. 19, 20	770
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and			Tiglath-Pileser, invades Syria, takes Damascus,	and makes great conquests	740
names his capital after himself, Nineveh	[2182 C.]	2069	Shalmaneser takes Samaria, transports the	people, whom he replaces by a colony of	
Babylon taken by Ninus, who having subdued			Cuthcans and others, and thus finishes the	kingdom of Israel. <i>Blair</i>	721
the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all			He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five	years. <i>Blair</i>	713
Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the			Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general,	Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the	
Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was			angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000	of his army. <i>Isaiah</i> xxxvii.	710
the seat of empire. <i>Blair</i>	[2233 C.]	2059	[Commentators suppose that this messenger of	death was the fatal blast known in eastern	
Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus		2017	countries by the name of <i>Samiel</i> .]		
Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, usurps the govern-			Esar-haddon invades Judea		680
ment, enlarges and embellishes Babylon, and			Holofernes is slain by Judith (?)		677
makes it the seat of her dominion	[2130 C.]	2007	Sarac (Sardanapalus II.) besieged, kills his wife	and children, and burns himself in his	
She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India. <i>Lenglet</i>		1975	palace		621
She is put to death by her son Ninyas		1965	Nineveh razed to the ground, and Assyria be-	comes a Median province	605
Ninyas put to death, and Arius reigns		1927	Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great		332
Reign of Aralius		1897	It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms	of Syria, Parthia, and Persia.	
Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus		1446	It was conquered by the Turks		A.D. 1637
He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Se-					
miramis II., his associate on the throne		1433			
Atossa procures the death of her father, and					
marries Belatores (or Belapares) who reigns		1421			
* * * * *					
The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and					
foretells its destruction. <i>Blair</i>		840			
Nineveh taken by Arbaces. [Sardanapalus, the					
king, is mythically said to have enclosed					
himself, his court, and women, in his palace,					
and to have perished in the fire kindled by					
himself.]		820			

ASTRACAN, S.E. Russia, a province acquired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited and settled by Peter the Great in 1722.

ASTROLOGY. Judicial astrology was invented by the Chaldeans, and hence was transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in Italy and France in the time of Catherine de' Medicis, who was married to Francis I. of France, 1533. *Hénault*. The early history of astrology in England is very little known. It is said that Bede, A.D. 673—735, was addicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214—1292. Lord Burleigh calculated the nativity of Elizabeth; and she, and all the European princes, were the humble servants of Dee, the astrologer and conjuror; but the period of the Stuarts was the acme of astrology amongst us. It is stated that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647. *Ferguson*. Astrological almanacks are still published in London (1862).

ASTRONOMY. The earliest astronomical observations were made at Babylon about 2234 B.C. The study of astronomy was much advanced in Chaldæa under Nabonassar; it was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before. See *Eclipses*, *Planets*, *Comets*.

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and re-			True laws of the planetary motions announced	
corded by Ptolemy	720	about B.C.	by Kepler	A.D. 1609
Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause			Galileo discovers Jupiter's satellites, &c., Jan. 7,	1610
of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, died	546		Various forms of telescopes and other instru-	
ments used in astronomy invented			ments used in astronomy invented	1608-
Further discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught			Cartesian system published by Des Cartes	1637
the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed			The transit of Venus over the sun's disc first	
in the plurality of habitable worlds, died about	470		observed by Horrocks	Nov. 24, 1639
Meton introduces the lunar-solar cycle about	432		Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante.	
Aratus writes a poem on astronomy	281		See <i>Bologna</i>	1655
Archimedes observes solstices, &c.	212		The aberration of the light of the fixed stars	
Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, de-			discovered by Horrolog	1659
termines mean motion of sun and moon; dis-			Huyghens completes the discovery of Saturn's	
covers precession of equinoxes, &c.	160-125		ring	1654
The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and			Gregory invents a reflecting telescope	1663
the places and distances of the planets dis-			Discoveries of Picard	1669
covered by Ptolemy	A.D. 130-150		Charts of the Moon constructed by Scheiner,	
Astronomy and geography cultivated by the			Langrenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, and others,	
Arabs about 760; brought into Europe about	1200		about 1670	
Alphonsine tables (<i>which see</i>) composed about	1253		Discoveries of Römer	1675
Clocks first used in astronomy	about 1500		Greenwich Observatory founded	—
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary			Motion of the sun round its own axis proved	
bodies revived by Copernicus, author of the			by Halley	1676
almagest, published	1543		Newton's <i>Principia</i> published; and the system	
Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who yet			as now taught, demonstrated	1687
adheres to the Ptolomaic system	about 1582			

ASTRONOMY, *continued.*

Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed	A.D. 1688	<i>Mécanique Céleste</i> , by La Place, published	A.D. 1796
Cassini's chart of the full moon executed	1692	Astronomical Society of London founded	1820
Satellites of Saturn, &c., discovered by Cassini	1701	Beer and Mädler's map of the moon published	1834
Flamsteed's <i>Historie Cœlestis</i> published	1725	The planet Neptune discovered	Sept. 23, 1846
Aberration of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley	1737	Trustees of the late rev. Richard Sheepshanks present 10,000 <i>l.</i> stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism	Dec. 2, 1858
Nautical almanack first published	1767	[For the minor planets recently discovered, see <i>Planets</i> .]	
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange	1780		
Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel, March 13. See <i>Georgium Sidus</i>	1781		

ASYLUMS, OR PRIVILEGED PLACES, at first were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build certain cities for this purpose, 1451 B.C., *Numbers* xxv.—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus built one at Thebes, 1490 B.C., and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 751 B.C. See *Sanctuaries*.

ATELIERS NATIONAUX (National Workshops) were established by the French provisional government in Feb. 1848. They interfered greatly with private trade, and about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labour and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the fearful conflicts in June following.

ATHANASIAN CREED. The great controversy regarding the divinity of Christ arose about A.D. 316, through the preaching of Arius. His great opponent, Athanasius, was a native of Alexandria, and was elected its bishop, 326. He encountered great persecution at the hands of the Arians; was several times exiled; and died in 373. The creed which goes by his name is supposed by many authorities to have been written about 340; by others to be the compilation of Vigilius Tapsensis, an African bishop in the fifth century. It was first commented on by Venatius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers in 570. Dr. Waterland's History of this creed (1723) is exhaustive. See *Arians*.

ATHEISM (from the Greek *a*, without, *Theos*, God, see *Psalms* xiv. 1). This doctrine has had its votaries and martyrs. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632—1677). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienciaries*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. Many eminent men have professed atheism. "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God." *Lord Bacon*.

ATHENÆA were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva. One was called Panathenæa, the other Chalcea; they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1495 B.C.; and Theseus afterwards renewed them, and caused them to be observed by all the Athenians, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C. *Plutarch*.

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. The most celebrated Athenæa were at Athens, Rome, and Lyons: that of Rome, of great beauty, was erected by the emperor Adrian, A.D. 125.—The ATHENÆUM CLUB of London was formed in 1823, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c., by Dr. T. Young, Davy, Scott, Croker, Chantrey, Faraday, Lawrence, and others; the club-house was erected in 1829-30 on the site of the late Carlton-palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenæum was opened Jan. 1, 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The *Athenæum*, a weekly literary journal, first appeared in 1828.

ATHENS, the capital of ancient Attica, and of the modern kingdom of Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogysges, who reigned in Boeotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. In his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge took place (by some supposed to be the universal deluge), that laid waste the country, in which state it remained two hundred years, until the arrival of the Egyptian Cærops and a colony, by whom the land was re-peopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (487 years), by thirteen *perpetual* archons (316 years), seven *decennial* archons (70 years), and lastly by *annual* archons (760 years). It attained great power, and perhaps no other city

in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of citizens illustrious for wisdom, genius, and valour. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Asia*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece. See *Greece*.

Arrival of Cecrops	B.C. [1558 H. 1433 Cl.]	1556	Comedies prohibited at Athens	B.C.	440
The Areopagus established		1507	Peloponnesian war begins (lasted 27 years)		431
Democleon arrives in Attica		1502	A dreadful pestilence, which had ravaged		
Reign of Amphictyon	[1499 H.]	1497	Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends		
The Panathenæan Games	[1481 H.]	1495	to Athens, and continues for five years		430
Erechthonius reigns		1487	Death of Pericles, who had governed Athens		
Erechtheus teaches husbandry		1383	many years		429
Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus		1356	Disastrous expedition against Sicily; death of		
Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleu- sinians		1347	the commanders, Demosthenes and Nicias; Athenian fleet destroyed by Gylippus		413-413
Ageus invades Attica, and ascends the throne		1283	Government of the four hundred		411
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned; hence the name of the Ægean Sea. <i>Eusebius</i>		1235	Alcibiades defeats the Lacedæmonians at Cyzicus; <i>which see</i>		410
Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years		—	Alcibiades, accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished		407
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens		1234	Athenian fleet destroyed at Ægospotamos; <i>which see</i>		405
Reign of Mnesteus, 1205; Demophoon		1182	Lysander besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates, and the Peloponnesian war terminates		404
Court of Ephetes established		1170	Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by Thrasybulus		403
The Prætorate instituted		1178	Socrates (aged 70) put to death		399
Melanthus conquers Xuthus in single combat, and is chosen king		1128	The Corinthian war begins		395
Reign of Codrus, his son, the last king		1092	The Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos by Chabrias		376
In a battle with the Heraclidæ, Codrus is killed: he had resolved to perish; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed, 1070. Royalty abolished; Athens governed by archons [1070 H.]		1044	Philip, king of Macedon, opposes the Athenians. <i>See Macedon</i>		359
Alcmeon, last perpetual archon, dies		753	Second sacred (or social) war		357-355
Cherops, first decennial archon		752	First Philippic of Demosthenes		352
Hippomenes deposed for his cruelty; among other acts he exposed his own daughter to be devoured by horses, on account of an illicit amour		713	Battle of Cheronea, <i>which see</i> ; the Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip		338
Erixiæ, seventh and last decennial archon dies		684	Philip assassinated by Pausanias		336
Creon first annual archon		683	Athenians submit to Alexander, who spares the orators		335
Draco the twelfth annual archon, publishes his laws		621	Death of Alexander		323
Solon supersedes them by his excellent code		594	The Athenians rising against Macedon, defeated at Cranon; Demosthenes poisons himself		322
Pisistratus, the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 560; flight of Solon, 559. Pisistratus establishes his government, 537; collects a public library, 531; dies		527	Demetrius Poliorcetes expels Demetrius Phale- reus, and restores the Athenian democracy, 307; the latter takes the chair of philosophy. A league formed between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt		296
First tragedy acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis		533	Athenians taken by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 268; restored by Aratus		256
Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton		513	The Athenians join the Acheean league		229
The law of ostracism established; Hippias and the Pisistratidæ banished		510	They join the Ætolians against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome		215
Lammos taken by Miltiades		504	A Roman fleet arrives at Athens		211
Persian invasion; battle of Marathon		490	The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens		196
Death of Miltiades		480	Subjugation of Greece		144
Aristides, surnamed the <i>Just</i> , banished		487	The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens		88
Athenians taken by the Persians		480	Athenians besieged by Sylla, the Roman general, it is reduced to surrender by famine		86
Burnt to the ground by Mardonius		479	Cicero studies at Athens, 79; and Horace		42
Rebuilt and fortified; Piræus built		478	The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the interests of Cæsar		47
Themistocles banished		471	Athenians visited by the Apostle Paul	A.D.	53
Cimon, son of Miltiades, overruns all Thracæ		469	Many temples, &c., erected by Hadrian		122-135
Pericles takes part in public affairs, 463; he and Cimon adorn Athens, 464; the latter banished through his influence		461	Athenians taken by Alaric		397
Athenians begin to tyrannise over Greece		459	By Mahomet II.		1456
Literature, philosophy, and art flourish		448	By the Venetians		1466
The first sacred (or social) war; <i>which see</i>		—	Restored to the Turks		1419
Tolmida conducts an expedition into Boeotia, and is defeated and killed near Coroneæ		447	Athenians suffered much during the insurrection, 1821-7. Taken May 17, ...		1807
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians		445	Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece		1803
Herodotus said to have read his history in the council at Athens		—	Population, 50,000		1807
Pericles subdues Samos		440			

ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland, formerly a place of great strength and beauty, was burnt during the civil war in 1641. See *Aughrim*.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. See *Submarine Telegraph*.

ATMOSPHERE. See *Air*.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY. Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840. In Ireland the first atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept. 1843 : opened March 29, 1844 ; discontinued in 1855. An atmospheric railway was proposed to be used in the streets of London by Mr. T. W. Rammell in 1857.

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The somewhat incoherent labours of his predecessors were reduced by John Dalton to four laws of combining proportion, which have received the name of "Atomic Theory." His "Chemical Philosophy," containing the exposition of his views, appeared in 1808. Dr. C. Daubeny's work on the Atomic Theory was published in 1850.

ATTAINDER, ACTS OF, have been passed in numerous reigns ; two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will. III. 1694-5. *Blackstone*. The attainder of lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, July 21, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of James II. were cancelled and publicly burnt, Oct. 2, 1695. Amongst the last acts reversed was the attainder of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), July 1, 1819.

ATTICA. See *Athens*.

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, having ravaged the eastern empire from 445 to 450 A.D., when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the western empire, 450, and was defeated by Aëtius at Chalons, A.D. 451 ; he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a bloodvessel on the night of his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Ildico, A.D. 453.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a law officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. He has to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal ; and to file bills in Exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. Others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first attorney-general was William de Gislham, 7 Edward I. 1278. *Beaton*.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE THE RESTORATION.

Sir Jeffery Palmer	A.D. 1660	Lloyd Kenyon, again ; aft. lord Kenyon	A.D. 1783
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards lord Finch	1670	Sir Richard P. Arden, aft. lord Alvanley	1784
Sir Francis North, knt., aft. lord Guildford	1673	Sir Archibald Macdonald	1788
Sir William Jones	1674	Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon	1793
Sir Cresvel Levinz, knt.	1679	Sir J. Mitford, afterwards lord Redesdale	1800
Sir Robert Sawyer, knt.	1681	Sir Edward Law, aft. ld. Ellenborough, Feb. 14, 1801	1801
Sir Thomas Powis, knt.	1687	Hon. Spencer Perceval (murdered by Belling-	
Henry Pollexfen, esq.	1689	ham, May 11, 1812)	April 15, 1802
Sir George Treby, knt.	—	Sir Arthur Pigott	Feb. 12, 1806
Sir John Somers, knt., afterwards lord Somers	1692	Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards chief justice of the	
Edward Ward, esq.	1693	common pleas	April 7, 1807
Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afterwards lord Trevor	1695	Sir Thomas Plumer, afterwards first vice-chan-	
Edward Northey, esq.	1701	cellor of England	June 26, 1812
Sir Simon Harcourt, knt.	1707	Sir William Garrow	May 4, 1813
Sir James Montagu, knt.	1708	Sir Samuel Shepherd	May 7, 1817
Sir Simon Harcourt, again ; aft. lord Harcourt	1710	Sir Robert Gifford, aft. lord Gifford	July 24, 1819
Sir Edward Northey, knt., again	—	Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards lord	
Nicholas Lechmere, esq., aft. lord Lechmere	1718	Lyndhurst	Jan. 9, 1824
Sir Robert Raymond, aft. lord Raymond	1720	Sir Charles Wetherell	Sept. 20, 1826
Sir Philip Yorke, knt., aft. earl of Hardwicke	1724	Sir James Scarlett	April 27, 1827
Sir John Willes, knt.	1733	Sir Charles Wetherell, again	Feb. 19, 1828
Sir Dudley Ryder, knt.	1737	Sir Jas. Scarlett, again ; aft. ld. Abinger, June 29, 1829	1829
Hon. William Murray, aft. earl of Mansfield	1754	Sir Thos. Denman, aft. lord Denman	Nov. 26, 1830
Sir Rob. Henley, knt., aft. earl of Northington	1756	Sir William Horne	Nov. 26, 1832
Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord Camden	1757	Sir John Campbell	March 1, 1834
Hon. Charles Yorke	1762	Sir Frederick Pollock	Dec. 17, —
Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., aft. lord Grantley	1763	Sir John Campbell, again ; afterwards lord	
Hon. Charles Yorke, again ; afterwards lord		Campbell (and, 1859, lord chancellor), April 30, 1835	1835
Morden, and lord chancellor. See <i>Chancellors</i>	1765	Sir Thomas Wilde	July 3, 1841
William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham	1766	Sir F. Pollock, again ; aft. chief baron	Sept. 6, —
Edward Thurlow, esq., afterwards lord Thurlow	1771	Sir William W. Follett	April 17, 1844
Alex. Wedderburne, aft. lord Loughborough	1778	Sir Frederick Thesiger	July 4, 1845
James Wallace, esq.	1780	Sir Thomas Wilde, again ; afterwards lord	
Lloyd Kenyon, esq.	1782	Truro, and lord chancellor	July 6, 1846
James Wallace, esq.	1783	Sir John Jervis, afterwards chief justice of the	
John Lee, esq.	—	common pleas	July 13, —

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, *continued.*

Sir John Romilly, <i>afterwards</i> master of the rolls, July 11, 1850	ch. just. of common pleas and queen's bench, Dec. 28, 1852
Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn March 28, 1851	Sir Richard Bethell Nov. 15, 1856
Sir Frederick Thesiger, again; <i>afterwards</i> lord Chelmsford, and lord chancellor. March 2, 1852	Sir Fitzroy Kelly Feb. 27, 1858
Sir Alexander James E. Cockburn, again; <i>aft.</i>	Sir R. Bethell (<i>now</i> lord Westbury, and lord chancellor) June 18, 1859
	Sir Wm. Atherton (the <i>present</i> officer) . July, 1861

ATTORNEYS (who act for others at law). The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32nd of Henry VI. 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in England, or registered, or retired, is said to be about 13,000. The number in Ireland is stated at 2000. The laws respecting attorneys and solicitors were amended in 1851 and 1860.

ATTRACTION is described by Copernicus, about 1520, as an appetite or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter. It was described by Kepler to be a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In 1687, sir I. Newton published his "*Principia*," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *Gravitation*, *Magnetism*, and *Electricity*, which see.

AUCKLAND, capital of New Zealand (north island), was founded in 1840. The population of the district, in 1857, was estimated at 15,000 Europeans, and 35,000 natives.

AUCTION. A kind of sale known to the Romans. The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict. cap. 15 (1845), the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of 10*l*." In 1858 there were 4358 licences granted, producing 43,580*l*. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.

AUDIT-OFFICE, Somerset House. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts were appointed in 1785. Many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

AUERSTADT. At this place, and at Jena (*which see*), on Oct. 14, 1806, the French signally defeated the Prussians.

AUGHRIM, near Athlone, in Ireland, where, on July 12, 1691, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French general St. Ruth, and the English under general Ginckel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and 960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interests of James II. in Ireland. Ginckel was immediately after created earl of Athlone. The ball by which St. Ruth was killed is still suspended in the choir of St Patrick's cathedral, Dublin.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE, was established in 1704. 5597 poor clerical livings, not exceeding 50*l*. *per annum*, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established by parliament.

AUGMENTATION COURT. Erected in 1534 by Henry VIII. to increase the royal revenues by adding those of the suppressed monasteries.

AUGSBURG, Bavaria, originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C.; became a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Here many important diets of the empire have been held. In A.D. 952, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood; and on Sept. 25, 1555, the celebrated treaty of Nassau was signed, by which religious liberty was secured to Germany. A treaty between Holland and other European powers, to cause the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be respected, signed 1686. See *Munster* and *Nimeguen*. Augsburg was taken by the French, Oct. 10, 1805.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION (Articles of Faith, drawn up by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the emperor Charles V. June 25, 1530), was directly opposed to the abuses of the church of Rome. It was signed by the elector of Saxony, and other princes of Germany, and was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the bishop of Augsburg.

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Augurs, instituted at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, by Numa, 710 B.C. There was a community of them appointed to foretell

events by the flight of birds, and other circumstances.—The king Car, from whom Caria in Asia Minor is named, was the inventor of augury by birds. *Vossius*.

AUGUST, the eighth Roman month of the year (previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March), was named in honour of Augustus Cæsar, in the year 8 B.C., because in this month he was born, was created consul or chief magistrate, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars.

AUGUSTINS, a religious mendicant order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, who died A.D. 430. These monks really first appeared in the 12th century, and the order was constituted by Pope Alexander IV., in 1256. The rule requires strict poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans.

AULIC COUNCIL, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., in 1506, being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber, formerly held at Spire, and afterwards at Wetzlar, and the other the Aulic council at Vienna. These courts, having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin *auris*) of the priest must have been an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the fourth century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was first enjoined by the council of Lateran, in 1215. It was one of the six articles of faith, enacted by our Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the church party called Puseyites or Tractarians; but without much success.* Confession was enjoined by the council of Trent in 1551.

AURIFLAMMA, OR ORIFLAMME, the golden national banner so often mentioned in French history, was a costly standard belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint, A.D. 1140. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey, to battle, 1124. *Hénault*. At the battle of Agincourt, 1415, it appeared for the last time. *Tillet*.

AURORA FRIGATE, sailed from Britain in 1771, to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.

AURORÆ-BOREALES AND AUSTRALES (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March 1716 an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia.—The whole horizon in the lat. of 57° N. overspread with continuous haze of a dismal red during the whole night, by which many people were much terrified, Nov. 1765.—Mr. Foster, the companion of captain Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S. Its appearance in the southern hemisphere had been previously doubted.†

AUSTERLITZ (in Moravia), where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, Dec. 2, 1805. Three emperors commanded; Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies; who lost forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, signed Dec. 26, 1805. See *Presburg*.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world. This name, originally given it by De Brosse, includes New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, New Zealand, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1526; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1605 explored a part of the coast of New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1606. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Between 1642 and 1644, Tasman completed a discovery of a great part of the Australian coast, together with the island of Van Diemen's Land (also called Tasmania). Wm. Dampier, an Englishman, between 1684 and 1690, explored a part of the W. and N.

* The rev. Alfred Poole, one of the curates of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended from his office for practising auricular confession, in June, 1858, by the bishop of London. On appeal, the suspension was confirmed in January, 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev. Temple West at Boyne Hill, in September, 1858.

† The aurora is now attributed by many philosophers to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In August and September, 1859, when brilliant auroræ were very frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Auroræ were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia.

W. coasts. Between 1763 and 1766, Wallis and Carteret followed in the track of Dampier, and added to his discoveries; and in 1770, Cook first made known the East coast of Australia. Furneaux in 1773, Bligh in 1789, Edwards in 1791, Bligh (a second time) in 1792, Portlock same year, Bampton and Alt in 1793, and Bass and Flinders explored the coasts and islands in 1798-9, and discovered Bass's Straits. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again (1801-5), completed the survey. *M'Culloch*.

AUSTRALIA, the smallest continent, or largest island, in the world; about six times smaller than America, and ten times larger than Borneo or Papua; its area being estimated at about three million square miles. Its colonisation by convicts was first proposed after the separation of the American colonies from this country. It is now divided into four provinces—*New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria* (or Port Phillip), and *Western Australia* (or Swan River), all situated on the sea coast: total population in 1859, 979,632.

Captain Cook, sir Joseph Banks, &c., land at Botany Bay . . . April 28, 1770
Governor Phillip founds the city of Sydney near Port Jackson, with 1030 persons, Jan. 26, 1788
[The seventy-first anniversary of this event was kept with much festivity, Jan. 26, 1859.]
Great distress in consequence of the loss of the ship "Guardian" captain Riou . . . 1790
First church erected . . . Aug. 1793
Government gazette first printed . . . 1795
First brick church built . . . 1802
Flinders surveys the coast of South Australia . . . —
Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled . . . 1804
Governor Bligh for his tyranny deposed by an insurrection . . . 1808
Superseded by governor Macquarie . . . 1809
Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxland, Oxley, &c. . . 1813, 1817, 1823
Population, 29,783 (three-fourths convicts) . . . 1821
Legislative council established . . . 1829
Sturt's expedition into South Australia . . . 1828—1831
South Australia erected into a province . . . Aug. 1834
Sir F. Mitchell's expedition into E. Australia . . . 1831-6
First Rom. Cath. Bishop (Polding) arrives, Sept. 1835
Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonised . . . Nov. —
First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives . . . June, 1836
Colony of South Australia founded . . . Dec. —
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound . . . 1836-7
Melbourne founded . . . Nov. 1837
Suspension of transportation . . . 1839
Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of "Home for Female Emigrants" . . . 1841-6
Census—87,200 males; 43,700 females . . . 1841-2
Very numerous insolvencies . . . 1841-2
Incorporation of city of Sydney . . . 1842
Leichhardt's expedition (never returned) . . . 1844-5
Census (including Port Phillip)—114,700 males; 74,800 females . . . 1846
Great agitation against transportation, which had been revived by earl Grey . . . 1849
Port Phillip erected into a separate province as Victoria . . . 1850
Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, &c. * . . 1851

Census—males, 106,000; females, 81,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000) . . . 1851
Mints established . . . March, 1853
Transportation ceased . . . —
Gregory's explorations of interior . . . 1856
Death of Archdeacon Cowper (aged 80), after about fifty years' residence . . . July, 1858
Expedition into the interior under Mr. Landells organised . . . Aug. 1860
J. M'Douall Stuart's expeditions . . . 1860-1
Robert O'Hara Burke, Wm. John Wills, and others, start from Melbourne . . . Aug. 20, 1860
Burke, Wills, and two others cross Australian continent to the gulf of Carpentaria; all perish on their return, except John King, who arrives at Melbourne . . . Nov. 1861

GOVERNORS.

Captain Arthur Phillip . . . 1788
Captain Hunter . . . 1795
Captain Philip G. King . . . 1800
Captain William Bligh . . . 1806
Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (able and successful administration) . . . 1809
General sir Thomas Brisbane . . . 1821
Sir Richard Bourke . . . 1831
Sir George Gipps . . . 1838
Sir Charles Fitzroy, governor-general of all the Australian colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant-governors of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South and Western Australia . . . 1846
Sir William T. Denison . . . 1854
Sir John Young, governor-general . . . 1860

Acts for the government of Australia, 10 George IV., cap. 22, May 14 (1820), 6 & 7 William IV., cap. 68, Aug. 13 (1836), 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 59, Aug. 5 (1850). Act for regulating the sale of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Victoria, cap. 36, June 22 (1842).

See *New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and West Australia*.

* GOLD DISCOVERY.—Mr. Edward Hargraves went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Conobolas, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return home, he examined the soil, and after one or two months' digging, found a quantity of gold, Feb. 12, 1851. He applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement became intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places; and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Wallawa, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of quartz (from two to three hundred weight), found in the Murroo Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst, contained 112 lb. of pure gold, valued at 4000*l*. The "Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings; and a piece of pure gold of 106 lb. weight was also found. From the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the district of Victoria, up to Oct. 1852, there were found 2,532,422 ounces, or 105 tons 10 cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to the same date represented 8,363,477*l*. sterling. On Nov. 1856, the "James Baines" and "Lightning" brought gold from Melbourne valued at 1,200,000*l*. The "Welcome nugget" weighed 2012 ounces; value, 8376*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*., found at Baker's Hill, Ballarat, June 11, 1858. Between May 1851, and May 1861, gold to the value of 96,000,000*l*. had been brought to England from New South Wales and Victoria.

AUSTRASIA, *Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), also called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, A.D. 511, and ended by Carloman becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg company's steam-ship, sailed from Southampton for New York, Sept. 4, 1858, with 538 persons on board. In lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30' W., it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons were saved—upwards of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French barque; the rest by a Norwegian barque. A heart-rending account was given in the *Times*, Oct. 11, 1858, by Mr. Charles Brews, an English survivor.

AUSTRIA, *Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia; was annexed to the Roman empire about A.D. 33; was overrun by the Huns, Avars, &c., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne about 791. He established margraves, who became dukes (the first, Henry II. 1142), and archdukes (the first, Maximilian I., 1493). Austria was long subject to the king of Bohemia, but Ottocar surrendered it to Rudolph, count of Hapsburg, in 1278. The latter became emperor of Germany, which dignity was held by his descendants till Aug. 11, 1804, when Francis II. surrendered it, and took the title of Francis I. emperor of Austria. Population of the empire in Oct. 1857, 35,019,058.

Revolt of Switzerland from the house of Austria, in the reign of Albert I.	A.D. 1307	Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire	May 29, 1848
Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds to three crowns,—the imperial, and those of Hungary and Bohemia	1438	A constituent assembly meet at Vienna, July 22	—
Burgundy accrues to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that province	1477	Insurrection at Vienna: murder of count Latour	Oct. 6, —
Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria, with the heiress of Arragon and Castile	1496	Revolution in Hungary and war. See <i>Hungary</i> .	—
Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates. (See <i>Spain</i>)	1557	The emperor advocates in favour of his nephew, Francis-Joseph	Dec. 2, —
Mantua ceded to the emperor	Jan. 3, 1708	Convention of Olmütz	Nov. 29, 1850
By treaty of Utrecht, he obtains part of the duchy of Milan	April 11, 1713	The emperor revokes the constitution of March 4, 1849	Dec. 31, 1851
By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Netherlands	1714	Trial by jury abolished in the empire	Jan. 15, 1852
Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign in the male line of the house of Hapsburg; his daughter, Maria Theresa, becomes queen of Hungary	1740	Death of prince Schwartzemberg, prime minister	April 4, —
She is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony; but supported by Great Britain	1741	Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyi, Feb. 18; who was executed, Feb. 28	1853
Francis, duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa in 1736, elected emperor	1745	Commercial treaty with Prussia	Feb. 19, —
By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (which see) and obtains Venice	Oct. 15, 1797	Austrians enter Danubian Principalities	Sept. 1854
Francis II., emperor of Germany, becomes Francis I. of Austria	Aug. 11, 1804	Alliance with England and France relative to eastern question	Dec. 2, —
His declaration against France	Aug. 5, 1805	Great reduction of the army	June 24, 1855
War: Napoleon successful, enters Vienna Nov. 14	—	Degrading concordat with Rome (which see)	Aug. 18, —
Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz	Dec. 2, —	Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9	July 12, 1856
By treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice	Jan. 1, 1806	Austrians quit the Danubian Principalities	March, 1857
Vienna evacuated by the French	Jan. 12, —	Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press	Feb. 10, —
The French again take Vienna	May, 1809	Firm reply of count Cavour	Feb. 30, —
But restore it at the peace	Oct. 24, —	Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence	March 23-30, —
Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor	April 1, 1810	Emperor and empress visit Hungary	May, —
Congress at Vienna	Oct. 2, 1814	Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 92)	Jan. 5, 1858
Treaty of Vienna	Feb. 25, 1815	Excitement throughout Europe, caused by the address of the emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador:—"I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed," Jan. 1. The emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words on	Jan. 4, 1859
[Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established, April 7.]	—	Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia	Jan. 30, —
Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand	March 2, 1835	Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy; and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces and Sardinia	Feb. & March, —
New treaty of commerce with England, July 3	1838	Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace,"	Feb. 27, —
Ferdinand I. is crowned at Milan	Sept. 6, —	Intervention of Russia—proposal for a congress, disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia	—
Insurrection at Vienna: flight of Metternich	March 13, 1848	Sardinia and France prepare for war	March & April, —
Insurrections in Italy. See <i>Milan</i> , <i>Venice</i> , and <i>Sardinia</i>	—	Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia	—
Another insurrection at Vienna: the emperor flies to Innsbruck	May 15-17, —		

AUSTRIA, *continued.*

and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days . . . April 23, 1859
 This demand rejected . . . April 26, —
 The Austrians cross the Ticino . . . April 26, —
 The French troops enter Piedmont . . . April 27, —
 The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy) . . . May 3, —
 Resignation of count Buol, foreign minister; appointment of count Rechberg . . . May 13-18, —
 The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; at Palestro, May 30, 31; at Magenta, June 4; at Malegnano (Marignano) . . . June 8, —
 Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon I.) . . . June 11, —
 Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio); the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia present . . . June 24, —
 Armistice agreed upon, July 6; the emperors meet, July 11; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca; [Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed] . . . July 12, —
 Manifesto justifying the peace issued to the army, July 12; to the people . . . July 15, —
 Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants,—announced . . . Sept. —
 Fruitless conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich, Aug. 8 to Sept. —
 Many national reforms proposed . . . Sept. —
 Decrees removing Jewish disabilities, . . . Jan. 6, 10, Feb. 18, 1860
 Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets . . . March 5, —
 Discovery of great corruption in the army financial arrangements; a deficiency of about 1,700,000*l.* discovered; general Eynatten commits suicide; 82 persons arrested, March, —
 Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, &c., by the king of Sardinia, April, —
 Baron Brück, suspected of complicity in the army frauds, dismissed April 20; commits suicide . . . April 23, —
 The Reichsrath assembles, May 31; addressed by the emperor . . . June 1, —
 Liberty of the press further restrained . . . July, —
 Unsettled state of Hungary (*which see*) July—Oct. —
 Friendly meeting of the emperor and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz . . . July 26, —
 Free debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on

the concordat, the finances, &c.; proposals for separate constitutions for the provinces, . . . Aug. & Sept. 1860
 The Reichsrath adjourned . . . Sept. 29, —
 Diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, &c., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received) . . . Oct. 20, —
 Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Russia and prince regent of Prussia at Warsaw: no important result . . . Oct. 20-26, —
 The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia, . . . Oct. & Nov. —
 The empress goes to Madeira for health . . . Nov. —
 Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in . . . Dec. —
 Ministerial crisis: M. Schmerling becomes minister—more political concessions, Dec. 13, —
 The proscribed Hungarian, count Teleki, at Dresden, is given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about Dec. 20; he is released on parole . . . Dec. 31, —
 Amnesty for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, &c., published . . . Jan. 7, 1861
 Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased disaffection throughout the empire, Jan. & Feb. —
 Civil and political rights granted to protestants throughout the empire, except in Hungary and Venice . . . April 8, —
 Ministry of Marine created . . . Jan. 1862
 Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress . . . Feb. 4, —
 Increased taxation proposed . . . March, —
 At an imperial council, the emperor present, the principle of ministerial responsibility is resolved on . . . April 26, —
 Deficiency of 1,400,000*l.* in financial statement—indignation of the Reichsrath . . . June, —
 (*See Germany, Hungary, Vienna, &c.*)

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of Germany), emperor of Austria only, Aug. 11, 1804; died March 2, 1835.
 1835. Ferdinand, his son, March 2; abdicated in favour of his nephew,
 1848. Francis-Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848 (the PRESENT, 1862) emperor of Austria; [born Aug. 18, 1830; married April 24, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria.]
 [Heir: their son, the Archduke Rodolph, born Aug. 21, 1858.]

AUTHORS. For the law securing copyright, see *Copyright and Literary Property.*

AUTO DA FÉ (Act of faith), the punishment of a heretic, often by burning alive, coeval with the Inquisition. Since 1203, more than 100,000 victims have been sacrificed by the sentence of the inquisitions of Roman Catholic countries. One of the last executions of this kind was at Goa, where twenty sufferers perished in the flames, 1717. An *auto da fé* took place at Lisbon, in 1761, when Malagrida, a Jesuit, was strangled and burnt for heresy.

AUTOMATON FIGURES (OR ANDROIDES), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Archytas' flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1264. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus, for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1649. Vaucanson made an artificial duck, which performed every function of a real one, even an imperfect digestion—eating, drinking, and quacking. Vaucanson also made a flute-player, 1738. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player exhibited the same year was also worked by a hidden person, and so was "the invisible girl," 1800. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness.

AVA in 1819 became the capital of the Burmese empire (*which see*).

AVARS, a barbarian tribe, which ravaged Pannonia and annoyed the eastern empire in the 6th and 7th centuries, was subdued by Charlemagne about A.D. 799.

"*AVE MARIA!*" the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 26), was made a formula of devotion by pope John XXI. about 1326. It is repeated in Roman Catholic countries daily at the ringing of the matin and the vesper bell. *Ashé*. It can be traced no higher than the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Vicentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses. *Bingham*.

AVIGNON, a city S.E. France, ceded by Philip III. to the pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon, in 1308. It was seized and restored several times by the French kings; the last time restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. It was claimed by the national assembly, 1791, and was confirmed to France by the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct. 1791, horrible massacres took place here.

AXE, WEDGE, WIMBLE, LEVER, and various tools in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many tools are represented on the Egyptian monuments.

AYDE, OR AIDE, the tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son. One was demanded by Philip the Fair, 1313. The *aide* due upon the birth of a prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster (Edward I.) 1285, for the ease of the subject, was not to be levied until he was fifteen years of age. The *aide* for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter could not be demanded, in this country, until her seventh year. In feudal tenures, there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so when our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* was enforced of 20s. upon every knight's fee, to redeem him.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, was reduced by the West Saxons in A.D. 571. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, A.D. 600. William the Conqueror invested his favourites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed-chambers; three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese, thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1553.

AZOFF, SEA OF, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikalé (the Bosphorus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory; Taganrog and Kertch being the principal places. An expedition composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, landed at Kertch, May 24, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé, which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the sea of Azoff, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, &c. An immense amount of stores were destroyed by the Russians to prevent them falling into the hands of the allies.

AZORES, OR WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic), the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by a Dutchman who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1432, and in 1457 they were all discovered. Martin Behem found one of them covered with beech-trees, and he called it therefore *Fajal*; another abounding in sweet flowers, and he therefore called it *Flores*; and all full of hawks, and he therefore named them the *Azores*. They were colonised about 1450. A violent concussion of the earth took place here for twelve days, in 1591. A devastating earthquake, in 1757. Here are fountains of boiling water. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811 a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep. An island called Sabrina gradually disappeared, Dec. 1812.

AZOTE, the name given by French chemists to nitrogen (*which see*).

AZTECS, the ruling tribe in Mexico, at the time of the Spanish conquest (1521). In 1853 some pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered to be mere dwarfs.

B.

BAALBEC, HELIOPOLIS (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, described by Wood (in 1757), and others. Its origin (referred to Solomon) is lost in antiquity. Here Septimus Severus built a temple to the sun, A.D. 200. The city was sacked by the Moslems, A.D. 748, and by Timour Bey, 1400.

BABEL, TOWER OF, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (*Genesis*, ch. xi.) The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death. *Blair*. The Birs Nimroud examined by Rich, Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the tower of Babel.

BABINGTON'S CONSPIRACY, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony Babington and other gentlemen were induced to join in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley Aspy. Fourteen were executed, Sept. 20, 21, 1586. Babington was deluded by a romantic hope that Mary, in gratitude, would accept him as a husband.

BABYLON, an Asiatic empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C. *Lenglet*. Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. 2233 *Cl*. The second empire of Babylon commenced about 725 B.C.

Earliest astronomical observations, at Babylon, B.C. 2234 [2230, *H*. 2233, *Cl*.]

Nabonassar governs 747
Nabopolassar, the Assyrian governor, revolts, and makes himself king of Babylon 725
Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria, 606; Judea, 605; defeats Pharaoh Necho, and annihilates the Egyptian power in Asia 604
He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem. *Blair*; *Lenglet*
Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image. *Daniel* ii. 602
Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it and destroys the temple. *Blair*; *Usher* 589
The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego thrown into the

furnace for refusing to worship it. *Daniel* iii. 570
Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men. *Daniel* iv. 569
The king recovers his reason and his throne, 562; dies 561
Evil Morodach (Neriglassar), king 559
Labynetus (Nabonadius or Belshazzar), king 555
Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain 538
Daniel thrown into the lions' den. *Daniel* vi. 537
Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius 518
Taken by Alexander, 331; he dies here 323
Seleucus Nicator, who died B.C. 280, transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is deserted.

The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world; but Pliny says, in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and sir R. Kerr Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, sir H. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by col. (now sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the spring of 1855, he returned once more to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, May 30, 1851, and June 15, 1855.*

BACCHANALIA (games celebrated in honour of Bacchus) arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and were there called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C. *Diodorus*. In Rome the *Bacchanalia* were suppressed, 186 B.C. The priests of Bacchus were called Bacchanals.

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old

* The *Hanging Gardens* are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. *Strabo*; *Diodorus*.

bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. *Vossius*. After twenty-five years of age, a tax was laid upon bachelors in England, 12*l.* 10*s.* for a duke, and for a common person, one shilling, 7 Will. III., 1695. Bachelors were subjected to a double tax on their male and female servants, in 1785.

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game (decidedly one of the oldest in our times) about 1224 B.C. It is stated by some to have been invented in Wales in the period preceding the conquest. *Henry*.

BACTRIANA, a province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian empire, when conquered by Alexander, 330 B.C. About 254 B.C., Theodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucidæ, and became king. Eucratides reigned prosperously about 181 B.C., and Menander about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOS, SIEGE OF. This important barrier fortress in S. W. Spain had surrendered to the French, under Soult, March 11, 1811, was invested by the British, under lord Wellington, on March 16, 1812, and stormed and taken on April 6 following. This victory obliged the French to commence a precipitate retreat.

BADEN (S. W. Germany). The house of Baden descended from Herman, son of Berthold I., duke of Zahringen, who died A.D. 1074. From Christopher, who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceed the branches of Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach. By the treaty of Baden, between France and the emperor, when Landau was ceded to the former, Sept. 7, 1714, Baden, formerly a margraviate, was elected into a grand duchy, as a member of the Rhenish confederation, Aug. 13, 1806. Its territorial acquisitions by its alliances with France were guaranteed by the congress at Vienna, in 1815. In May, 1849, the grand-duke was expelled by his subjects, but was restored in June. In July, 1857, an amnesty was decreed for political offences. A concordat made with the pope, June 28, 1859, having greatly displeased the representative assembly, was set aside by the grand-duke, April 8, 1860. On June 16, 1860, the emperor of the French met the regent of Prussia, the kings of Hanover, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, and the German princes at Baden-Baden. The population of Baden, in 1859, was 1,336,000.

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great general, born 1665, died 1707.

Charles William, margrave of Baden-Dourlach, born 1679, died 1746; succeeded by his son,

Charles Frederic, margrave, afterwards grand-duke of Baden-Dourlach, born 1728, who joined to his dominions Baden-Baden in 1771, which were also increased by the favour of Napoleon; he died in 1811; succeeded by his grandson,

1811. Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1818; succeeded by his uncle,

1818. Louis William, who also died without issue in 1830; succeeded by his brother,

1830. Leopold, who died in 1852; succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile),

1852. Frederic (born September 9, 1826), regent to September 5, 1856, when he was declared grand-duke, and still remains so (1862).

[*Heir*: his son Frederic William, born July 9, 1857.]

BAFFIN'S-BAY, N. America, discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted, until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name, in 1818. See *North-West Passage*.

BAGDAD, in Asiatic Turkey, built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about A.D. 762.—Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, who have held it since 1638.

BAGPIPE, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, A.D. 51. Our highland regiments retain their pipers.

BAHAMA ISLES, N. America, were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of the 11th of October, 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned 1666; again expelled in 1703. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783.

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edward I. (1274) the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was further regulated, 23 Henry VI., 2 Philip and Mary, and in later reigns. Bail is now accepted in all cases, felony excepted; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge.

BAILIFFS, OR SHERIFFS. Said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was

changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still some places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour. *Blackstone*.

BAIZE, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, and had privileges granted them by parliament in 1660. The trade is under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch baize-hall, who examine the cloth previous to sale. *Anderson*.

BAKERIAN LECTURES, Royal Society, originated in a bequest of 100*l.* by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows, for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1765. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate as the lecture a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men have given the lecture.

BALAKLAVA, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbour, 10 miles S.E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, Sept. 26, 1854. On Oct. 25, following, about 12,000 Russians, commanded by gen. Liprandi, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 250 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by Brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had re-formed on its own ground with its artillery in front. This order was most gallantly obeyed. Great havoc was made on the enemy; but of 607 British horsemen, only 198 returned. The British had altogether 9 officers killed, 21 wounded, and 620 men put *hors de combat*. The Russians had 550 men killed, and 6 officers (among whom was one general), and 190 men wounded.—A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol on the night of March 22, 1855, led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded, the allies losing about 600.—The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava was completed in April, 1855, and communications were then received by the British government.—A railway between Balaklava and the trenches was completed in June, 1855. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

BALANCE OF POWER, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns; the principle is said to be a discovery of the Italian politicians of the fifteenth century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France. *Robertson*. The principle was first recognised by the treaty of Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been greatly set aside since 1830 to the present time.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks *Balearides*, and by the Romans *Baleares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging: they include Majorca and Minorca, with the smallisle of Cabrera. These islands were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.; by the Vandals, 426 B.C., and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in 799. They have belonged to Spain since 1232. See *Minorca*.

BALKAN, the ancient *Hæmus*, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage deemed impracticable, effected by the Russians under Diebitsch, during the Russian and Turkish war, was completed July 26, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, Sept. 14 following.

BALLADS may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons. *Turner*. Adhelme, who died A.D. 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could." *Bede*. Alfred sung ballads. *Malmesbury*. Canute composed one. *Turner*. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. *Viner*. "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws." *Fletcher of Saltoun*. The sea-ballads of Dibdin inspired many a brave defender of his country in the French war; he died Jan. 20, 1833.

BALLETS began through the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, in the field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520. *Guccicardini*. They became very popular in France, the kings taking part in them; their zealous patron, Louis XIV., bore a part in one, 1664.

BALLOON. Galien of Avignon wrote on *aërostation*, in 1575. Dr. Black gave the hint as to hydrogen in 1767. A balloon was constructed in France by M. Montgolfier, in 1783, when Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes ascended at Paris. MM. Pilâtre Desrozier and

Romain perished in an attempted voyage from Boulogne to England, the balloon having taken fire, June 14, 1785. Balloons were used by the French to reconnoitre the enemy's army (at the battle of Fleurus), June 17, 1794, and at the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859, and by the Federal army at Washington in July, 1861. Garnerin ascended in a balloon to the height of 4000 feet, and descended by a parachute, Sept. 21, 1802. Gay-Lussac ascended at Paris to the height of 23,000 feet, Sept. 6, 1804. Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night: the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed, July 6, 1819. An Italian aeronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark, Sept. 14, 1851; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces. On June 23, 1859, a Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis in a balloon. After travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York. They were nearly killed.

BALLOONS IN ENGLAND,* &c. The first attempt to navigate the atmosphere in England in a balloon was by Signor Lunardi, who ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784. Blanchard and Jeffries passed from Dover to Calais, in 1785. Mr. Arnold went up from St. George's-fields, and fell into the Thames; and major Money ascended from Norwich, and fell into the North Sea, but was saved by a revenue cutter. The first ascent from Ireland was from Ranelagh gardens, Dublin, in 1785. Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, but was taken up, Oct. 9, 1812. Sadler, jun. was killed, falling from a balloon, in 1825. Mr. Charles Green's first ascent, July 19, 1821. Lieut. Harris killed descending in a balloon, May 25, 1824. Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall in order to try his parachute, in which he had great faith; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed, July 24, 1837. Green and others made many ascents near London, in 1852.—The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7, 1836.†

BALLOT (French *Ballotte*, a little ball). Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks and modern Venetians.—A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the "State Tracts," 1693. The ballot-box was used in a political club which met in 1659 at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster. It was proposed to be used in the election of members of parliament in a pamphlet published in 1705. A bill authorising vote by ballot passed the commons in 1710; but was rejected by the lords. The ballot has been an open question in whig governments since 1835. On June 30, 1857, the house of commons rejected the ballot—257 being against, and 189 for it. For several years past it has been annually proposed and rejected. The Ballot Society is very energetic. The ballot was adopted in Victoria, Australia, in 1856.—Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845; and was employed also after the coup d'état in Dec. 1851. It is adopted in many of the United States of America.

BALLYNAHINCH, Ireland, where a sanguinary engagement took place between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under gen. Nugent, June 13, 1798. A large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

BALMORAL CASTLE, in Aberdeenshire; visited by her majesty in 1848, 1849, 1850. The estate was purchased for 32,000*l.* by prince Albert in 1852. In 1853 the new building, in the Scotch baronial style, was commenced, from designs by Mr. W. Smith of Aberdeen.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS AGAINST DENMARK. In the first expedition under lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet

* **EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.** Mr. Green affirms that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon, in May, 1828, though few persons seem to be aware that the experiment was made. He performed a feat of this kind, however, from Vauxhall gardens, in July, 1850; his "steed" being a very diminutive pony. To M. Poitevin, of Paris, appears to belong the "honour" of this species of aérostation: he ascended on a horse, in the vicinity of that capital, about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon in 1858, and died soon after. Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux, Sept. 8, 1850. On descending, and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misconception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aeronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found. The ascent of Madame Poitevin from Cremerne gardens, near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascents on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police-courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public feeling, Aug. 1852.

† *Scientific balloon ascents*, for meteorological purposes, were made by Mr. Walsh in 1838, and their repetition was recommended to the British Association in 1860 and 1861. In 1862 Mr. James Glaisher, in a balloon provided with suitable apparatus, ascended from Wolverhampton on July 17, to the height of about five miles; and from the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on July 30, and published interesting observations. (See *Il. Lond. News*, Aug. 2, 1862.)

were taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*. In the second expedition under admiral Gambier, and lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gun-boats surrendered to the British, July 26, 1807.

BALTIC EXPEDITION AGAINST RUSSIA. The British fleet sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the *Fairy*, March 11, 1854. It consisted of a crowd of steam-ships of the line, of which, five were each of 120 guns and upwards: the whole under the command of vice-admiral sir Charles Napier, whose flag floated on board the *Duke of Wellington*, of 131 guns. The fleet arrived in Wingo Sound, March 15, and in the Baltic, March 20, following. The gulf of Finland was blockaded, April 12. 10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor, July 15. The capture of Bomarsund, one of the Åland islands, and surrender of the garrison, took place, Aug. 16. See *Bomarsund*. The English and French fleets, the latter having joined June 14, commenced their return homeward to winter, Oct. 15, 1854.—The second expedition (of which the advanced or flying squadron sailed March 20) left the Downs, April 4, 1855. In July it consisted of 85 English ships (2098 guns), commanded by admiral R. S. Dundas and 16 French ships (408 guns), under admiral Perrand. On July 21, three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island. The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt. Many infernal machines* were discovered. Sveaborg was attacked Aug. 9. See *Sveaborg*. Shortly after, the fleet returned to England.

BALTIMORE, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729. On Sept. 12, 1814, the British army under gen. Ross advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by col. Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 600 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. The projected attack on the town was however abandoned. *Alison*.

BAMPTON LECTURES (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1780, with a lecture by James Bandinel, D.D. The lecturer is paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the rev. John Bampton, and the lectures are published. Among the more remarkable were those by White (1784), Heber (1815), Whately (1822), Milman (1827), Hampden (1832), and Mansel (1858).

BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS. See *Gentlemen-at-Arms*.

BANGALORE, S. India, was besieged by the British under lord Cornwallis, March 6, and taken by storm, March 21, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

BANGOR, in Wales. Here was one of the earliest monastic institutions in Britain, the monks of which were mercilessly murdered by the Danes. Its bishopric is of great antiquity, but its founder is unknown. The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; but a more cruel ravager than he, the bishop Bulkeley, alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838; but this order was rescinded by the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (1846). Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1800. Wm. Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph . . . 1806	1830. Christopher Bethell, died . . . April 19, 1839
1806. John Randolph, translated to London . . . 1809	1859. James Colquhoun Campbell (the present
1809. Henry William Majendie, died July 9 . . . 1830	bishop, 1862).

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY was occasioned by Dr. Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., March 31, 1717, upon the text, "*My kingdom is not of this world*." (John xviii. 36), in which he descanted on the spiritual nature of the kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

BANK. The name is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy A.D. 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money and destroyed the credit of the Mint in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares; this became the origin of banking in England.

* These were cones of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long. Each contained 9 or 10 lbs. of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacobi.

BANK, *continued.*

<i>Bank of</i>	<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Bank of</i>	<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Bank of</i>	<i>A.D.</i>
Venice formed	1157	Rotterdam	1635	Caisse d'Escompte, France .	1776
Geneva	1345	Stockholm	1688	Ireland	1783
Barcelona	1401	England	1694	St. Petersburg	1786
Genoa	1407	Scotland	1695	In the East Indies	1787
Amsterdam	1607	Copenhagen	1736	In N. America	1791
Hamburg	1619	Berlin	1765	Branch banks in these realms	1828

BANK OF ENGLAND* originally projected by a merchant named Wm. Paterson, was incorporated by William III. in 1694, in consideration of 1,200,000*l.*, the then amount of its capital, being lent to government. The interest was originally 8 per cent. The capital has gone on increasing from one period to another up to the present time, as the discretion of parliament allowed; and the same authority has also at different intervals prolonged the privileges of the bank, and renewed its charter.† By statute 6 Anne, 1707, no other banking company might consist of more than six persons. When first established, the notes of the bank were at 20 per cent. discount; and so late as 1745, they were under par. Bank bills were paid in silver, 1745. The first bank post-bills were issued 1754; small notes (for 10*l.* and 15*l.*) were issued 1759. CASH PAYMENTS were discontinued February 26, 1797, and notes of one and two pounds were put into circulation in March. Silver tokens appeared in January, 1798; and afterwards Spanish dollars, with the head of George III. stamped on the neck of Charles IV., were made current. Cash payments were resumed partially, September 22, 1817, and the restriction had altogether ceased in 1821.—For a number of years the financial measures of the crown have been largely aided by loans from this great reservoir of wealth. The issue of bank notes led to a great increase of forgery. See *Forgery*. The branch banks of the Bank of England in the chief towns of the kingdom: as Birmingham &c., have all been formed since 1828.—A branch bank was opened in Burlington-gardens, near Regent-street, London, Oct. 1, 1856. A committee on the Bank Acts was appointed in July, 1857. The average amount of the Bank of England notes in circulation:

1718	£1,829,930	1815	£26,803,520	1845	£19,262,327
1778	7,030,680	1820	27,174,000	1850	19,776,814
1790	10,217,000	1830	20,620,000	1855	19,616,627
1800	15,450,000	1835	18,215,220	1857	21,036,430
1810	23,904,000	1840	17,231,000	1859	22,705,780

The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the bank fluctuates considerably, sometimes from twelve to seventeen millions. In 1852, consequent on the discovery of the gold fields of Australia, the gold bullion in the bank amounted, on July 10, to 21,845,390*l.* On Jan. 1, 1853, the amount was 20,527,662*l.* The returns of the bank are now made weekly, pursuant to 7 & 8 Vict. c. 32, 1844.

	DEC. 27, 1856.	NOV. 11, 1857. (Time of Panic.)	APRIL 27, 1859.
Assets—Securities	£29,484,000	£35,480,281	£28,798,619
Bullion	10,105,000	7,170,508	17,640,342
Liabilities	36,329,000	39,286,433	43,289,701
Balance	£3,260,000	£3,364,356	£3,149,260

Sept. 14, 1859. Assets.—Securities, 30,099,179 <i>l.</i> Bullion, 17,120,822 <i>l.</i> Liabilities, 43,593,214 <i>l.</i> Balance, 3,716,787 <i>l.</i>			
Feb. 14, 1861. " " 29,095,172 <i>l.</i> " 11,571,332 <i>l.</i> " 37,167,336 <i>l.</i> " 3,499,168 <i>l.</i>			
Aug. 30, 1862. " " 30,106,295 <i>l.</i> " 17,678,698 <i>l.</i> " 44,453,778 <i>l.</i> " 3,331,215 <i>l.</i>			

BANK OF IRELAND. Established by act of parliament and opened at St. Mary's-abbey, Dublin, June 25, 1783. The business was removed to the late houses of parliament, in

* The building called the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street, was commenced by G. Sampson, architect, in 1732, and opened in 1734. It has been since greatly enlarged by its successive architects, sir Robert Taylor, sir John Soane, and Mr. Cockerell. It occupies the site of the church, and almost all the parish, of St. Christopher's.

† By 3 & 4 Will. IV. (1833), the charter was continued till one year's notice after Aug. 1, 1855; but power was reserved to determine the charter in 1844. In that year an act was passed, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 32, effecting important changes in the management of the bank. By this act, the issue of notes was limited to the value of 14,000,000*l.*, which restriction was relaxed on the responsibility of the government during the commercial panic of 1847 (by lord John Russell), and that of 1857 (by lord Palmerston, Nov. 12); acts of indemnity being passed afterwards. In 1847, the relaxation was not acted on, but in 1857, additional notes were issued to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* In Nov. 1857, the bank discount was 9 per cent., in Feb. 1858, it fell to 3 per cent. On Nov. 11, 1857, the amount of specie in the bank was only 7,170,508*l.*; on Sept. 15, 1858, it had risen to 18,648,915*l.*—On Nov. 15, 1860, the bank discount rose to 6 per cent. in consequence of a demand for gold from France; to 7 per cent. on Jan. 7, 1861; and to 8 per cent. on Feb. 14, 1861, through the demand for money in the United States, India, &c. The discount fell to 2 per cent. on July 24, 1862. On Aug. 16, 1862, the Bank solicitor announced that a quantity of bank-note paper had been stolen from the paper-makers, which caused much anxiety, as forged notes on this paper soon appeared.

College-green, in May, 1808. Branch Banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828.

BANKS OF SCOTLAND. The old bank of Scotland was set up in 1695, the second institution of the kind in these kingdoms. The Royal Bank was instituted in 1727; the British Linen Company's bank, 1746; the Commercial bank, 1810; National bank, 1825; Union bank, 1830. The first stone of the present Bank of Scotland was laid June 3, 1801.

BANK OF SAVINGS. See *Savings' Banks*.

BANKS, JOINT STOCK. Since the act of 1826, a number of these banks have been established. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to 4,138,618*l.*; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613*l.*—the total amount exceeding eleven millions.* In Ireland many similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian bank, established by a special act in 1825. The note-circulation of joint-stock banks, on Oct. 1, 1855, was, in England, 3,990,800*l.*; in Scotland, 4,280,000*l.*; and in Ireland, 6,785,000*l.*; total, with English private banks, about 19,000,000*l.*; and with the bank of England, above 39,000,000*l.* There are now 14 joint-stock banks in Scotland. There have been no private banks since 1845. The Western Bank of Scotland and the Glasgow bank stopped in Nov. 1857.

BANKRUPTS IN ENGLAND. The first law enacted regarding them was 35 Henry VIII. 1543; again, 13 Eliz. 1570; 1 James I. 1602; again, 1706; and more recently. It was determined by the King's Bench that a bankrupt may be arrested, except in going to or coming from any examination before the commissioners, May 13, 1780. The lord chancellor (Thurlow) refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming, July 17, 1788. In 1812 it was enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats. Bankruptcy act, Ireland, consolidating all the statutes relating to bankruptcy, and founding a complete system of administering bankrupts' estates, 6 Will. IV. cap. 14, passed May 20, 1836. The Present **BANKRUPTCY COURT** was erected by 2 Will. IV. cap. 56 (1831). The act 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 106 (1849), repealed several previous acts; defined the jurisdiction of the court; prescribed the duties of the official assignee, accountant, and master; regulated fees; and enumerated the traders and others that should be deemed bankrupts and liable to become so. The bankrupt laws were further amended in 1854. Bills for reforming bankruptcy law were in vain brought before parliament in 1859 and 1860. At length in 1861 was passed the bill brought in by the lord chancellor (formerly sir R. Bethell), 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134 (1861), by which great changes were made. The court for relief of insolvent debtors was abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in Bankruptcy, &c. The new orders were issued Oct. 12, 1861.

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1700	38	1800	1339	1830	1467	1857 England . .	1488
1725	416	1810	2000	1840	1308	1858 ditto . . .	1346
1750	432	1820	1358	1845 England . .	1028	1859 ditto . . .	959
1775	520	1825†	2683	1850 ditto . . .	1298	1860 ditto . . .	1268
In 1857 there were in Scotland, 453; Ireland, 73; in the United Kingdom, 2014.							
1859	444	1860	445	1861	1505	1862	1505
1860	445	1861	445	1862	1505	1863	1505

BANNATYNE CLUB, established in 1823, by George Bannatyne, sir Walter Scott, and others, for the publication of early Scottish poetry, of which above 100 volumes have been published (1861).

* THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK was established in 1849, by Mr. John McGregor, M.P., and others, under sir R. Peel's joint-stock banking act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (1844); as an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On Sept. 3, 1856, it stopped payment, occasioning much distress and ruin to many small tradesmen and others. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, elicited during the examination before the court of bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney-general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr. H. Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted Feb. 27, 1858, after 13 days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1858); but all were released except Cameron and Esdaile, in July, 1858. In April, 1860, dividends had been paid to the amount of 1*5s.* in the pound. The attorney-general brought in a bill called the *Fraudulent Trustees' Act*, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.—On April 19, 1860, a deficiency of 263,000*l.* was discovered in the *Union Bank of London*. Mr. George Pullinger, a cashier, confessed himself guilty of forgery and fraud, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.—On Feb. 18, 1861, it was discovered that John Durden, a clerk of the *Commercial Bank of London*, had robbed his employers of 67,000*l.*, of which 46,000*l.* might be recovered.

† According to a return to parliament made at the close of February, 1826, there had become bankrupt in the four months preceding, 50 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was, however, the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

BANNERS were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—Num. ii. (1491 B.C.) The standard of Constantine bore the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*—"In this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See *Cross*. The famous magical banner of the Danes was taken by Alfred A.D. 879. *Spelman*. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamma, or oriflamme, were the standards of France, about 1100. See *Auriflamma, Standards, &c.*

BANNERET, a dignity between baron and knight, conferred by the king under the royal standard. *Beaton*. Created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII. 1485. It was disused from the reign of Charles I., but was revived by George III. in the person of sir William Erskine in 1764.

BANNOCKBURN, Stirlingshire, the site of the battle between Robert Bruce, of Scotland, and Edward II. of England, June 24, 1314. The army of Bruce consisted of 30,000; that of Edward of 100,000 men, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete: the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners. Near here James III. was defeated in 1488 by his rebellious nobles. A national monument was founded here June 24, 1861.

BANNS, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind: hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage; said to have been introduced into the Gallican church about A.D. 1210.

BANTAM, Java, where a rich British factory was established by captain Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814. It was not worth retaining, the harbour being choked up and inaccessible.

BANTRY BAY, S. Ireland, where a French fleet, bringing succour to the adherents of James II., was attacked by admiral Herbert, May, 1689. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flute*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, Dec. 1796. **MUTINY** of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec. 1801, and Jan. 1802. Twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. The executions took place on board the *Majestic*, *Centaure*, *Formidable*, *Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, Jan. 8 to 18, 1802.

BAPTISM, the ordinance of admission into the Christian church, instituted by Christ, and practised by all sects professing Christianity, except Quakers. St. John the forerunner of Our Saviour is called *the Baptist*, as being the first that publicly baptized with a spiritual intention. Christ was baptized by John A.D. 30. (Matt. iii.) Originally the people were baptized in rivers; but in the reign of Constantine, A.D. 319, they built in great cities chapels, or places specially to baptize in, which in the eastern countries was done by dipping the person all over. In the western and colder parts, they used sprinkling; at first every church had not a baptistry belonging to it; our founts answer the same end. *Pardon*. Much controversy has arisen since 1831 (particularly in 1849 and 1850), in the church of England, respecting the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

BAPTISTS (see *Anabaptists*). A sect distinguished from other Christians by their opinions respecting (1) the proper *subjects*, and (2) the proper *mode* of baptism: the former, they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith; the latter, to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists. They have suffered much persecution. The first Baptist church formed in London was in 1608. They published a confession of faith in 1689. In 1851 they had 130 chapels in London and 2789 (with sittings for 752,353 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635.

BARBADOES. The first English settlement in the West Indies. This mother plantation gave rise to the sugar trade in England about 1605; and was, with other Caribbee islands, settled by charter granted to James, earl of Marlborough, 2 Charles I., 1627. Barbadoes has suffered severely from elemental visitations; in a dreadful hurricane in 1780, more than 4000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. A large plantation with all its buildings was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination, Oct. 1784. An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires, May and Dec. 1796. Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1831. Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera here in 1854. On Feb. 14, 1860, property to the amount of about 300,000*l.* was destroyed by a fire at Bridgetown, the capital.

BARBARY, in N. Africa, comprises Algeria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, &c., *which see*. Piratical states were founded on the coast by Barbarossa, in 1518.

BARBERS existed at Rome in the third century B.C. : and in England, in early times ; they exhibited a head, or *pole*, at their doors ; and the barber's *pole* afterwards used by them was a burlesque imitation of the former sign. Anciently the business of a surgeon was united to that of barber, and he was denominated a **BARBER-SURGEON**. A company was formed under this name in 1308, and the London company was incorporated 1 Edw. IV. 1461. This union was partially dissolved in 1540, and wholly so in 1745. "No person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth." 32 Henry VIII. 1540.

BARCELONA, a maritime city, N. E. Spain, said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of the great Hannibal, about 233 B.C. With the surrounding country it was held by the Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the province of which it is the capital, it was made an independent county about A.D. 864, and incorporated into Aragon in 1164, the last count becoming king. The city has suffered much by war. The last siege by the French, in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by admiral Russell ; but the city was bombarded by the duke of Berwick and the French in 1714. It was taken by Napoleon in 1808 and retained till 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1842, and was bombarded and taken in Dec. 1842, by Espartero.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN. His wager, to walk 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile within each hour, and upon which hundreds of thousands of pounds depended, was accomplished July 10, 1809. This feat occupied without intermission every hour (less eight) of forty-two days and nights. See *Walking*.

BARDS. Known to the Romans 200 B.C. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer ; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The Druids among the English were philosophers and priests, and the bards were their poets. The *Welsh* bards formed a hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws, about A.D. 940 ; and regulated anew in 1078. They lost their privileges at the conquest by Edward I. in 1284. The institution was revived by the Tudor sovereigns ; and Eisteddfodds (or meetings) have been and are frequently held ; the last in Aug. 1861. The Gwyneddigion Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turlogh O'Carolan, the last of the *Irish* bards, died in 1737. *Chambers*.

BARBONES' PARLIAMENT. Cromwell, supreme in the three kingdoms, summoned 122 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who with six from Scotland, and five from Ireland, met, and assumed the name of parliament, July 4, 1653. It obtained its name from one of its members, a leather-seller, named "Praise-God Barbones," a great haranguer and frequent in prayer. Although violent and absurd propositions were made by some of the members, the majority evinced much sense and spirit. The parliament was suddenly dissolved, Dec. 13, 1653, at the instance of Sydenham, an independent, and Cromwell was invested with the dignity of Lord Protector.

BARFLEUR, N. France, where William, duke of Normandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, A.D. 1066. Near it prince William, son of Henry I., in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, 1120.* Barfleur was destroyed by the English in the campaign in which they won the battle of Crecy, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, in 1692.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850-1, and so named by him after sir Francis Baring, first lord of the admiralty in 1849.

BARIUM, a metal, first obtained from the earth baryta by Humphry Davy in 1808. It is more than twice as heavy as water.

BARK. See *Jesuits' Bark*.

BARMECIDES, a powerful Persian family, celebrated for virtue and courage, were massacred through the jealousy of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, about A.D. 802. His vizier Giafar was a Barmecide. The phrase Barmecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of the Barber's sixth Brother, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

* In this shipwreck perished his legitimate son, William, duke of Normandy ; the prince's newly married bride, Matilda, daughter of Fulke, earl of Anjou ; the king's natural son, Richard ; his niece, Lucia, the earl of Chester, and the flower of the nobility, with one hundred and forty officers and soldiers, and fifty sailors, most of the latter being intoxicated, which was the cause of their running upon the rocks near Barfleur. This lamentable catastrophe had such an effect upon Henry that he was afterwards never seen to smile. *Hémeault : Hume*.

BARNABITES, an order of monks, established in Milan about 1530. They were much engaged in instructing youth, relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

BARNARD'S, SIR JOHN, ACT (7 Geo. II., cap. 8), entitled, "an act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing," was passed in 1734, and repealed in 1860. Sir John Barnard (born 1685, died 1764) was an eminent and patriotic lord mayor of London.

BARNET, Hertfordshire. Here Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter-day, April 14, 1471, when the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montacute, or Montagu, and ten thousand men were slain. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads.

BAROMETERS. Torricelli, a Florentine, having discovered that no principle of suction existed, and that water did not rise in a pump through nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643. Pascal's experiments 1646 enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668; pendent barometers in 1695; marine in 1700, and many improvements have been since made. In the *Aneroid* barometer (from *a*, no, and *nēros*, watery) no liquid is employed; the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conté, in 1798, and to Vidi, about 1844) excited much attention in 1848-9. Barometers were placed at N.E. coast stations in 1860, by the duke of Northumberland and others.

BARON. The dignity is extremely ancient: its original name in England was *Vavasour*, which, by the Saxons, was changed into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank are named in the history of England, and undoubtedly had assisted in, or had been summoned to parliament (in 1205); but the first precept found is of no higher date than the 49 Henry III. 1265. The first raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. The barons took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration.

BARONETS, the first in rank among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, were instituted by James I. 1611. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order; it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day, in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* per annum. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ*), May 22, 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619; the first being sir Francis Blundell. —Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625; sir Robert Gordon the first baronet. —All baronets created since the Irish union in 1801 are of the United Kingdom.

BARONS' WAR, arose in consequence of the faithlessness of king Henry III. and the oppression of his favourites. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1262, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1263 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on May 14, 1264, the king's party were totally defeated at Lewes; and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. Through treachery the war was renewed; and at the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated. They however did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw in 1844.

BARRACKS. This word is not to be found in our early lexicographers: it comes to us from the French, and in the *Dict. de l'Acad.* is thus defined: "*Baraque—Hutte qui font les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert.*" —Barracks were not numerous in these countries until about 1789. A superintendent-general board was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire. —A report, censuring the condition of many barracks, was presented to parliament in 1858; and great improvements were effected under the direction of Mr. Sidney Herbert. See *Aldershot*.

BARRICADES, mounds formed of trees and earth, and for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains, casks, &c., and compelled the royal troops to retire. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, &c., were erected in Paris in the insurrection of July 27-30, 1830, and June 23, 1848.

BARRIER TREATY, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, Nov. 5, 1715.

BARRISTERS are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. They are of various rank, as King's or Queen's Counsel, Serjeants, &c., *which see*. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the Inns of Court, previously to being called; and by the regulations of 1853 must pass a public examination. Irish students must keep eight terms in England.

BARROSA, or **BAROSSA**, S. Spain, where a battle was fought on March 5, 1811, between the British army, commanded by major-general sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, and the French under marshal Victor. After a long conflict, the British achieved one of the most glorious triumphs of the Peninsular war. Although they fought at great disadvantage, the British compelled the French to retreat, leaving nearly three thousand dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

BARROWS, circular mounds found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold: Nov. 1808.

BARROW'S STRAITS, N. Arctic Sea, discovered by Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat. 74° 26' N., and long. 113° 47' W. The strait, named after sir John Barrow, was entered on Aug. 2, 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARROW, JOHN, ISLAND, N. Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850-51, and named by him in honour of John Barrow, Esq., son of sir John.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., martyred, A.D. 71. The festival (on August 24) is said to have been instituted in 1130. Monastery of St. Bartholomew (Austin Friars), founded in the reign of Henry I. by Rahere, about 1100. On its dissolution the HOSPITAL of this name in London was founded, 1539, and was incorporated in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII. 1546-7. It was rebuilt by subscription in 1729. In 1861 it contained 580 beds, and relieved about 70,000 patients: it has since been considerably enlarged. The charter of the FAIR was granted by Henry II., and was held on the ground which has been the former scene of tournaments and martyrdoms. The shows at the fair were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations. *See Smithfield*.—The MASSACRE commenced at Paris on the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom, by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis.*

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order founded A.D. 1307, at Genoa, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to king Abgarus. The order was suppressed by pope Innocent X. 1650.

BARTON AQUEDUCT (near Manchester) was constructed by James Brindley, to carry the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, which was done at a height of 39 feet above the river. It is said to be in as good a state now as it was on the day it was completed, in 1761.

BASLE, the richest city in Switzerland. The 18th General Council sat here from 1431 to 1443. Many important reforms in the church were proposed, but not carried into effect: among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The university was founded in 1460. Treaties between France, Spain, and Prussia were concluded here in 1795.

BASHI-BAZOUKS, irregular Turkish troops, partially employed by the British in the Crimean war, 1854-5.

BASILIANs, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil, who died A.D. 380. The order was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1569.—A sect founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, on the most extravagant notions; they rejected the books of Moses, the eucharist, and baptism, and are said to have had everything, even their wives, in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

* The number of the victims is differently stated by various authors. La Popelionère calculates the whole at 20,000; Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Péréfixe makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces.

BASQUE ROADS. Four French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by lords Gambier and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fireships), and all, with a great number of merchant and other vessels, were destroyed, April 12, 1809. A serious difference between these officers led to a court-martial (July 26—Aug. 4) on charges preferred by lord Cochrane against lord Gambier, who was honourably acquitted.

BASS'S STRAIT, AUSTRALIA. Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1797 penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.

BASSET, OR BASSETTE, or *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, invented by a noble Venetian, for which he was banished; introduced into France, 1674.

BASTARD, a child not born in lawful wedlock. An attempt was made in England, in 1236, to make bastard children legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents, but it failed, and led to the memorable answer to the barons assembled in the parliament of Merton: *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*—"We will not have the laws of England changed." Women concealing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I. 1624. *Viner's Statutes.* In Scotland bastard children had not the power of disposing of their moveable estates by will, until 6 Will. IV. 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 8 Vict. cap. 10, in 1845.—About 1831, the illegitimate births in England were about 1 in 16; in Sweden 1 in 4; in Paris, 1 in 3; in Prussia, 1 in 13; in Austria, 1 in 4 or 5; in Lombardy, 1 in 25.

BASTILLE, PARIS, a castle built by Charles V., king of France, in 1369, for the defence of Paris against the English; completed in 1383. It was afterwards used as a state prison, and became the scene of much suffering. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war that desolated France between 1587 and 1594. On July 14-15, 1789, it was pulled down by the infuriated populace; the governor and other officers were seized, conducted to the Place de Grève, and had their hands and heads cut off. The heads fixed on spikes were carried in triumph through the streets.—"The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner ever known, died here, Nov. 19, 1703. See *Iron Mask*.

BATAVIA AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC. See *Holland*.

BATAVIA, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken by the English, January, 1782. Again, by the British, under general sir Samuel Auchmuty, to whom the garrison surrendered, Aug. 26, 1811.

BATH, Somerset. This city was a favourite station of the Romans, and was remarkable even in their time for its springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, A.D. 973. Bath was plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in 1137. The abbey church was commenced in 1405, and was finished in 1606; the Assembly-rooms were built in 1791; the Pump-room, in 1797; the theatre, Beaufort-square, was opened in 1805. The Bath Philosophical Society was formed in 1817.

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was erected 909. John de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, having purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of Henry I., transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1088. Disputes arose between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, which were compromised in 1135. Henceforward the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedency to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at 531*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS.

1802. Richard Beadon, died April 21, 1824.
1824. George Henry Law, died Sept. 22, 1845.

1845. Richard Bagot, died May 15, 1854.
1854. Robert John, baron Auckland (PRESENT bishop).

BATH, EARL OF; HIS ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to the king (George II.), Feb. 10, 1746, the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath; but it expired on Feb. 12, while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it actually appointed were: the earl of Bath, *first lord of the treasury*; lord Carlisle, *lord privy seal*; lord Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power. *Cocce's Life of Pelham.*

BATH, ORDER OF THE. Instituted in 1399 by Henry IV. on his coronation in the Tower; he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and had bathed. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected until 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 37. In 1815 the prince regent enlarged the order, forming classes of knights grand crosses (72), and knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions. By an order published May 25, 1847, all the existing statutes of this order were annulled; and by the new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians. In 1851, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and other promoters of the Great Exhibition of that year, received this honour.

CONSTITUTION: —1st Class.	Knights grand cross,	50 military,	25 civil.
2nd Class.	Knights commanders,	100 „	50 „
3rd Class.	Companions,	525 „	200 „

BATHS were long used in Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome. The *thermae* of the Romans and *gymnasia* of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocöon was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about A.D. 80, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla, A.D. 211.

BATHS IN ENGLAND. The baths of Somersetshire are said to have been in use eight centuries before Christ. In London, St. Agnes Le Clere, in Old-street-road, was a spring of great antiquity, well known in the time of Henry VIII. St. Chad's-well, Gray's-inn-road, derived its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield, in A.D. 667. Old Bath-house, Coldbath-square, was in use in 1697. A bath opened in Bagnio-court, now Bath-street, Newgate-street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing. Established in 1679. Turkish sweating-baths became very popular in 1860; the Oriental Baths in Victoria-street, Westminster, were completed in 1862.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, PUBLIC. The first was established by Mr. Bowie in the neighbourhood of the London docks in 1844. An act was passed in 1846 to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts." In the same session a similar act was passed for Ireland. Several of these institutions were forthwith opened in London, which have been most successful. In the quarter ending Sept. 1854, 537,345 bathers availed themselves of the baths in London, and in this period there were 85,260 washers. Public baths and wash-houses have since been established throughout the empire.

BATON, a truncheon borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother Charles IX., and received the *bâton* as the mark of the high command, 1569. *Hénault*.

BATTEL-ABBEY, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, Oct. 14, 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and was given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland. See *Hastings*. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the **BATTEL-ROLL**; and amongst these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed.

BATTEL, WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. See *Appeal*.

BATTERIES along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509-47). The famous floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the memorable siege of that fortress, were the scheme of D'Arcon, a French engineer. There were ten of them, and they resisted the heaviest shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, Sept. 13, 1782. See *Gibraltar*.

BATTERING-RAM, *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, some of which are still in use, are said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedæmonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. These ponderous engines (from 80 to 120 feet long) by their own weight exceeded the utmost effects of the battering cannon of the early part of the last century. *Desaguliers*. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the old walls of St. Paul's church, previously to rebuilding the edifice in 1675.

BATTERSEA PARK originated in an act of parliament passed in 1846, which empowered Her Majesty's commissioners of woods to form a royal park in Battersea-fields. Acts to enlarge the powers of the commissioners were passed in 1848, 1851, and 1853. The park and the new bridge connecting it with Chelsea were opened in April, 1858.

BATTLE-AXE, a weapon of the Celts. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe. *Burns*. At the battle of Bannockburn king Robert Bruce clove an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314. *Hume*. The battle-axe guards or beaufetiers, who are vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet. See *Yeoman of the Guard*.

BATTLEFIELD, BATTLE OF. See *Shrewsbury*.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword. *Lenglet*. (See *Naval Battles*.) The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order. The 15 battles termed "decisive" by Professor Creasy are marked by a †.

BEFORE CHRIST.		B.C.	
Abraham defeats kings of Canaan (<i>Gen. xiv.</i>)	1913	Metellus defeats Jugurtha	109
Joshua subdues five kings of Canaan (<i>Josh. x.</i>)	1451	Ague Sextie (Adx.; <i>Marius defeats the Teutones</i>)	102
Gideon defeats the Midonites (<i>Judges vii.</i>)	1245	*Gimbr and Romans	101
Trojan war commenced	1193	*Cheronea (<i>Sylla defeats Mithridates' army</i>)	85
Troy taken and destroyed	1184	Marius defeated by Sylla	82
Ethiopiens defeated by Asa (<i>2 Chron. xiv.</i>)	945	Catiline defeated at Flistoria	62
*Morath vanquish Ouriatii	669	Crassus defeated by the Parthians at Carrhe	53
*Halys (<i>Medes and Lydians, stopped by eclipses</i>)	585	*Pharsalia Aug. 9,	48
†*Marathon (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>)	Sept. 28, 490	*Zola (<i>Cæsar defeats Pharnaces</i>)	47
*Thermopylæ (<i>heroism of Leonidas</i>)	Aug. 7-9, 480	Munda, in Spain (<i>Pompey's sons subdued</i>)	45
*Salamis (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>)	Oct. 20, 480	*Philippi (<i>Roman Republic ends</i>)	42
*Mycale (<i>ditto</i>)	Sept. 22, 479	Agrippa defeats Pompey the Younger	36
*Platæa (<i>ditto: Persians</i>)	Sept. 22, 479	*Actium (<i>Octavius defeats Antony</i>)	Sept. 2, 31
*Eurymedon (<i>ditto: Cimon</i>)	466	ANNO DOMINI.	
*Coronea (<i>Boeotians defeat Athenians</i>)	447	†Varus defeated by Herman (or Arminius)	9
Torone (<i>Cleon killed: Athenians defeat Spartans</i>)	422	*Shropshire (<i>Caractacus taken</i>)	50
†Athenians defeated before Syracuse	413	Romans defeat Boadicea	61
*Cyzius (<i>Alcibiades defeats Spartans</i>)	405	Jerusalem taken	70
*Egospotomos (<i>Athenian fleet destroyed</i>)	405	Agrioola conquers Mona	76
*Cunaxa (<i>Artaxerxes kills Cyrus</i>)	401	Issus (<i>Niger slain</i>)	334
*Coronea (<i>Agessius defeats Athenians and allies</i>)	394	Claudius defeats Goths (300,000 slain)	269
*Allia (<i>Brennus and the Gauls defeat Romans</i>)	390	Alectus defeated in Britain	296
Volsci defeated by Camillus	381	Constantine def. Maxentius (see <i>Cross</i>), Oct. 27,	312
Volsci defeat the Romans	379	*Adrianople (<i>Constantine defeats Licinius</i>)	323
Naxos (<i>Chabrias defeats Lacedæmonians</i>)	376 or 377	*Aquilaia (<i>Constantine II. slain</i>)	340
*Leuctra (<i>Thebans defeat Spartans</i>)	371	*Argentaria (<i>Græcian defeats Gauls</i>)	378
Camillus defeats the Gauls	367	*Aquilaia (<i>Marius slain</i>)	388
*Cyncephale (<i>Thebans defeat Thessalians</i>)	364	*Aquilaia (<i>Eugenius slain</i>)	394
*Mantineæ (<i>Thebans victors: Epaminondas slain</i>)	362	Rome taken by Alaric	Aug. 24, 410
Timoleon defeats Carthaginians	339	Ravenna taken by Aspar	475
*Cheronea (<i>Philip defeats Athenians, &c.</i>)	338	*Franks defeated by Aëtius	428
Thebes destroyed by Alexander	335	Genserik takes Carthage	439
*Granicus (<i>Alexander defeats Darius</i>)	May 22, 334	†*Châlons-sur-Marne (<i>Attila defeated</i>)	451
*Issus (<i>ditto</i>)	Oct. 333	Aylesford (<i>Britons defeat Saxons</i>)	455
†Arbela (<i>ditto</i>)	Oct. 1, 333	Crayford, Kent (<i>Hengist defeats Britons</i>)	457
*Oranion (<i>Antipater defeats Greeks</i>)	331	Pewsey Moor	485
Fabius defeats the Punicans	310	*Tolbiach or Zulpich (<i>Clovis defeats Alemanni</i>)	496
*Ipsus (<i>Selenus defeats Antigonus, who is slain</i>)	301	Saxons defeat Britons	508
Asculum (<i>Pyrrius defeats Romans</i>)	279	Victories of Belisarius	533-4
Beneventum (<i>Romans defeat Pyrrhus</i>)	273	Narses defeats Totila	552
*Punic Wars begin	264	Heracius defeats the Persians (<i>Chosroes</i>)	622
Xantippus defeats Regulus	255	First victory of Mahommed	623
Asdrubal defeated by Metellus near Panormus	250	Hatfield (Heathfield: <i>Penda defeats Edwin</i>)	632
Clusium (<i>Gauls defeated</i>)	225	Saracens subdue Syria	636-8
Sellasia (<i>Macedonians defeat Spartans</i>)	222	And take Alexandria	640
Caphye (<i>Acheans defeat Ethiopians</i>)	220	Orwostry (<i>Penda def. Oswald of Northumberland</i>)	641
Hannibal takes Seguntum (<i>which see</i>)	219	Leeds (<i>Osby defeats Penda, who is slain</i>)	655
*Punic War (the Second) begins	218	Saracens defeated by Wamba, in Spain	675
*Trobia (<i>Victory of Hannibal</i>)	209	They defeat the Goths at Gundasto	711
*Thrasymonus (<i>ditto</i>)	217	†*Tours (<i>Charl. Martel defeats the Alemanni</i>)	732
Raphia (<i>Antiochus defeated</i>)	217	Victories of Charlemagne	775-800
*Cannæ (<i>Victory of Hannibal</i>)	Aug. 2, 216	*Roncesvalle (<i>death of Roland</i>)	778
Marcellus and Hannibal (<i>former killed</i>)	209	Albaida (<i>Masa defeated</i>)	852
†*Motaurus (<i>Nero defeats Asdrubal</i>)	207	DANISH INVASION, ETC.	
*Zama (<i>Scipio defeats Hannibal</i>)	202	Hengestdown (<i>Danes defeated by Robert</i>)	835
Abydos (<i>Siege of</i>)	200	Charmouth (<i>Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes</i>)	840
*Cynosephale (<i>Romans defeat Macedonians</i>)	197	Danes defeat King Edmund of East Anglia	870
Scipio defeats Antiochus near Mount Sipylus	190	Assendon (<i>Danes defeated</i>)	871
*Pydna (<i>Romans defeat Perseus</i>)	168	Merton (<i>Danes victorious</i>)	—
*Punic War (the Third)	149		
*Carthage taken by Publius Scipio	146		
Mummius takes Corinth	—		

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A.D.
Wilton (<i>Danes victorious over Alfred</i>) . . .	872
Farnham (<i>Danes defeated</i>) . . .	894
Bury (<i>Edward defeats Ethelwald and Danes</i>) . . .	905
*Semincas (<i>Spaniards defeat Moors?</i>) . . .	934 or 938
Basientello (<i>Otho II. def. by Greeks, &c.</i>) . . .	July 13, 982
[The Saxons and Danes fought with different success from 938 to 1016.]	
Ashdon (<i>Canute defeats Edmund</i>) . . .	1016
*Clontarf (<i>Danes defeated</i>) . . .	1039
*Dunsinane (<i>Macbeth defeated</i>) . . .	1056
Stanford Bridge (<i>Harold defeats Tostig</i>) . . .	Sept. 25, 1066
†Hastings (<i>William I. defeats Harold</i>) . . .	Oct. 14, —
*Alnwick (<i>Scots defeated, Malcolm slain</i>) . . .	1093
*Crusades commence . . .	1096
*Ascalon (<i>Crusaders victorious</i>) . . .	Aug. 12, 1099
*Tinchebray (<i>Robert of Normandy defeated</i>) . . .	1106
Brenneville, Normandy (<i>Henry I. victorious</i>) . . .	1119
*Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard, (<i>David I. and Scots defeated</i>) . . .	Aug. 22, 1138
*Ourique (<i>Alfonso of Portugal defeats Moors</i>), . . .	July 25, 1139
*Lincoln (<i>Stephen defeated</i>) . . .	Feb. 2, 1141
*Alnwick (<i>William the Lion defeated</i>) . . .	July 13, 1174
*Legnano (<i>Italians def. Frd. Barbarossa</i>) . . .	May 29, 1176
*Ascalon surrenders (<i>Richard I.</i>) . . .	Sept. 7, 1191
Arcadiopolis (<i>Bulgarians defeat Emp. Isaac</i>) . . .	1194
*Gisors (<i>Richard I. defeats French</i>) . . .	Oct. 10, 1198
*Arsoul (<i>Richard I. defeats Saracens</i>) . . .	Sept. 7, 1199
Tolosa (<i>Moors defeated</i>) . . .	1212
*Bouvines (<i>French defeat Germans</i>) . . .	1214
*Lincoln (<i>French defeated</i>) . . .	May 19, 1217
*Mansourah (<i>Louis IX. and Crusaders defeated</i>) . . .	1250
*Evesham (<i>English barons victorious</i>) . . .	May 14, 1264
*Evesham (<i>Barons defeated</i>) . . .	Aug. 4, 1265
*Benevento (<i>Chas. of Anjou def. Manfred</i>) . . .	Feb. 26, 1266
*Tagliacozza (<i>Charles defeats Conradin</i>), . . .	Aug. 23, 1268
Llandewyrol (<i>Llewellyn of Wales defeated</i>) . . .	1282
Dunbar (<i>King of Scots taken</i>) . . .	April 27, 1296
Cambuskenneth (<i>Wallace defeats English</i>) . . .	1297
*Falkirk (<i>Wallace defeated</i>) . . .	July 22, 1298
*Courtray (<i>Flemings def. Count of Artois</i>) . . .	July 11, 1302
Roslin, Scotland . . .	Feb. 24, 1303
*Bannockburn (<i>Bruce defeats English</i>), . . .	June 24, 1314
*Fouhards or Dundalk (<i>Ed. Bruce def.</i>) . . .	Oct. 5, 1318
*Boroughbridge (<i>Edward II. defeats Barons</i>) . . .	1322
Duplin (<i>Edward Butler defeats earl of Mar</i>), . . .	Aug. 11, 1332
*Halidon Hill (<i>Edward III. defeats Scots</i>), . . .	July 19, 1333
Auberoche (<i>earl of Derby defeat French</i>) . . .	1345
*Cressy (<i>English defeat French</i>) . . .	Aug. 26, 1346
*Burham, Nevil's Cross (<i>Scots defeated</i>), . . .	Oct. 17, —
La Roche Darien (<i>Charles of Blois defeated</i>) . . .	1347
*Poitiers (<i>English defeat French</i>) . . .	Sept. 19, 1356
Auray (<i>Du Guesclin defeated</i>) . . .	Sept. 29, 1364
Najara (<i>Black Prince def. Henry of Trastamare</i>), . . .	April 3, 1367
*Montiel (<i>Peter of Castile defeated</i>) . . .	March 14, 1369
*Rosbecque (<i>French defeat Flemings</i>) . . .	Nov. 17, 1382
*Sempach (<i>Swiss defeat Austrians</i>) . . .	July 9, 1386
*Otterburn (<i>Chevy Chase; Scots victors</i>) . . .	Aug. 10, 1388
*Nicopolis (<i>Turks defeat Christians</i>) . . .	Sept. 28, 1396
*Homeldon Hill (<i>English defeat Scots</i>), . . .	Sept. 14, 1402
*Shrewsbury (<i>Percies, &c., defeated</i>) . . .	July 21, 1403
Monmouth (<i>Glendower defeated</i>) . . .	May 11, 1405
*Harlaw (<i>Lord of the Isles defeated</i>) . . .	July 24, 1411
*Agincourt (<i>English defeat French</i>) . . .	Oct. 25, 1415
*Anjou, Beaugé (<i>English def. by Scots</i>) . . .	April 3, 1421
*Crevant (<i>English def. French and Scots</i>) . . .	June 11, 1423
*Verneuil (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	Aug. 27, 1424
*Herrings (<i>English defeat French</i>) . . .	Feb. 12, 1429
†*Patay (<i>English defeated, Joan of Arc</i>), . . .	June 18, —
*Kunobirza (<i>Hunians defeats the Turks</i>), . . .	Dec. 24, 1443
*Brechin, Scotland (<i>Huntly defeats Crawford</i>) . . .	1452
*Castillon (<i>French defeat Talbot</i>) . . .	July 23, 1453

WAR OF THE ROSES—YORKISTS AND LANCASTRIANS.

	A.D.
*St. Alban's (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>) . . .	May 22, 1455
*Belgrade (<i>Muhamet II. repulsed</i>) . . .	Sept. 10, 1456
*Bloreheath (<i>Yorkists victors</i>) . . .	Sept. 23, 1459
*Northampton (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	July 10, 1460
*Wakefield (<i>Lancastrians victors</i>) . . .	Dec. 31, —
Mortimer's Cross (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>) . . .	Feb. 2, 1461
*St. Alban's (<i>Lancastrians victors</i>) . . .	Feb. 17, —
*Towton (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>) . . .	March 29, —
*Hexham (<i>Yorkists victors</i>) . . .	May 15, 1463
Banbury (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	July 26, 1469
Stamford (<i>Lancastrians defeated</i>) . . .	March 13, 1470
*Barnet (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	April 14, 1471
*Tewkesbury (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	May 4, —
*Morat (<i>Swiss defeat Charles the Bold</i>) . . .	June 22, 1476
*Nancy (<i>Charles the Bold killed</i>) . . .	Jan. 4, 1477
*Bosworth (<i>Richard III. defeated</i>) . . .	Aug. 22, 1485
Stoke (<i>Lambert Sinner taken</i>) . . .	1487
St. Aubin (<i>Bretons defeated</i>) . . .	1488
*Blackheath (<i>Cornish rebels defeated</i>) . . .	June 22, 1497
*Ravenna (<i>Gaston de Foix, victor, killed</i>) . . .	April 11, 1512
*Guinegate (<i>Battle of Spurs</i>) (<i>French defeated</i>), . . .	Aug. 16, 1513
*Flodden (<i>English defeat Scots</i>) . . .	Sept. 9, —
*Marignano (<i>French victors</i>) . . .	Sept. 13-15, 1515
Bicoeca, near Milan (<i>Lautrec defeated</i>) . . .	1522
*Pavia (<i>Francis I. defeated</i>) . . .	Feb. 24, 1525
*Mohatz (<i>Turks defeat Hungarians</i>) . . .	Aug. 26, 1526
Solway Moss (<i>English defeat Scots</i>) . . .	Nov. 25, 1542
*Pinkey (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	Sept. 10, 1547
*Ket's rebellion suppressed by Warwick, . . .	Aug. 1549
*St. Quintin (<i>Spanish and English defeat French</i>), . . .	Aug. 10, 1557
*Calais (<i>taken</i>) . . .	Jan. 7, 1558
Gravelines (<i>Spanish and English defeat French</i>) . . .	July 13, —
*Dreux, in France (<i>Huguenots defeated</i>) . . .	1562
St. Denis (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	Nov. 10, 1567
*Langside (<i>Mary of Scotland defeated</i>) . . .	May 13, 1568
*Jarnac (<i>Huguenots defeated</i>) . . .	March 13, 1569
Moncontour (<i>Cotigny defeated</i>) . . .	Oct. 3, —
*Lepanto (<i>Don John defeats Turks</i>) . . .	Oct. 7, 1571
*Couters (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>) . . .	Oct. 20, 1577
†*Armada defeated . . .	1588
Arques (<i>Henry IV. victorious</i>) . . .	Sept. 21, 1589
Blackwater (<i>Tyrone defeats Bagnal</i>) . . .	1598
Nieuport (<i>Maurice defeats Austrians</i>) . . .	1600
Kinsale (<i>Tyrone reduced by Mountjoy</i>) . . .	1601
Kirchholm (<i>Poles defeat Swedes</i>) . . .	1605
*Prague (<i>king of Bohemia defeated</i>) . . .	Nov. 9, 1620
*Rochelle (<i>taken</i>) . . .	1628
*Lech (<i>Imperialists defeated; Tuily killed</i>), . . .	April, 1622
*Lappstadt, Lutzen, or Lutzen (<i>Swedes victors; Gustavus slain</i>) . . .	Nov. 16, —
Arras (<i>taken by the French</i>) . . .	1640

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND COMMENCES.

Worcester (<i>prince Rupert victor</i>) . . .	Sept. 23, 1642
*Edgehill fight (<i>issue doubtful</i>) . . .	Oct. 23, —
*Bramham Moor (<i>Fairfax defeated</i>) . . .	March 29, 1643
*Stratton (<i>Royalists victorious</i>) . . .	May 16, —
*Rocroy (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>) . . .	May 19, —
*Lansdown (<i>Royalists victorious</i>) . . .	July 5, —
Round-away-down (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	July 13, —
*Newbury (<i>Royalists defeated</i>) . . .	Sept. 20, —
Cheriton (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	March 29, 1644
Friedburg (<i>Turenne victor</i>) . . .	—
*Cropey Bridge (<i>indisive</i>) . . .	June 29, —
*Marston Moor (<i>Rupert defeated</i>) . . .	July 2, —
*Newbury (<i>indisive</i>) . . .	Oct. 27, —
*Naseby (<i>king totally defeated</i>) . . .	June 14, 1645
*Alford (<i>Montrose defeats Covenanters</i>) . . .	July 2, —
Nordlingen (<i>Turenne defeats Austrians</i>) . . .	—
*Dungannon-hill (<i>Irish defeated</i>) . . .	July 10, 1647
Maidstone (<i>a rising quelled</i>) . . .	1648

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, continued.

	A.D.
*Rathmines (<i>Irish Royalists defeated</i>)	Aug. 2, 1649
*Drogheda (<i>taken by storm</i>)	Sept. 12, —
Invercharron (<i>Montrose victor</i>)	April 27, 1650
*Dunbar (<i>Cromwell defeats Scots</i>)	Sept. 3, —
*Worcester (<i>Cromwell defeats Charles II.</i>)	Sept. 3, 1651
[End of the civil war in England.]	
Galway (<i>surrendered</i>)	1652
Arras, France (<i>Turenne defeats Condé</i>)	1654
*Dunkirk (<i>ditto</i>)	June 14, 1658
Estremoz (<i>Don John defeated by Schomberg</i>)	June 8, 1663
Candia (<i>taken by Turks</i>)	Sept. 6, 1669
Choczim (<i>Sobieski defeats Turks and Condé</i>)	1673
Senefé (<i>indecisive</i>)	Aug. 1, 1674
Mulhausen (<i>Turenne defeats Allies</i>)	Dec. 31, —
Salztzbaeh (<i>Turenne killed</i>)	July 27, 1675
*Dunclough (<i>Covenanters def. Claverhouse</i>)	June 1, 1679
*Bothwell Brigg (<i>Monmouth defeats Covenanters</i>)	June 22, —
*Vienna (<i>Turks defeated by Sobieski</i>)	Sept. 12, 1683
*Sedgemoor (<i>Monmouth defeated</i>)	July 6, 1685
*Mohatz (<i>Turks defeated</i>)	Aug. 12, 1687

ERA OF THE REVOLUTION.

*Killiecrankie (<i>Highlanders defeat Mackay</i>)	July 27, 1689
*Newton-butler (<i>Jas. II.'s adherents def.</i>)	July 30, —
*Boyne (<i>Will. III. defeats Jas. II.</i>)	July 7, 1690
*Plenum (<i>Charlton, Luxemburg victor</i>)	July 1, —
*Aughrim (<i>Jas. II.'s cause ruined</i>)	July 12, 1691
*Salenkemen (<i>Louis of Baden defeats Turks</i>)	Aug. 18, —
*Enghein (<i>Steenkirk, Will. III. defeated</i>)	July 24, 1692
*Landen (<i>Will. III. defeated</i>)	July 29, 1693
Marsaglia (<i>Pignoroli (French victor)</i>)	Oct. 1, —
*Zenta (<i>prince Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	Sept. 11, 1697
*Narva (<i>Charles XII. defeats Russians</i>)	Nov. 30, 1700
Carpi, Modena (<i>Alles defeat French</i>)	July 9, 1701
Chiari (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	Sept. 1, —
Santa Vittoria (<i>French victors</i>)	July 26, 1702
*Pultusk (<i>Suedes defeat Poles</i>)	May 1, 1703
*Hochstadt (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	Sept. 20, —

WARS OF QUEEN ANNE BEGIN.

Schellenberg (<i>Marlbrough victor</i>)	July, 1704
†Blenheim (<i>Marib. defeats French</i>)	Aug. 13, N.S. —
Mittau (<i>taken by Russians</i>)	Sept. 14, 1705
Cassino (<i>prince Eugene; indecisive</i>)	Aug. 16, —
Turinmont (<i>Marlbrough successful</i>)	July 18, —
*Ramilies (<i>Marlbrough defeats French</i>)	May 23, 1706
Turin (<i>French defeated</i>)	Sept. 7, —
*Almanza (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	April 14, 1707
*Oudenarde (<i>Marlbrough defeats French</i>)	July 11, 1708
Liesna, Lanzo (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	autumn, —
Lisla (<i>taken by the Allies</i>)	Oct. 23, —
†Pultowa (<i>Peter defeats Charles XII.</i>)	July 8, 1709
*Malplaquet (<i>Marib. defeats French</i>)	Sept. 11, —
Almonara (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	July 27, 1710
Saragossa (<i>ditto</i>)	Aug. 20, —
Villa Viciosa (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	Dec. 20, —
Arleux (<i>Marlbrough forces French lines</i>)	Aug. 5, 1711
Bouchain (<i>taken by Marlbrough</i>)	Sept. 13, —
Friburg (<i>taken by French</i>)	Nov. 23, 1713
*Preston (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	Nov. 12, 1715
*Dumblane, Sheriff Muir (<i>indecisive</i>)	Nov. 13, —
*Peterwarden (<i>Bugene defeats Turks</i>)	Aug. 5, 1716
*Belgrade (<i>taken by Eugene</i>)	Aug. 22, 1717
*Parna (<i>Austrians & French, indecisive</i>)	June 29, 1734
Guastalla (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	Sept. 19, —
Erivan (<i>Nadir Shah defeats Turks</i>)	June, 1735
Krotzka (<i>Turks defeat Austrians</i>)	July 22, 1739
*Molwitz (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	April 10, 1741
*Dettingen (<i>George II. defeats French</i>)	June 16, 1743
*Fontenoy (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	April 30, 1745
Friedberg (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	June 4, —

SCOTS' REBELLION.—GEORGE II.

	A.D.
*Preston Pans (<i>rebels defeat Cope</i>)	Sept. 21, 1745
*Palkirk (<i>rebels defeat Hawley</i>)	Jan. 17, 1746
*Culloden (<i>Cumberland defeats rebels</i>)	April 16, —
St. Lazzaro (<i>Sardinians def. Austrians</i>)	June 4, —
Rocoux (<i>Saxe defeats Allies</i>)	Oct. 1, —
*Bergen-op-Zoom (<i>taken</i>)	Sept. 16, 1747
Laffeld (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	June 20, —
Excilles (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>)	July 8, —
Fort du Quesne (<i>Braddock killed</i>)	July 9, 1755
*Calcutta (<i>taken</i>)	June 18, 1756

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63.

*Prague (<i>Frederick defeats Allies</i>)	May 6, 1757
*Kollin (<i>Frederick defeated</i>)	June 18, —
*Plassey (<i>Clive's victory</i>)	June 23, —
*Norkitten (<i>Russians defeated</i>)	Aug. 13, —
*Rostbach (<i>Frederick defeats French</i>)	Nov. 5, —
*Breslau (<i>Austrians victors</i>)	Nov. 22, —
*Lissa (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	Dec. 5, —
*Creveldt (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	June 23, 1758
*Zorndorff (<i>Frederick defeats Russians</i>)	Aug. 25, —
*Hochkirchen (<i>Austrians def. Prussians</i>)	Oct. 14, —
*Burgin (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	April 13, 1759
*Niagara (<i>English take Fort</i>)	July 24, —
*Minden (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	Aug. 1, —
*Cunnersdorf (<i>Russians defeat Prussians</i>)	Aug. 12, —
*Quebec (<i>Wolfe, victor, killed</i>)	Sept. 13, —
Wandewash (<i>Conte defeats Lally</i>)	Jan. 22, 1760
Landshut, Silesia (<i>Prussians defeated</i>)	June 23, —
Warburg (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	July 31, —
*Piaffendorf (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	Aug. 14, —
*Campen (<i>French defeat Russians</i>)	Oct. 15, —
*Torgau (<i>Frederick defeats Danes</i>)	Nov. 3, —
*Johannisberg (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	Aug. 30, 1762
Buxar (<i>Munro defeats Mogul army</i>)	Oct. 22, 1764
Choczim (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	1769
Silistria (<i>taken</i>)	1774

AMERICAN WAR.

*Lexington (<i>Gage victor, with great loss</i>)	April 19, 1775
*Bunker's Hill (<i>Americans repulsed</i>)	June 17, —
*Long Island (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	Aug. 27, 1776
*White Plains (<i>Howe defeats Americans</i>)	Oct. 28, —
*Rhode Island (<i>taken by Royalists</i>)	Dec. 8, —
*Brandywine (<i>Howe defeats Washington</i>)	Sept. 11, 1777
*Germanstown (<i>Burgoyne's victory</i>)	Oct. 3, 4, —
†Saratoga (<i>he is compelled to surrender</i>)	Oct. 17, —
*Briar's Creek (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	March 16, 1779
*Camden (<i>Cornwallis defeats Gates</i>)	Aug. 16, 1780
*Guildford (<i>ditto</i>)	March 16, 1781
Eutaw Springs (<i>Arnold def. Americans</i>)	Sept. 8, —
*York Town (<i>Cornwallis surrenders</i>)	Oct. 29, —
[Many inferior actions took place with various success during this war.]	
Hyder Ali defeated by Coote	July 1, —
Bedmore (<i>taken by Tippoo Suid</i>)	April 30, 1783
*Ismael (<i>taken by storm by Suwarrow</i>)	Dec. 22, 1790
*Seringsapatam (<i>Tippoo defeated</i>)	May 15, 1791
	Feb. 6, 1792
Quievrain (<i>French repulsed</i>)	April 28, —
Menin (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	June 20, —
*Valmy (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	Sept. 20, —

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

*Jemappes (<i>French victorious</i>)	Nov. 6, —
Neerwinden (<i>Dumourier beaten</i>)	March 18, 1793
St. Amand (<i>French defeated</i>)	May 8, —
*Valenciennes (<i>ditto</i>)	May 23, July 26, —
*Wincelles (<i>Lake defeats French</i>)	Aug. 18, —
*Dunkirk (<i>Duke of York defeated</i>)	Sept. 7, 8, —
*Quesnoy (<i>reduced by Austrians</i>)	Sept. 11, —
Wattignies (<i>French defeat Coburg</i>)	Oct. 16, —

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, continued.

	A.D.		A.D.
*Toulon (evacuated by British).	Dec. 27, 1793	*Vimiera (Wellesley defeats Junot).	Aug. 21, 1808
*Cambray (French defeated).	April 24, 1794	Tudela (French defeat Spaniards).	Nov. 23, —
Troisville, Landrecy (taken by Allies).	April 30, —	*Corunna (Moore defeats French).	Jan. 14, 1809
*Tourcoing (Moreau defeats Allies).	May 18-22, —	Landshut (Austrians defeated).	April 21, —
*Espierres (taken by Allies).	May 22, —	*Belnthut (Davoust defeats Austrians).	April 22, —
*Charleroi, Fleurus (French defeat Allies).	June 26, —	*Oporto (taken).	March 29, May 12, —
*Bois-le-Duc (duke of York defeated).	Sept. 14, —	*Aspern.	—
*Boxtel (ditto).	Sept. 17, —	*Essling (Napoleon defeated).	May 21, 22, —
*Warsaw (Poles defeated).	Oct. 4, —	*Wagram (Austrians defeated).	July 5, 6, —
*Nimwegen.	Oct. 28, and May 4, —	*Talavera (Wellesley defeats Victor).	July 27, 28, —
*Warsaw (taken by Suwarrow).	Nov. 4, —	Silistria (Turks defeats Russians).	Sept. 26, —
*Guiberson (Emigrants defeated).	July 21, 1795	*Ocana (Mortier defeats Spaniards).	Nov. 29, —
*Mannheim (taken).	Sept. 20, —	*Bussaco (Wellington repulses Massena).	Sept. 27, 1810
Laon (French defeat Austrians).	Nov. 23, —	*Barrosa (Graham defeats Victor).	March 5, 1811
Montenotte (Bonaparte victorious).	April 12, 1796	*Badajoz (taken by the French).	March 17, —
Mondovi (ditto).	April 26, —	*Fuentes d'Onore (Wellington def. Massena).	May 6, —
*Lodi (ditto).	May 10, —	*Albuera (Beresford defeats Soult).	May 16, —
Altenkirchen (Austrians defeated).	June 4, —	*Ciudad Rodrigo (stormed by English).	Jan. 19, 1812
*Biberach (ditto).	Oct. 10, —	*Badajoz (taken by Wellington).	April 6, —
*Castiglione and Lonato.	Aug. 3-5, —	*Salamanca (Wellington defeats Marmon).	July 22, —
*Noreheim (Moreau def. Archd. Charles).	Aug. 10, —	*Molotov (French defeat Russians).	July 23, —
*Arcola (Bonaparte victorious).	Nov. 15-17, —	*Polotzk (French and Russians).	July 30, 31, —
Rivoli (ditto).	Jan. 14, '15, 1797	*Smolensko (French defeat Russians).	Aug. 17-19, —
IRISH REBELLION.			
*Kilcullon (Rebels successful).	May 23, 1798	*Moskwa.	—
*Nas (Rebels defeated).	May 24, —	*Borodino (ditto).	Sept. 7, —
*Tara (ditto).	May 26, —	*Queenstown (Americans defeated).	Oct. 13, —
*Oulart (Rebels successful).	May 27, —	*Moscow (burnt by Russians).	Sept. 14, —
*Gorey, *Ross (ditto).	June 4, —	*Polotzk (taken by Russians).	Oct. 20, —
*Ballynahinch (Nugent defeats Rebels).	June 13, —	Malo-Jaroslawatz, or Winkowa.	Oct. 24, —
*Vinegar Hill (Leake defeats Rebels).	June 21, —	*Witopsk (French defeated).	Nov. 14, —
*Castledar (French auxiliaries defeated).	Aug. 28, —	*Krasnoi (ditto).	Nov. 16-18, —
*Pyramids (Bonaparte defeats Mamelukes).	July 21, —	*Beresina (ditto).	Nov. 25-29, —
Storming of Jaffa (by French).	March 6, 1799	*French Town (taken by Americans).	Jan. 22, 1813
Stokach (Austrians defeat French).	March 27, —	*Kalitsch (Saxons defeated).	Feb. 13, —
Verona (Austrians defeat French).	March 28-30, —	Castella (Sir J. Murray defeats Suchet).	April 13, —
Magnano (Kray defeats French).	April 5, —	*Lutzen (Napoleon checks Allies).	May 2, —
Mount Thabor.	April 16, —	*Bautzen (Nap. and Allies; indecisive).	May 20, —
*Cassano (Suwarrow defeats Moreau).	April 27, —	*Wurtzelen (ditto).	May 21, —
*Serlingapatam (Tippoo killed).	May 4, —	*Vittoria (Wellington defeats king Joseph).	June 21, —
*Aero (relieved: Sir Sydney Smith).	May 21, —	*Pyrenees (Wellington defeats Soult).	July 28, —
Adda (Suwarrow defeats French).	May 27, —	Katzbach (Blücher defeats Nry).	Aug. 26, —
*Zurich (French defeated).	June 5, —	*Dresden (Napoleon checks Allies).	Aug. 26, 27, —
*Trebia (Suwarrow defeats French).	June 18, 19, —	St. Sebastian (stormed by Graham).	Aug. 31, —
*Alessandria (taken by French).	July 2, —	*Dennowitz (Nry defeated).	Sept. 6, —
*Aboukir (Turks defeated by Bonaparte).	July 25, —	*Mockern (indecisive).	Oct. 14, —
*Novi (Suwarrow defeats French).	Aug. 15, —	*Leipzig (Napoleon defeated).	Oct. 16-19, —
*Bergon & Alkmaar (Allies defeated).	Sept. 19, —	*Manau (Napoleon defeats Bavarians).	Oct. 30, —
	Oct. 2, 6, —	*St. Jean de Luz (Wellington defeats Soult).	Nov. 10, —
*Zurich (Massena defeats Russians).	Sept. 25, —	{Passage of the Neve; several engagements between the Allies and French, Dec. 10 to 13, 1813.}	
*Engen (Moreau defeats Austrians).	May 3, 1800	*St. Didier, France (French defeated).	Jan. 27, 1814
Moskirch (ditto).	May 5, —	*La Rothière (Napoleon defeats Allies).	Feb. 1, —
*Biberach (ditto).	May 9, —	*Brienne (ditto).	Feb. 2, —
*Montebello (Austrians defeated).	June 9, —	Miricio (pr. Eugène defeats Austrians).	Feb. 8, —
*Marengo (Bonaparte defeats Austrians).	June 14, —	Champ Aubert (French defeats Allies).	Feb. 10-12, —
*Hochstadt (Moreau defeats Austrians).	June 19, —	Montmirail (ditto).	Feb. 11, —
*Hohenlinden (ditto).	Dec. 3, —	Vauchamps (ditto).	Feb. 14, —
Mincio (French defeat Austrians).	Dec. 26, —	*Fontainebleau (ditto).	Feb. 17, —
*Alexandria (Abercrombie's victory).	March 21, 1801	*Montoreau (ditto).	Feb. 18, —
Ahmednuggur (Wellesley victorious).	Aug. 12, 1803	*Orthez (Wellington defeats Soult).	Feb. 27, —
*Assaye (ditto).	Sept. 23, —	*Bergon-op-Zoom (Graham defeated).	March 8, —
*Argaun (ditto).	Nov. 29, —	*Eaon (French defeated).	March 9-10, —
*Parruckabad (Lake defeats Holkar).	Nov. 17, 1804	Rheims (Napoleon defeats St. Priest).	March 13, —
*Bhurtpore (taken by Lake).	Dec. 2, 1805	*Tarbes (Wellington defeats Soult).	March 20, —
*Austerlitz (Napoleon defeats Austrians).	Dec. 2, 1805	*Fère Champanoise (French defeated).	March 25, —
*Buonos Ayres (taken by Popham).	June 28, 1806	*Paris, Montmartre, Romainville (ditto).	Mar. 30, —
*Maida (Stuart defeats French).	July 4, —	{Battle of the Barriers—Marmont evacuates Paris, and the allied armies enter that capital, March 31.}	
*Auerstadt (French defeat Prussians).	Oct. 14, —	*Toulouse (Wellington defeats Soult).	April 10, —
*Jena.	—	AMERICAN WAR.	
*Pultusk (French & Allies, indecisive).	Dec. 26, —	Fort George (taken by Americans).	May 27, 1813
Mohrungen (French def. Russ. & Pruss.).	Jan. 25, 1807	*Burlington Heights (Americans routed).	June 6, —
*Eylau (indecisive).	Feb. 7, 8, —		
*Friedland (French defeat Russians).	June 14, —		
*Buonos Ayres (Whitlock defeated).	July 7, —		
*Baylen (Spaniards defeat French).	July 20, 1808		

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A.D.		A.D.
*Castillojo (<i>Spaniards defeat Moors</i>)	Jan. 1, 1860	Lexington (<i>Confederates victors</i>)	Sept. 20, 1861
*Totuan (<i>ditto</i>)	Feb. 4, —	Pavon, South America (<i>Mitra defeats Urquiza</i>)	Sept. 17, —
*Gund-el-Ras (<i>ditto</i>)	March 23, —	Turks defeat Montenegrius	Oct. 19, Nov. 21, —
Calatissimi (<i>Garibaldi defts. Neapolitans</i>)	May 15, —	Ball's Bluff, or Leesburg, (<i>Federals defeated</i>)	Oct. 21, —
*Melazzo (<i>Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans</i>)	July 21, —	Mill Springs, Kentucky (<i>Confederates defeated and their general Zollicoffer killed</i>)	Jan. 19, 1862
Taku forts taken (<i>see China</i>)	Aug. 21, —	Roanoke island, N.C. (<i>Federals victors</i>)	Feb. 7, 8, —
*Castel Fidardo (<i>Sardinians defeat Papal troops</i>)	Sept. —, —	Fort Donnellson (<i>taken by Federals</i>)	Feb. 16, —
Insurrection in New Zealand; English repulsed.	Sept. 18, —	Sugar Creek, Arkansas (<i>Confederates def.</i>)	Feb. 8, —
March 14, 28; June 27; Sept. 10, 19; Oct. 9, 12, —	—	*Pittsburg landing, or Shiloh (<i>indecisive</i>)	April 6, 7, —
Maohotia (<i>Maois defeated</i>)	Nov. 6, —	Williamsburgh (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	May 5, —
Chang-kin-wan, Sept. 18; and Pa-li-chiau (<i>Chinese defeated</i>)	Sept. 21, —	Successful sortie of Confederates from Richmond	May 14, —
*Voturno (<i>Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans</i>)	Oct. 1, —	Winchester (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	May 25, —
Isernia (<i>Sardinians defeat Neapolitans</i>)	Oct. 17, —	*Fair Oaks (<i>before Richmond, indecisive</i>)	May 31, —
*Garigliano (<i>ditto</i>)	Nov. 3, —	Puebla (<i>French and Mexicans, indecisive</i>)	May 18, —
Sardinians defeat Neapolitan re-actionists.	Jan. 22, 1861	Orizaba (<i>Mexicans defeated</i>)	June 13, —
*Gaeta taken by the Sardinians	Feb. 13, —	*Severe conflicts between Federals and Confederates before Richmond—the former retreat	June 26 to July 1, —
CIVIL WAR IN UNITED STATES BEGUN.*		Cedar Mountain (<i>favourable to Confederates</i>)	Aug. 9, —
Big Bethell (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	June 10, —	Aspromonto (<i>Garibaldi and his volunteers captured by Royal Italian Troops</i>)	Aug. 29, —
Manassas Gap, or Bull Run (<i>Federals def.</i>)	July 21, —		
Wilson Creek, or Dug Spring (<i>Federals, victors, lose Gen. Lyon</i>)	Aug. 10, —		

BAUGÉ. See *Anjou*.

BAUTZEN and WURTZCHEN (in North Germany), the sites of battles fought May 20, and 21, 1813, between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at BAUTZEN), the French were more successful; and on the 21st (at WURTZCHEN), the Allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage from these sanguinary engagements. Duroc was among the killed at Bautzen, to the great sorrow of the emperor and the French army.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii) by the Franks between A.D. 630 and 660. The country was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tassillon II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 788: Arnoul became duke in 907. Guelf of the house of Este was made duke by the emperor Henry IV. in 1071. His descendant Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, Bavaria, and Brunswick (ancestor of the present Brunswick family, see *Brunswick*), was dispossessed in 1180 by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa (who had been previously his friend and benefactor). Otho of Wittelsbach became duke, whose descendants reigned till 1777, when the elector palatine acquired Bavaria, which was made an electorate 1623. In Dec. 1805, Bavaria was erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte, and obtained by the treaty of Presburg the incorporation of the whole of the Italian and German Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, and lordships in Germany. Bavaria suffered much by its alliances with France against Austria in 1726 and 1805. It joined the Allies in Oct. 1813. Population in 1859, 4,615,800.

DUKES.

1071. Guelf I., an illustrious warrior.	1375. John.
1101. Guelf II.	1397. Ernest.
1120. Henry the Black.	1438. Albert I.
1126. Henry the Proud. He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire and failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.	1460. John II. and Sigismund.
1138. Leopold of Austria.	1465. Albert II.
1142. Henry of Austria.	1508. William I.
1154. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards expelled by him.	1550. Albert III.
1180. Otho, earl of Wittelsbach.	1579. William II.
1185. Louis of Wittelsbach.	1595. Maximilian the Great; the first ELECTOR of Bavaria, 1623.
1231. Otho II., the Illustrious: his son Louis was raised to the electoral dignity.	1651. Ferdinand and Mary.
1253. Henry and Louis the Severe.	1679. Maximilian Emanuel.
1294. Louis III.	1745. Charles Albert; elected emperor of Germany in 1742.
1347. Stephen I.	1745. Maximilian-Joseph I., as elector.
	1778. Charles Theodore (the elector palatine of the Rhine since 1743).
	1799. Maximilian-Joseph II., as elector.

* We have no space for the numerous smaller conflicts, of which the accounts are very uncertain

BAVARIA, *continued.*

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

1805. Maximilian-Joseph I., the preceding elector, created king.
 1825. Louis-Charles, 13th October; abdicated.
 1848. Maximilian-Joseph II.; born Nov. 28, 1811,

succeeded his father, Louis-Charles, on his abdication, March 20.* The PRESENT king (1862).
Heir, his son Louis, born Aug. 25, 1845.

BAY ISLANDS (the chief, Ruatan), in the Bay of Honduras, Central America, belonged to Spain till 1821, and since then to Great Britain, which power formed them into a colony in 1852, but ceded them to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859, after much negotiation. See *Honduras*.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY, a remarkable historical document, said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of William I. It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the train of events, commencing with the visit of Harold to the Norman court, and ending with his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the town house at Rouen. *Agnes Strickland*. A copy, drawn by C. Stothard (coloured after the original), was published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1821-3.

BAYLEN (S. Spain), where on July 20, 1808, the French, consisting of 14,000 men commanded by generals Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Coupigny, and other generals, whose force amounted to 25,000. The French had nearly 3000 killed and wounded, and the division of Dupont (about 8000 men) was made prisoners.

BAYONET, the short sword or dagger fixed at the end of fire-arms. This important weapon was invented at Bayonne, in France (whence some derive the name), about 1647, 1670, or 1690. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1693, "with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty." The ring bayonet was adopted by the British, Sept. 24, 1693. *Aspin*.

BAYONNE (S. France). Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon; and Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, and Don Carlos and Don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, May 1, 1808. In the neighbourhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and the British armies, Dec. 10, 11, and 13, 1813.† Bayonne was invested by the British, Jan. 14, 1814; on April 14 the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and lieutenant-general Sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner.

BAYREUTH (N. Germany). The margrave was a branch of the Brandenburg family. The margravate of Bayreuth, with that of Anspach, was abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, 1790. The archives of the principality were brought (in 1783) from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, the capital of the domain, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

BAZAAR, or Covered Market. The word is of Arabic origin. The bazaar of Ispahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London, the Soho-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1816 to relieve the relatives of persons killed in the war. The Queen's bazaar, Oxford-street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000*l.*, May 27, 1829. The St. James's bazaar was built by Mr. Crockford in 1832. There are also the Pantheon, the Western Exchange, &c. The most imposing sale termed a bazaar, for the benefit of the Anti-Corn Law League, began in Covent-garden theatre, May 5, 1845; in six weeks 25,000*l.* was obtained, mostly by admission money.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory on the S.E. coast of Sussex, where the British and Dutch combined fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force, under admiral Tourville; the British suffered very severely, June 30, 1690. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships,—sunk to prevent them from falling

* The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his unfortunate attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe under the assumed name of Lola Montes, who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in state affairs, and afterwards led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London, in 1859, and thence proceeded to the United States. She died at New York, Jan. 17, 1861.

† Soult issued out of Bayonne and attacked the left of the British army under Sir John Hope, and twice succeeded in driving the fifth division of the allies, but was twice repulsed, Dec. 10. Next morning, Soult again directed several columns, also against the British left, which withstood the attack, and at the close of the day each army maintained its position, Dec. 11. In the night, Soult moved with his main force to attack the British right. Gen. Hill commanded above 13,000 men, and Soult a force of 30,000. Two attacks were at first successful; but the French were ultimately defeated, and Soult drew back his troops towards his intrenched camp at Bayonne, Dec. 13, 1813. *Sir W. F. P. Napier*.

into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men. The admirals on both sides were blamed; ours, for not fighting; the French, for not pursuing the victory.

BEADS were early used for reckoning prayers in the East. St. Augustin mentions them in A.D. 366. About 1090, Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary, consisting of a series of 15 large and 150 small beads, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, 1202. They were in general use in Roman Catholic devotions, 1213. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited, which the devout counted by a string of beads. Beads appear to have been used by the Druids, being found in British barrows.

BEAM AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3 Edw. II. 1309. *Stow.* Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794. They have been frequently the subject of penal acts to ensure justice in public dealings. See *Weights and Measures*.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquillity." *Cicero.* The finer kinds of beans were brought to these countries at the period of the introduction of most other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

BEARDS.* The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B.C. The emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "*Misopogon*") against wearing beards, A.D. 362.—In England, they were not fashionable after the Conquest, 1066, until the thirteenth century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Since 1851 beards have been much worn in England, and the custom is increasing.

BEAUGÉ. See *Anjou*.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary, and was devoted to monks of the reformed Benedictine order. It afforded an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the earl of Warwick at Barnet, April 14, 1471. Here, too, Perkin Warbeck obtained refuge in the reign of Henry VII., in 1497.

BEAUVAIS (N. France), HEROINES OF. On the town being besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, the women under the conduct of Jeanne Fourquet, Lainé, or De la Hachette, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke was obliged to raise the siege, July 10, 1472. In memory of this, the women of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance. *Henault.*

BECKET'S MURDER.† Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, Dec. 29, 1170. Four barons, hearing Henry II. say in a moment of exasperation, at receiving intelligence of Becket's pertinacity against the prelates opposed to him, "What

* A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the czar, Peter I. 1724: her beard measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair. *Dict. de Trevoux.* The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard. *Mdlle. Bois de Chêne,* born at Geneva (it was said) in 1834, was exhibited in London, in 1852-3, when, consequently, eighteen years of age: she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

† Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father Gilbert was a London trader, and his mother is stated to have been a convert from Mahomedanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but on being elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chancellorship, to the great offence of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country: and, in 1166, excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Fretville, in Touraine, on July 22, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he re-commenced his struggle with the king, which led to his tragical death.

an unhappy prince am I, who have not about me one man of spirit enough to rid me of this insolent prelate!" resolved upon Becket's assassination; and rushing with drawn swords into the cathedral of Canterbury where he was at vespers, they feigned a commission from the king, and endeavoured to induce Becket to recall his sentence against the bishops. On his refusal they followed him into the north transept, when he cried out, "I charge you, in the name of the Almighty, not to hurt any other person here, for none of them have been concerned in the late transactions." The confederates then strove to drag him from the church; but not being able to do so, on account of his resolute deportment, they killed him on the spot with repeated wounds.—The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220; but were burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 1539. *Stow.*

BEDS. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. Feather-beds were in use in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes.—A bedstead of gold was presented to the queen on Nov. 2, 1859, by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of india-rubber cloth by Clark in 1813; and by Macintosh in 1823. Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed was invented in 1830.

BED OF JUSTICE, a French court presided over by the king, which had the power of enforcing or overruling the ordinances of the parliament. The last was held by Louis XVI. at Versailles in 1787.

BEDFORD, a town, N.N.W. London, renowned for its many free educational establishments endowed in 1561 by sir Wm. Harpur, a London alderman. Here John Bunyan preached, wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," and died (in 1688).

BEDFORD LEVEL, a portion of the great fen districts in the eastern counties, drained in the early part of the seventeenth century by the earl of Bedford, aided by the celebrated Dutch engineer, sir Cornelius Vermuyden, amid great opposition from the natives of the district. See *Levels*.

BEDLAM. See *Bethlehem*.

BEDOUINS, wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahomedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, *Gen.* xvi. 12, 1911 B.C. They are the scourge of Arabia and Egypt.

BEEF-EATERS. See *Battle-axe*.

BEEFSTEAK SOCIETY, the members of which dine together in a room behind the Lyceum theatre, was founded in 1735 by John Rich, patentee of Covent-garden theatre, and George Lambert, the scene-painter, in whose work-room the society originated. Beefsteak Clubs existed in 1709 and 1733.

BEER. See *Ale, Porter, Victuallers*.

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. There are 292 species of the bee or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Bees were first introduced into Boston, New England, by the English in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent. Mandeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Huber published his observations on bees in 1796. The Apian Society have an establishment at Muswell, near London (1862).

BEET-ROOT is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris*, red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margraff first produced sugar from the *white* beet-root in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. 60,000 tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root has been erected at the Thames-bank, Chelsea.

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz. c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear." By the Vagrant Act (1824) 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. See *Poor Laws* and *Mendicity Society*.

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns, first established at Liège, and afterwards at Nivelles; in 1207, some say 1226. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges was the most extensive of modern times.—Some of these nuns imagined that they could in this life arrive at the highest moral perfection, even to impeccability. The council of Vienna condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, &c.

BEHEADING, the *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1076, when Waltheoff, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Since then this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood, greatest virtues, and most innocent lives thus suffered death.*

BEHISTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by sir H. Rawlinson in 1844-6 and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Each paragraph commences with "I am Darius the Great King."

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered by captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distinct from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's island in 1741. The current from the west between the shores is very inconsiderable, the depth not being more than from twelve to thirty fathoms. In 1788 capt. James Cook accurately surveyed the coast of both continents.

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, Ireland. First mentioned about A.D. 1315; its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was then destroyed by the Scots, under Edward Bruce. Belfast was granted by James I. to sir Arthur Chichester, then lord deputy, 1612. It was erected into a corporation by James I. 1613. The long bridge, 2000 feet in length, and of 21 arches, was commenced in 1682. Here was printed the first edition of the Bible published in Ireland, 1704. The castle was burnt, April, 1708. The bank built, 1787. The mechanics' institute established, 1825. Of three colleges established in Ireland under the act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed in 1845, one was inaugurated in Belfast, October, 1849. See *Colleges in Ireland*. In July, August, and September, 1857, there was much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna persisting in open-air preaching. On June 24, 1859, the Victoria chambers were burnt down. The loss was estimated at 100,000*l*. In Sept. 1859 Belfast was the scene of exciting religious revivals.

BELGIUM, late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were finally conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. Its size is about one-eighth of Great Britain. The population, December 31, 1859, was 4,671,187. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy, founded in 1831. For previous history, see *Flanders, Netherlands and Holland*.

The revolution commences at Brussels Aug. 25, 1830	[France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues.]
The Provisional Government declares Belgium independent Oct. 4, —	Conference of ministers of the five great powers held in London: acceptance of 24 articles of pacification Nov. 15, 1831
Antwerp taken Dec. 23, —	The French army returns to France Dec. 27, 1832
Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers Dec. 26, —	Riot at Brussels (see <i>Brussels</i>) April 6, 1834
Duke de Nemours elected king: but his father, the French king, refuses his consent Feb. 3, 1831	Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed in London April 19, 1839
Surlet de Chokier is elected regent Feb. 24, —	Queen of England visits Belgium Aug. 1852
Leopold, prince of Coburg, elected king July 12, enters Brussels July 19, —	The king and his son visit England Oct. —
The king of the Netherlands commences war Aug. 3, —	Increase of army to 100,000 men voted May 10, 1853
	Opposition to religious charities' bill † June, 1857

* Among other instances (besides queens of England) may be mentioned the lady Jane Grey, beheaded Feb. 12, 1554; and the venerable countess of Salisbury,—the latter remarkable for her resistance of the executioner. When he directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it; telling him that she knew of no guilt and would not submit to die like a criminal. He pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in a horrifying manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. May, 27, 1541. *Hume*.

† This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs, offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland, was declared inadmissible.

‡ At the Revolution in 1830 the Roman Catholic clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they have struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1857, M. Decker, the head of the ministry, brought in a bill for this purpose; the principle of which was carried. This led, however, to so much agitation that the ministry were compelled to withdraw the bill, and eventually to resign.

BELGIUM, *continued*.

A new ministry under M. Charles Rogier Nov. 9, 1857	The Octrois abolished July 27, 1860
The chambers dissolved; re-assembled Dec. 10, —	Successful military volunteer movement Aug. —
The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian war May, 1859	Commercial treaty with France March 1, 1861
Death of M. Potter July 22, —	Continued illness of the king; with occasional amendment May, June, 1862
The king visits England June, 1860	Commercial treaty with Great Britain adopted by the chamber Aug. 22, —
Vague rumours of annexation to France produce warm loyal addresses to the king . June 13, —	Great distress through decay of trade Aug. —

KING OF THE BELGIANS.

1831. Leopold,* first king of the Belgians; born Dec. 16, 1790; inaugurated July 21, 1831, at Brussels; married Aug. 9, 1832, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of	the French; she died Oct. 11, 1850. The PRESENT king, 1862. Heir: his son, Leopold, duke of Brabant; born April 9, 1835; married archduchess Maria of Austria, Aug. 22, 1853.
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BELGRADE (in Servia, on the right bank of the Danube); a battle was fought here on September 10, 1456, between the Germans (under John Huniades) and the Turks (under Mahomed II.), in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by Solymán, 1522, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it again reverted to the Turks in 1690. It was besieged in May, 1717, by prince Eugene. On Aug. 5 of that year, the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and a sanguinary battle was fought at Peterwaradein, on August 22, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men; after this battle Belgrade surrendered. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Servian insurgents had possession of it in 1806. In 1815 it was placed under prince Milosch, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1820. On June 19, 1862, the Turkish pacha was dismissed for firing on the town during a riot. See *Servia*.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE: in the Romish ceremony of Excommunication (*which see*), the bell is rung, the book closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the 8th century.

BELL-ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE, esteemed one of the finest structures of the kind in Great Britain. It is nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, and is 115 feet high; it is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water.† The present lighthouse was erected in 1806-10; it is provided with two bells for hazy weather.

BELLAIR, in North America. The town was attacked by the British forces under sir Peter Parker, who after an obstinate engagement were repulsed with considerable loss; their gallant commander was killed, Aug. 30, 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, was erected into a duchy in favour of marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his brilliant military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, June 7, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

BELLES-LETTRES or POLITE LEARNING. See *Academies* and *Literature*.

BELLMEN, appointed in London, to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about A.D. 1556. They were to ring a bell at night, and cry "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead." *Noorthouck's History of London*.

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; to him is also ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The production of the great leviathan bellows of our foundries (suggested by the diminutive domestic bellows) must have been early, but we cannot trace the time. See *Blowing-Machines*.

BELLS were used among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The responses of the Dodonæan oracle were in part conveyed by bells. *Strabo*. The monument of Porsenna was decorated

* Leopold married, in May, 1816, the princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV. of England; she died in childbed, Nov. 6, 1817.

† Upon this rock, tradition says, the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock succeeded in fixing a bell in such a manner that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners of their impending danger. Tradition also tells us that this apparatus was carried away by a Dutchman, who was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew.

by pinnacles, each surmounted by bells. *Pliny*. Introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about A.D. 400. First known in France in 550. The army of Clothaire II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second excerption of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., about 900, as a defence by ringing them, against thunder and lightning. First cast in England by Turketel, chancellor of England, under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tuneable set to be put up at Croyland abbey, 960. *Stow*. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805) has been frequently translated. The following list is that given by Mr. E. Beckett Denison in his discourse on bells, at the Royal Institution, March 6, 1857.

Moscow, 1736; * broken,	Weight—Tons Cwt.	Paris, 1680	Tons Cwt.	Antwerp	Tons Cwt.
2737	250 ?	Sens	12 16	Brussels	7 3
Another, 1817	110 ?	Montreal, 1847	13 ?	Dantzic, 1453	6 1
Three others	16 to 31	Cologne, 1448	12 15	Lincoln, 1834	5 8
Novogorod	31 0	Breslaw, 1507	11 0	St. Paul's, 1716, §	5 4
Olmütz	17 18	Görlitz	10 17	Ghent	4 18
Vienna, 1711	17 14	York, 1845	10 15	Boulogne, new	4 18
Westminster, 1856 † "Big Ben"	15 8½	Bruges, 1680	10 5	Exeter, 1675	4 10½
Westminster, 1858 † "St. Stephen"	13 10½	St. Peter's, Rome	8 0	Old Lincoln, 1610	4 8
Erfurt, 1497	13 15	Oxford, 1680	7 12	Fourth quarter-bell, Westminster, 1857	4 0
		Lucerne, 1636	7 11		
		Halberstadt, 1457	7 10		

BELLS, BAPTISM OF. They were anointed and baptised in churches it is said from the 10th century. *Du Fresnoy*. The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptised by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c., in 1501. *Weever*. The great bell of Notre Dame, in Paris, was baptised by the name of Duke of Angoulême, 1816. On the continent, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity. *Ashé*.

BELLS, RINGING OF, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English, who boast of having brought the practice to an art. There were formerly societies of ringers in London. *Holden*. A sixth bell was added to the peal of five, in the church of St. Michael, 1430. *Stow*. Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin's-in-the-fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and many others have done the same.

BELOOCHISTAN, S. Asia, the ancient Gedrosia. The capital was taken by the British in the Afghan war, in 1839; abandoned in 1840, and again taken and held for a short time in 1841.

BENARES, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asoph-ud-Dowlah, to the English in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr. Cherry, capt. Conway, and others, were assassinated at Benares, by vizier Aly, Jan. 14, 1799. In June, 1857, col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts to join the Sepoy mutiny. See *India*.

BENCOCLEEN, in the island of Sumatra. The English East India Company made a settlement here, which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682. *Anderson*. York Fort was erected by the East India Company, 1690. In 1693, a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilential morass: among others the governor and council perished. The French, under count

* The metal has been valued, at the lowest estimate, at £66,565. Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

† The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief commissioner of works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Beckett Denison and the rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of £3343 14s. 9d. The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in.; the height 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 12 cwt. *Rev. W. Taylor*.

‡ The bell "Big Ben," having been found to be cracked on Oct. 24, 1857, it was broken up, and another bell cast with the same metal, in May, 1858, by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel. It is rather different in shape to its predecessor, "Big Ben," and about 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is 9 ft. 6 in.; the height 7 ft. 10 in. It was struck for the first time, Nov. 18, 1858. The clapper weighs 6 cwt.—half that of the former bell. The note of the bell is E natural; the quarter-bells being G, B, E, F. On Oct. 1, 1859, this bell was also found to be cracked. It remains in this state (May, 1862). The scientific men referred to greatly differ in opinion as to the merits of this bell.

§ The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet, and its thickness 10 inches. The hour of the day strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones beneath. See *Clocks*.

D'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801, and was ceded to the Dutch in 1825, in exchange for their possessions in Malacca. See *India*.

BENDER in Bessarabia, European Russia, is memorable as the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, July 8, 1709. The celebrated peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, in Sept. 1770; was again taken by Potemkin in 1789, and again stormed in 1809. It was restored at the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

BENEDICTINES, an order of monks founded by Benedict (A.D. 480—543), who introduced the monastic life into western Europe, in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Cassino in Campania, and eleven others afterwards. His *Regula Monachorum* (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning, as the Benedictine. Among its branches the chief were the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter-house) founded by Bruno about 1084. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought 1066. See *Battel Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warrenne, built it a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. "At Hammersmith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames." *Leigh*. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonised. *Barontius*. The Benedictines have taken little part in politics, but have produced many valuable works: especially the congregation of St. Maur, who published the celebrated *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, in 1750, and edited many ancient authors.

BENEFICE (literary a good deed or favour), OR FEEF. Clerical benefices originated in the twelfth century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties: till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies, are termed benefices in contradistinction to dignities, bishoprics, &c. A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar, to a small part or to none.—All benefices that should become vacant in the space of six months, were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Notitia Monastica*. The number of benefices in England and Wales, according to parliamentary returns, in 1844, was 11,127, and the number of glebe-houses 5527; these are exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, prebendaries, priest-vicars, lay-vicars, secondaries, and similar church preferments. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 14,100. The number of benefices in Ireland was 1495, to which there were not more than about 900 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses. An act was passed in 1860 for the union of contiguous benefices. See *Church of England*.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES. See *Friendly Societies*.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, *Privilegium Clericale*, arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the church, and consisted of: 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2nd, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. In the course of time, however, the *benefit of clergy* extended to every one who could read, which was thought a great proof of learning; and it was enacted, that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut Clericus*," "He reads like a clerk," the offender was only burnt in the hand; otherwise he suffered death, 3 Edw. I. 1274. This privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII. 1512. *Stow*. The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne, c. 6. 1706. Benefit of clergy was wholly repealed by statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28. 1827.

BENEVENTO, an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, A.D. 571. At a battle fought here, Feb. 26, 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1323; the town was nearly

destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding again, 1703. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Périgord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, had the title of prince of Benevento conferred upon him. Benevento was restored to the pope in 1814.

BENEVOLENCES (Aids, Free Gifts, or Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by our Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV. 1473, by Richard III. 1485 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484), by Henry VII. 1492; and by James I. in 1613, on occasion of the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with the king of Bohemia. In 1615 Oliver St. John, M.P., was fined 500*l.*, and chief justice Coke disgraced, for severely censuring such modes of raising money. Benevolences were declared illegal by the bill of rights, Feb. 1689.

BENGAL, the chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. It was ruled by governors delegated by the sovereigns of Delhi, till 1340, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1529. See *India* and *Calcutta*.

The English were first permitted to trade to Bengal	A.D. 1534	India Bill; Bengal made the chief presidency	June 16, 1773
Factories of the French and Danes	1664	Supreme court established	June 16, —
Bengal made a distinct agency	1680	Courts of judicature erected for civil causes	Feb. 11, 1793
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the company, by which the virtual sovereignty of the country was obtained	Aug. 12, 1765	Bishop of Calcutta appointed	July 21, 1813
		Railway opened	Aug. 15, 1854

See *India*.

BENZOLE, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in oils (1825), and by C. B. Mansfield in coal tar (1849), the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it (Feb. 25, 1855). Benzole has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it *aniline* (*which see*), the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, &c.

BEOWULF, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the middle of the 5th century A.D., and supposed to have been written subsequent to 597. An edition by Kemble was published in 1833. It has been translated by Kemble, Thorpe, and Wackerbath.

BERBICE, in British Guiana, surrendered to the British by the Dutch, April 23, 1796, and again Sept. 22, 1803. It was finally ceded to England in 1814; since when it has much improved, and has been placed in the same relation to trade as the British West India Islands in 1816. See *Colonies*.

BERESINA, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army after its defeat by the Russians, Nov. 25-29, 1812. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

BERGEN (in Germany), **BATTLE OF**, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, April 13, 1759.—(In *HOLLAND*) The allies under the duke of York were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, Sept. 19, 1799. In another battle, fought Oct. 2, same year, the allies lost 4000 men; and, on the 6th, they were again defeated before Alkmaar, losing 5000 men. On the 20th, the duke of York entered into a convention, by which he exchanged his army for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and again in 1794. An attempt made by the British, under general sir T. Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, March 8, 1814.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France) and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, Sept. 21, 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the Elms, near London, Nov. 29, 1330; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), was founded by the margrave Albert, surnamed the Bear, about 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. It was taken by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, in 1760; but they were obliged to retire in a few days. On Oct. 27, 1806, thirteen days after the battle of Jena, the French entered Berlin; and from its place Napoleon issued the famous Berlin decree or interdict against

the commerce of England. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On Nov. 5, 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain. An insurrection commenced here in March 1848. Berlin was declared in a state of siege, Nov. 1848. The continuation of this state of siege was declared to be illegal without its concurrence by the lower chamber, April 25, 1849. The railway to Magdeburg was opened, Sept. 10, 1841. The first constituent assembly was held here on June 21, 1842.

BERMUDAS, OR SOMERS' ISLES, a group in the North Atlantic ocean, discovered by João Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522 or 1527, but not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them. They were settled by a statute of James I. 1612. Among the exiles from England during the civil war, was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. There was an awful hurricane here, Oct. 31, 1780, and another, by which a third of the houses was destroyed, and all the shipping driven ashore, July 20, 1813.

BERNAL COLLECTION of articles of taste and virtue, formed by Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died Aug. 26, 1854. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days; and enormous prices were given. The total sum realised was 62,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BERNARD, MOUNT ST., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 962. Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginian army by this pass into Italy (218 B.C.); and it was by the same route, in May, 1800, that Bonaparte led his troops to the plains of Lombardy, before the battle of Marengo, fought June 14, 1800. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is a large community of monks, who entertain travellers in their convent.

BERNARDINES, a strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, about 1115. He founded seventy-two monasteries.

BERNE, a town in Switzerland, founded in A.D. 1191; joined the Swiss League 1353; surrendered to the French under general Brune, April 12, 1798. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose.

BERSAGLIERI, the sharpshooters of the Sardinian army, first employed about 1848.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified town on the north-east extremity of England. It has been the theatre of many bloody contests between the English and Scots: and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river. It was taken from the Scots, and annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to general Monk in 1659. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the fortifications, which were formerly very strong, have been much neglected. The corruption of its electors was exposed in 1860.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, &c., it was conquered by the Turks in 1484, by whom it was ceded to Russia in 1812.

BETHLEHEM, Syria, now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birth-place of Christ; a church, erected by the famous St. Helena, in the form of a cross; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem), a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1546. The old Bethlehem Hospital, which was erected in 1675, on the east side of Moorfields, was pulled down in 1814. It was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris; this gave so much offence to Louis XIV., that he ordered a plan of St. James's palace to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature. The present hospital in St. George's fields was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815. In 1856 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke, costing between nine and ten thousand pounds.

BETTING-HOUSES. These establishments affording much temptation to gaming, and consequent dishonesty, in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed Aug. 10, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119), a penalty of 100*l.* being enforced on the owners or occupiers.

BEYROUT (the ancient *Berytus*), a seaport of Syria, colonised from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 566; was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after a frequent change of masters, fell into the power of Amurath IV., since when it remained with the Ottoman empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place Oct. 10, 1840. Sir C. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrout suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May 1860. In Nov. 1860 above 27,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving. See *Syria*.

BHURTPORE, India, capital of the state of Bhurtpore, was besieged by the British, Jan. 3, 1805, and attacked five times up to March 21, without success. The fortress was taken by general Lake, after a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, April 2, 1805. The defeat of Holkar led to a treaty, by which the rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, and ceded the territories that had been granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage, April 17, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtpore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826. See *India*.

BIANCHI (Whites), a political party at Florence, in favour of the Ghibelines or imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed to the Neri (or Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati. The latter expelled their opponents, among whom was the poet Dante, in 1301.

BIARCHY. When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons, twins, Eurysthenes and Procles; and the people not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned alternately for 800 years. *Herodotus*.

BIBERACH, Wurtemberg. Here Moreau twice defeated the Austrians,—under Latour, Oct. 10, 1796, and under Kray, May 9, 1800.

BIBLE (from the Greek *biblos*, a book) the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 453 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants. See *Apocrypha*.

OLD TESTAMENT.*
Genesis contains the history
of the world from B.C. 4004—1635
Exodus 1635—1490
Leviticus 1490
Numbers 1490—1451
Deuteronomy 1451
Job about 1320
Joshua from 1451—1420
Judges 1425—1120
Ruth 1322—1312
1st and 2nd Samuel 1171—1017
1st and 2nd Kings 1015—562
1st and 2nd Chronicles 1004—536
Book of Psalms (principally by David) 1063—1015
Proverbs written about 1000—700
Song of Solomon about 1014
Ecclesiastes about 977
Jonah about 862
Joel about 800

Hosea about 785—725
Amos about 787
Isaiah about 760—698
Micah about 750—710
Nahum about 713
Zephaniah about 630
Jeremiah about 629—588
Lamentations about 588
Habakkuk about 626
Daniel from 607—534
Ezekiel 595—574
Obadiah about 587
Ezra about 536—456
Esther about 521—495
Haggai about 520
Zechariah about 520—518
Nehemiah about 446—434
Malachi about 397

NEW TESTAMENT.
GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark,

Luke, and John . B.C. 5—A.D. 33
Acts of the Apostles . A.D. 33—65
EPISTLES—1st and 2nd to
Thessalonians about 54
Galatians 58
1st Corinthians 59
2nd Corinthians 60
Romans 60
Of James 60
1st of Peter 60
To Ephesians, Philippians,
Colossians, Hebrews,
Philemon 64
Titus and 1st to Timothy 65
2nd to Timothy 66
2nd of Peter 66
Of Jude 66
1st, 2nd, and 3rd of John after 90
Revelation 96

The most ancient copy of the *Hebrew* Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel; it was of very early date, probably of the 4th century after Christ, some say about 60 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in *Greek*, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the 4th or 5th century, and published in 1586. The next in age is the Alexandrian Codex (referred to the 5th century) in the British Museum, pre-

sented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1628 and said to have been copied about the same time. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786—1821.—Codex Ephraemi, or Codex Regius, ascribed to the 5th century, in the Royal Library, Paris: published by Tischendorf in 1843.

The *Hebrew* Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete *Hebrew* Bible was first printed by Soncino in Italy in 1488, and the *Greek* Testament (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam, in 1516. Aldus's

* The division into *chapters* has been ascribed to archbishop Lanfranc in the 11th and to archbishop Langton in the 13th century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the 13th century. The division into *verses* was commenced by Rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance), about 1445, and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1661. Robert Stephens introduced verses into his *Greek* Testament published in 1551.

BIBLE, *continued.*

edition was printed in 1518; Stephens' in 1546; and the *textus receptus* (or received text) by the Elzevirs in 1624.

TRANSLATIONS.

The oldest translation of the Scriptures (into Greek) is the Alexandrian or Septuagint (*which see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 286 or 285 B.C.; but of which many fabulous accounts are given.

Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS., commenced his polyglot Bible at Caesarea in A.D. 231; it contained the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the second century after Christ. The following are ancient versions:—Syriac, 1st or 2nd century; the old Latin version, early in the 2nd century, revised by Jerome, in 384; who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the *Vulgate*, *which see*; the first edition was printed in 1469;—Coptic, 2nd or 3rd century; Ethiopic; Armenian, 4th or 5th century; Slavonic, 9th century; and the Mass-Gothic, by Ulfilas, about 370; a manuscript copy of which, called the *Codex Argenteus*, is at Upsal. The Psalms were translated into Saxon by bishop Aldhelm, about 706; and the Gospels by bishop Egbert, about 721; the whole Bible by Bede, in the 10th century.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.*

MS. paraphrase of the whole Bible at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated by Usher . . . 1290
Versions (from the Vulgate) by Wicliffe and his followers about . . . 1380
[First published by Lewis, 1731; by Baber, 1810; the whole by Madden and Forshall, 1850.]
William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the Greek, 1524; of the whole New Testament . . . 1525 or 1526
Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible . . . 1533
[Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the choir of every church, "for every man that would to look and read therein."]
T. Matthews' (fictitious name for John Rogers') version (partly by Tyndale and Coverdale) . . . 1537
Cranmer's Great Bible (Matthews' revised) . . . 1539
Geneva version (the first with figured verses) . . . 1540—1557
Archbishop Parker's, called "The Bishop's Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops) . . . 1568
King James' Bible, the present authorised version—Translation began 1604; published . . . 1611
Roman Catholic authorised version; New Testament, at Rheims, 1582; Old Testament, at Douay . . . 1609-10
Dr. Benjamin Blayney's revised edition . . . 1769
Authorised Jewish English version . . . 1851-61

N. TEST. BIBLE.			N. TEST. BIBLE.			N. TEST. BIBLE.		
	A.D.							
Flemish	1477	Italian	1471	Irish	1602	1686		
Spanish (Valencian)	1478	Spanish	1543	Georgian	1743	1743		
Gorman	1522	Russian (parts)	1519	Portuguese	1712	1748		
English	1526	Welsh	1567	Manks	1738	1767		
French	1512	Hungarian	1574	Turkish	1666	1814		
Swedish	1526	Bohemian	1488	Sanscrit	1808	1822		
Danish	1524	Polish	1551	Modern Greek	1698	1821		
Dutch	1560	Virginian Indians	1661	Chinese	1814	1823		

The British and Foreign Bible Society continue to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world. See *Polyglot*.

BIBLE DICTIONARIES. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1722-8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 1843; and Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1860.

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object are the following:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed 1698; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701; Society in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1709; Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, 1750; Naval and Military Bible Society, 1780; Sunday School Society, 1785; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804; Hibernian Bible Society, 1806; City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1812. A bull from the pope against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the Poor, consisting of engravings illustrating scripture history, with texts, carved in wood), a block book printed early in the 15th century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A fac-simile was published by J. Russell Smith in 1859.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books. Gesner's "Bibliotheca Universale" appeared in 1545; and De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive" in 1763. The following works on this subject are highly esteemed: Peignot, Manuel, 1823; Horne, Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, 1814; *Scriptural*, Ormè, Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824; Darling, Cyclopædia Bibliographica, 1854-8; *Classical*, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Diblin; *English*, Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824; Lowndes, Manual, 1834 (new edition by Behn, 1857-62); *French*, Querard, 1828 et seq. Brunet's Manuel du Libraire (first published in 1810), is exceedingly valuable: a new edition (the 5th) is now publishing, 1862.

* "The Bible of every Land," ed. 1860, published by Messrs. Bagsters, London, is full of information respecting ancient and modern versions of the Bible.

† He was strangled at Antwerp in 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!" 14 editions of his Testament had then been published.

‡ At the end of 1850 this society had issued 24,247,667 copies of the Bible. In 1857 they published a catalogue of their library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible.

BIBLIOMANIA (or book-madness) prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin's work with this title was published. See *Boccaccio*.

BIDASSOA. The allied army under lord Wellington, having driven the French from Spain, effected the passage of this river, Oct. 8, 1813, and entered France, where was fought the crowning battle of the campaign.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS. A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Sundays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named Chalkhurst, who, tradition states, were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, in A.D. 1100; and having lived in that state to the age of thirty-four, died within six hours of each other. Cakes bearing a corresponding impression of the figures of two females, are given on Easter-day to all who ask for them. Hasted deems this tale fabulous, and states that the print on the cakes is of modern origin, and that the land was given by two maiden ladies named Preston. See *Siamese Twins*.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark; with us, the punishment of this offence, formerly, was death. The first act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I. 1276. *Vinor's Statutes*. Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1603. Subjected to the same punishments as grand or petit larceny, 35 Geo. III. 1794. Now punished, according to circumstances, by imprisonment or transportation.

BILBOA, N.E. Spain, was taken by the French in 1795. This place, which had been invested by the Carlists under Villareal, and was in considerable danger, was delivered by the defeat of the besiegers by Espartero, assisted by British naval co-operation, Dec. 24, 1836. Espartero entered Bilboa in triumph next day.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. The right of tendering to a judge upon a trial between parties a bill of exceptions to his charge, his definition of the law, or to remedy other errors of the court, was provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. Such bills are tendered to this day.

BILL OF PAINS, &c. See *Queen Caroline's Trial*. **BILL OF RIGHTS**, &c. See *Rights*.

BILLIARDS. Invented by the French, by whom, and by the Germans, Dutch, and Italians, they were brought into general vogue throughout Europe. *Nouv. Dict.* The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist in the reign of Charles IX., about 1571. Slate billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827.

BILLINGSGATE, the celebrated market-place for fish, in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner. *Mortimer*. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II. 979. *Stow*. Billingsgate was made a perfect free market, 1669. *Chamberlain*. Fish by land-carriage, as well as seaborne, now arrives daily here. In 1849, the market was very greatly extended and improved, and is now well cleaned, lighted, and ventilated.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted A.D. 1160. *Anderson*. Bills were used in England, 1307. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II. 1381. Regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797, again, June, 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV.; 1828. An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict. July, 1839. Great alterations were made in the law on the subject by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (1854), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855).

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled, by order of Cromwell, about A.D. 1538, 30 Hen. VIII., but in a more formal and recognised manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year. No complete series of them has been preserved, They are now superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar-general. The following show the numbers at decennial periods:—

	<i>Christenings.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>		<i>Christenings.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>		<i>Christenings.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>
1780 . . .	16,634 . .	20,507 . .	1810 . . .	19,930 . .	19,892 . .	1840 . . .	30,387 . .	26,774 . .
1790 . . .	18,080 . .	18,038 . .	1820 . . .	20,158 . .	19,348 . .	1850 . . .	39,973 . .	36,947 . .
1800 . . .	19,176 . .	23,068 . .	1830 . . .	27,028 . .	23,524 . .			

BILLS OF MORTALITY, *continued*.

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.					
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1840 . . .	502,303 .	356,634 .	1853 . . .	612,391 .	421,097 .
1845 . . .	543,521 .	349,366 .	1856 . . .	657,453 .	390,506 .
1849 . . .	578,159 .	440,839 .	1858 . . .	655,481 .	449,656 .
IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.					
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1854 . . .	84,684 .	73,697 .	1857 . . .	91,048 .	60,150 .
1855 . . .	84,944 .	61,506 .	1858 (<i>Females</i> , 43,400).	88,620 (<i>Females</i> , 31,319).	63,882 .
1856 . . .	86,833 .	57,786 .	1859 („ 45,367).	92,556 („ 30,166).	61,617 .

BINARY ARITHMETIC, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Baron Leibnitz of Leipsic, the celebrated statesman, philosopher, and poet, A.D. 1694. *Moreri*.

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*; a term first used by Recorda, about A.D. 1550, when he published his Algebra. The celebrated *binomial theorem* of Newton was first mentioned in 1688. *Hutton*.

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write), defined, as history teaching by example. The book of *Genesis* contains the biography of the patriarchs; and the Gospels, that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men; Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders; and Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Cæsars (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laërtius, Lives of the Philosophers (about A.D. 205).—Boswell's Life of Johnson (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography of modern times.

BIRCH TREE. The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1736. The birch tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew-gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1762. The tree known as the *Birch* is now largely cultivated in all the countries of Europe. *Hardy's Annals*.

BIRDS were divided by Linnæus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach, into eight (1805); and by Cuvier, into six (1817). The most remarkable works on birds are those now publishing by John Gould, F.R.S.; they are to consist of about 31 folio volumes of coloured plates, &c. Each set bound will cost about 500l. "The Ibis," a journal devoted to ornithology, edited by Mr. Selater, secretary of the Zoological Society, began in 1859.

BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire, a prosperous modern town on the Mersey, immediately opposite to Liverpool. The great dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Rendell, and opened in Aug. 1847 by lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative.

BIRKENHEAD. The troop-ship Birkenhead, iron paddle-wheeled, and of 556 horse-power, sailed from Queenstown, January 7, 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, and 60th Rifles, 73rd, 74th, and 91st regiments. It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons, only 184 were saved by the boats; 454 of the crew and soldiers perished by drowning; some of them, perhaps, swallowed by sharks that were seen swimming around; Feb. 26, following. The rock broke through into the engine-room, and literally rent the ship in two.

BIRMAN EMPIRE, OR EMPIRE OF AVA. See *Burmese Empire and India*.

BIRMINGHAM, Warwickshire. This town existed in the reign of Alfred, A.D. 872; it belonged to the Bermenghams, at Domesday survey, 1086. There were "many mythes" here in the time of Henry VIII. (*Leland*), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III. It has been styled "the Toyshop of Europe."

Besieged and taken by prince Rupert . . .	1643	Political Union, headed by T. Attwood, formed,	
Button manufactures established . . .	1689	Feb. 1831	
Soho works established by Matthew Boulton about 1764; steam engine works about . . .	1774	Birmingham made a borough by Reform Act . . .	1832
Birmingham canal was originated . . .	1768	Political Union dissolved itself . . .	May 10, 1834
Memorable riots against some persons commemorating the French revolution, July 14, 1791		Town-hall built . . .	1833
Theatre destroyed by fire . . .	Aug. 17, 1792	Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened as the Grand junction . . .	July 4, 1837
More commotions . . .	Nov. 1800	London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length . . .	Sept. 17, 1838
Theatre again burnt, 1817, and . . .	Jan. 7, 1820	Great political riot, firing of houses, and other outrages committed by the Chartists, July 15, 1839	

BIRMINGHAM, *continued.*

Town incorporated, and Police Act passed	1839	Death of G. F. Muntz, M.P.	July 30, 1857
Corn Exchange opened	Oct. 27, 1847	J. Bright elected M.P., Aug. 10, 1857, & April, 1859	
Queen's College organised	Jan. 1853	The Queen and Prince Consort visit Birmingham, Warwick, &c., for the first time, and open Aston Park, purchased by the corporation and workmen of Birmingham, June 14-16, 1858	
Public park opened (ground virtually given by Mr. Adderley)	Aug. 3, 1856	The Free Library opened	April 4, 1861
New music hall opened	Sept. 3, 1856	Dreadful factory explosion ; 9 killed and many injured	June 23, 1862
Another park opened by the duke of Cambridge, 100,000 persons present (ground given by lord Calthorpe).	June 1, 1857		

BIRTHS. The births of children were taxed in England, viz., birth of a duke 30*l.*, of a common person 2*s.*, 7 Will. III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The instances of four children at a birth are numerous ; but it is recorded that a woman of Königsberg had five children at a birth, Sept. 3, 1784, and that the wife of Nelson, a journeyman tailor, of Oxford-Market, London, had also five children at a birth, in October, 1800. See *Bills of Mortality and Registers*. The Queen presents a small sum of money to a poor woman giving birth to three or more children at one time.

BISHOPS (Greek *episcopoi*, overseers). The name was given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also like officers. The Bishop now is a person who has the government of church affairs in a certain district. St. Peter, styled the first bishop of Rome, was martyred A.D. 65. The episcopate became an object of contention about 144. The title of pope was anciently assumed by all bishops ; and was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII. (1073-85). In England, the dignity is coeval with the introduction of Christianity.

BISHOPS OF ENGLAND. See the *Sees severally*. The first is said to have been London, founded by Læius, king of Britain, 179. Bishops were made barons, 1072. The *Comté d'Elire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement of king John. Bishops were elected by the king's *Comté d'Elire*, 25 Hen. VIII. 1534.* Seven were deprived for being married, 1554. Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, 1555-6. See *Cranmer*. Bishops were excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I. 1640. Several were committed for protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed while they remained deprived of their votes, Dec. 28, 1641 ; regained their seats, Nov. 1661. Seven were sent to the tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience (intended to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), June 8, 1688, and tried and acquitted June 29-30, following. The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) were suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689, and deprived 1690. *Warner's Eccles. Hist.*

SEES.	FOUNDED	A.D.	SEES.	FOUNDED	A.D.	SEES.	FOUNDED	A.D.	SEES.	FOUNDED	A.D.
London	(?)	179	came	Norwich,		Worcester		680	Ely		1108
York	4th cent.	1091	Island (became		630	Lindissee (became			Carlisle		1132
Sodor & Man	4th cent.		Lindisfarne, or Holy			Lincoln (1067)		680	Peterborough		1541
Llandaff	5th cent.		Island (became			Sherborne (became			Gloucester †		1541
St. David's	5th cent.		Durham, 995)		634	Salisbury, 1042)		705	Bristol †		1542
Bangor	about 516		West Saxons (be-			Cornwall, after-			Chester		1542
St. Asaph	about 560		came Winchester			wards Devon-			Oxford		1542
Canterbury	598		705)		635	shire (became			Ripon		1836
London (see above)	600		Mercia (became			Exeter, 1050)		909	Manchester		1847
Rochester	604		Lichfield, 669)		656	Wells		909			
East Anglia (be-			Hereford		676	Bath		1088			

BISHOPS OF IRELAND. See the *Sees severally*. Bishops are said to have been consecrated in this country as early as the second century. The bishopric of Ossory, first planted at Saiger, was founded A.D. 402, thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick. The bishopric of Trim has been named as the first by some writers, although not erected before the year 432. Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Paparo, legate from pope Eugene III. 1151. Several prelates were deprived by queen Mary, 1554. One (Atherton) suffered death ignominiously, 1640. Two were deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary, 1691. One was deprived (Clogher) in 1822. The Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 &

* *Retirement of Bishops.* In 1856 the bishops of London and Durham retired on annuities. The new bishops hold their sees subject to future provision. In 1857 the bishop of Norwich also resigned.

† An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon : this order, as regarded the union of the sees, was rescinded 1846.

‡ The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, 1836.

4 Will. IV. c. 37, passed Aug. 14, 1833. By this statute, of the four archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were to be abolished on the decease of the then archbishops which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1850: so that the Irish Church establishment at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops.

BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND. They were constituted in the fourth century. The see of St. Andrew's was founded by Hergustus, king of the Picts, who, according to a legendary tale of this prelacy, encouraged the mission of Regulus, a Greek monk of Patræ, about A.D. 370. There were two archbishops and twelve bishops. Episcopacy was abolished in 1638; but restored by Charles II. 1661, which caused an insurrection. The bishops were deprived of their sees, and episcopacy again abolished in Scotland at the period of the revolution, 1689. There are now, however, seven bishops belonging to the Scotch Episcopal Church who are called post-revolution bishops.*

POST-REVOLUTION BISHOPRICS OF SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, re-instituted	1721	Glasgow and Galloway, re-instituted	1731
Argyll and the Isles, ditto	1847	Moray and Ross ditto	1727
Brechin ditto	1731	St. Andrew's (late Fife) ditto	1733
Edinburgh ditto	1720		

BISHOPS, COLONIAL. The first was the right rev. doctor Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, November 14, 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 4, 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. The first *Roman Catholic* bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll of Maryland, in 1789. By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 52, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 49, the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction. The following Protestant colonial bishoprics have since been established.

Nova Scotia	1787	Gibraltar	1841	Newcastle	1847	Perth	1856
Quebec	1793	New Zealand	1841	Sydney (formerly		Brisbane	1859
Calcutta	1814	Antigua	1842	Australia)	1847	British Columbia	1859
Barbadoes	1824	Guiana	1842	Rupert's Land	1849	Goulburn	1859
Jamaica	1824	Huron	1842	Victoria	1849	St. Helena	1859
Madras	1835	Tasmania	1842	Sierra Leone	1852	Waiaapu	1859
Australia, now Sydney	1835	Columbia	1845	Graham's town	1853	Melanesian Islands	1860
Montreal	1835	Fredericton	1845	Natal	1853	Kingston, Canada	1861
Bombay	1839	Adelaide	1847	Mauritius	1854	Ontario, Canada	1861
Newfoundland	1839	Cape Town	1847	Labuan	1855	Nassau, Bahamas	1861
Toronto	1839	Melbourne	1847	Christchurch	1856		

BISHOPS, PRECEDENCY OF, was settled by statute 31 Hen. VIII. to be next to viscounts, they being barons of the realm, 1540; and they have the title of *Lord and Right Rev. Father in God*. The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace*. The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration.

BISMUTH was recognised as a distinct metal by Agricola, in 1529. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish white colour.

BISSEXTILE. See *Calendar and Leap Year*.

BITHYNIA, a province in Asia Minor, previously called *Bebricia*, is said to have been invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were built by Grecian colonists. The first king of whom we have any knowledge is Dydalsus, who, in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon, made himself independent.*

Dydalsus reigns about	B.C. 430—440	Zipetas, son of Bias, resists Lysimachus	B.C. 326
Botyras, his son, succeeds	378	He dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest,	
Bas, or Bias, son of Botyras, 376; repulses the		Nicomedes I., succeeds (he invites the Gauls	
Greeks	328	into Asia)	278

* Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1687 till 1720, when, on his death, Dr. Fullarton became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrew's, so called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (re-instituted in 1727) and that of Dumblane (re-instituted in 1731). Ross (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in 1727) in 1838. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

BITHYNIA, *continued*.

He rebuilds Astacus, and names it Nicomedia B.C.	264	Who poisons himself to escape betrayal to the	
Ziela, son of Nicomedes, reigns	243	Romans	183
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at		Prusias II., succeeds	180
a feast, Ziela is detected in his design, and is		Nicomedes II. kills his father Prusias and reigns	149
himself put to death, and his son Prusias		Nicomedes III., surnamed Philopator	91
made king, about	228	Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus	88
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes several of		Restored by the Romans	84
their cities	223	Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans	74
Prusias forms an alliance with the king of Ma-		Pliny the younger, pro-consul:	A.D. 103
cedon, and marries Apamea, the daughter of		The Othman Turks take Prusa, the capital (and	
Philip	208	make it the seat of their empire till they pos-	
He receives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive	187	sess Constantinople	1327
		The Oghusian Tartars settle in Bithynia	1231

BLACK BOOK* (*Liber Niger*), a book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court. It was published by Hearn in 1728.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, so called in Domesday-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn cheque, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn greys. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county. About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade.

BLACK DEATH. See *Plagues*, 1340.

BLACK FRIARS. See *Dominican*.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London. The first stone of this bridge was laid Oct. 31, 1760, and it was completed by Mylne, in 1770, though for some time previously made passable. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches, approaching to the form of an-ellipsis, were substituted for semicircles. It is about a thousand feet in length and forty-five wide. It was partially repaired in 1834; but the thorough repair of its arches and piers was commenced in 1837, and completed Oct. 1, 1840, when it was re-opened. Since 1850 the bridge has been gradually sinking, and Mr. J. Cubitt's design for a new bridge was accepted by the city authorities in July 1862.

BLACKHEATH, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled in 1381; and here also Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1451. See *Tyler and Cade*. Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flannoc's insurrection quelled, June 22, 1497. The cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, the retreat of Cade, and the haunt of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was re-discovered in 1780.

BLACK-HOLE, at Calcutta. On June 18, 1756, 146 British gentlemen, merchants, and others, in the service of the East India Company, were seized by order of the nabob, Surajah Dowlah, and thrust into a dungeon, called the "Black-hole," in the fort by his soldiers. These latter saw that the place was too small for such a number, but were afraid to awaken the sleeping nabob for further orders. One hundred and twenty-three of the sufferers died before morning, having been suffocated by the heat and stench of a dungeon only eighteen feet square. Calcutta was retaken next year, and the nabob was deposed and put to death by his successor. *Holwell's India Tracts*.

BLACK LEAD. See *Graphite*.

BLACK LETTER, or **GOTHIC LETTER**, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the 15th century. The first printing types were Gothic; but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469; Pliny's Natural History being then printed in the new characters.

BLACK-MAIL, a compulsory payment made in parts of Scotland by the lowlanders to the highlanders, for the protection of their cattle, existed till within a few months of the outbreak of the rebellion in 1745. It rendered agricultural improvement impossible.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday, 1351, "when the hailstones are said to have killed both men and horses, in the army of our king Edward III. in France." *Bailey*. "This was a memorable Easter Monday, which in the 34th of Edward III. happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold," 1351. *Stow*. In Ireland, Black Monday was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209.

* A book was kept in the English monasteries, wherein details of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Henry VIII. 1535, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution: hence possibly the phrase, "I'll set you down in the black book."

BLACK ROD. The usher belonging to the order of the Garter is so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. *Concel.* It has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the king's chief gentleman usher, instead of the mace, at the feast of St. George at Windsor, instituted A.D. 1349. He also keeps the door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords.

BLACK SEA, THE EUXINE (Pontus Euxinus of the Ancients), a large internal sea lying between the S.W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikalé, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople. This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till it was closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kainardji, in 1774. In 1779 it was partially opened to British and other traders, since which time the Russians gradually obtained the preponderance. It was entered by the British and French fleets, Jan. 3, 1854, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853. A dreadful storm in this sea raged from Nov. 13 to 16, 1854, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War.*—The Black Sea is now open to the commerce of all nations.

BLACKWALL, London. The site of the finest commercial docks and warehouses in the world. See *Docks*. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, July 4, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch-street.

BLACK WATCH, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monros, &c.) employed to watch the Highlands from about 1725 to 1739, when they were formed into the celebrated 42nd regiment. Their removal probably facilitated the outbreak in 1745. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called *Black Watch*.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, Aug. 14, 1598, when the Irish chief O'Neal defeated the English under sir Edward Bagnal. Pope Clement VIII. sent O'Neal a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to crusaders.

BLANKETEERS, the term applied to a number of operatives who on March 30, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march towards London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a general insurrection. The repressive legislation of the time led to the disturbances at Derby and elsewhere. See *Derby*. Eventually the ring-leaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by T. Blanket, about 1705.

BLASPHEMY was punished with death by the law of Moses (*Lev. xxiv. 1491 B.C.*); and by the code of Justinian, A.D. 529. It is condemned both by the civil and canon law of England. In Scotland the blasphemer's tongue was cut out; he was punished with fine and imprisonment, by law, 1696-7. Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, March 6, 1812. A protestant clergyman, named Robert Taylor, was tried in London twice for the same crime, and as often convicted. Taylor was last brought to the bar, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, for (amongst other things) in his discourses reviling the Redeemer, July, 1831. Even as late as Dec. 1840, two prosecutions against publishers of blasphemous writings, subjected the offenders to the sentence of the court of Queen's Bench.

BLAZONRY. The bearing coats-of-arms was introduced, and became hereditary in families in France and England, about A.D. 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades. *Dugdale.*

BLEACHING. This art was known early in Egypt, Syria, and India, and in ancient Gaul. *Pliny.* An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are now immense bleach-fields in both countries, particularly in Lancashire and in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet about 1785. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1798, and by his firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance. In 1860 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the Factories' Act.

BLLENHEIM, or Blindheim, in Bavaria, the site of a battle fought Aug. 2 (new style, 13), 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria, whom Marlborough signally defeated, with the loss of 27,000 in killed, and 13,000 prisoners, Tallard being among the latter: the electorate of Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British nation testified its gratitude to the duke by the gifts of the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him one of the finest seats in the kingdom, known as the domain and house of Blenheim.*

BLIND. By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain, 21,487 blind persons, 11,273 males; 10,214 females: about one blind in 975. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris, in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool in 1791; in Scotland, in Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.† Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after: she was so well taught by Dr. Howe of Boston, U.S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons.

BLINDING, by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. Blinding the conquered was a practice in barbarous states; and a whole army was deprived of their eyes, by Basilus, in the eleventh century. See *Bulgarians*. Several of the Eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads. See article *Eastern Empire*.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.) made, it is said, of cantharides, *which see*.

BLOCK BOOKS. See *Printing*.

BLOCKADE of the Elbe, by Great Britain, 1803; of the Baltic, by Denmark, 1848-49; of the gulf of Finland, by the Allies, 1854. See *Orders in Council*, and *Berlin*.

BLOCKS employed in the rigging of ships were much improved in their construction by Mr. Taylor, in 1781. In 1801 Mark I. Brunel invented a mode of making blocks which was put into operation in 1808, and in 1815 was said to have saved the country 20,000l. a-year.

BLOOD. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was first made public by Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, commonly called Father Paolo, whose real name was Peter Sarpi, certainly discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honour of the positive discovery of the circulation of the blood belongs to our countryman, Harvey, by whom it was fully confirmed, between 1619 and 1628. *Preind's Hist. of Physic*.

EATING BLOOD was prohibited to Noah, *Gen. ix.*, to the Jews, *Lev. xvii.*, &c., and to the Gentile converts by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, *A.D. 50, Acts xv.*

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigour to the system. Louis XI., in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483. *Hénault*. In the fifteenth century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigour of the aged might be repaired by TRANSFUSING into their veins the blood of

young persons. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1668, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. It was attempted again in France in 1797, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823. *Med. Journ.* "One English physician named Lower, or Lower, practised in this way; he died in 1691." *Preind*.

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, and had got him to Tyburn, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends, Dec. 4, 1670. Blood, afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, May 9, 1671; yet notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only

* On Feb. 5, 1861, a fire broke out at this place, which destroyed the "Titian Gallery" and the pictures; the latter, a present from Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John the great duke of Marlborough.

† James Holman, the "blind traveller" (born 1786, died 1857), visited almost every place of note in the world. His travels were published in 1825. In April, 1858, a blind clergyman, Rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London, and read the service, &c., from embossed books.

pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l.* per annum settled on him by Charles II. 1671. He died in 1680, in prison, for a libel on the duke of Buckingham.

BLOODY ASSIZES. Those held by Jeffreys in the west of England, in Aug. 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgmore. Upward of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

BLOOMER COSTUME. See a *note* to article *Dress*.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., in consequence of the then duke of Bedford, the chief, being the owner of Bloomsbury square, &c. The marquess of Stafford, the last survivor, died Oct. 26, 1803.

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), **BATTLE OF,** September 23, 1459, in which the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

BLOWING-MACHINES, the large cylinders, used in blowing-machines, were erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires was erected at the king's dock-yard, Woolwich. The hot-air blast, a most important improvement, was invented by Mr. James Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828.

BLOW-PIPE. The origin of this indispensable chemical apparatus is unknown. It was employed in mineralogy, by Andrew von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow-pipes, in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalies, metals, &c. The best work on the blow-pipe is by Plattner and Muspratt, 1854.

BLUE was the favourite colour of the Scotch covenanters in the 16th century. Blue and orange or yellow, became the whig colours after the revolution in 1688; and were adopted on the cover of the whig periodical, the "Edinburgh Review," first published in 1802. The Prussian Blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1710.

BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The Blue-coat school in Newgate-street, London, is regarded as the first charitable foundation of the kind in the world; it was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552. See *Christ's Hospital*,

BLUE-STOCKING, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society of literary persons of both sexes. Benjamin Stillingfleet, the distinguished naturalist, a most active member, always wore blue worsted stockings, and hence the name: the society existed in 1760 *et seq.* *Anecd. of Bowyer*. The beautiful and fascinating Mrs. Jerningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversazioni* of lady Montagu.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, HEALTH, &c. See *Admiralty, Health, &c.*

BOARD OF CONTROL. Mr. Pitt's celebrated bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 24 Geo. III. (May 18, 1784.) Act amended and the board remodelled 33 Geo. III. c. 52 (1793). The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown. See *India Bills*, and *India*.

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, &c., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted. *Thomas's Notes of the Rolls*. Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III. This board was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed, Sept. 2, 1786.

BOATS. Their invention cannot be traced to any age or country. Flat-bottomed boats were made in England in the reign of William I. The flat-bottomed boat was again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690. See *Life-Boat*. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson of New York in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Bow, near London, in 1861.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERONE, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many of an immoral tendency, severely satirising the monks and clergy), feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348. Boccaccio lived 1313—75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for 2260*l.*, June 17, 1812. This identical copy was afterwards sold by public auction, for 875 guineas, June 5, 1819.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford, founded in 1598, and opened in 1602, by sir Thos. Bodley (died, 1612). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country. For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican.

BOEOTIA, a political division of Greece, north of Attica. Thebes, the capital, was equally celebrated for its antiquity, its grandeur, and the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The country was known successively as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, Cadneis, and Boeotia. From the general character of the inhabitants, the term Boeotian was used by the Athenians as a synonym for dulness; but unjustly,—since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and the accomplished and beautiful Corinna, were natives of Boeotia.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmea (*Hales*, 1494; *Clinton*, 1313) B.C. 1493
 Reign of Polydore 1459
 Labdacus ascends the throne 1430
 Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and de- throne Lailus 1388
 Edipus, not knowing his father Lailus, kills him in an affray, confirming the oracle fore- telling his death by the hands of his son . . . 1276
 Edipus said to encounter the Sphinx and resolve her enigmas 1266
 War of the Seven Captains 1225
 Thebes besieged and taken 1213
 Thersander reigns 1198; slain 1193
 The Thebans abolish royalty, and ages of obscurity follow, about 1120
 The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Plataea 479

Battle of Coronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians B.C. 447
 The Thebans under Epaminondas and Pelopidas enrol their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta 377
 Epaminondas defeats the Lacedemonians at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence . 371
 Pelopidas killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ . 364
 Epaminondas gains the victory of Mantinea, but is slain 362
 Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Charonea 338
 Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar 335
 Boeotia henceforth partook of the fortunes of Greece; and was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet II. A.D. 1456

See *Thebes*.

BOGS, commonly the remains of fallen forests, covered with peat and loose soil. Moving bogs are slips of land carried to lower levels by accumulated water. Of recent acts, one relating to Ireland for their drainage, passed March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1849, Mr. Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London.

BOHEMIA, formerly the Hercynian Forest,—Boiemum. *Tacitus*. This country derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was originally governed by dukes, till the title of king was obtained from the emperor Henry IV., in 1061, by Wratisslaus II. It was not finally retained until 1199 by Ottocar I. The kings at first held their territory from the empire, but they at length threw off the yoke: and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. This kingdom has suffered much from contending armies and civil wars; its capital, Prague, is famous in modern history for sieges and battles. Population in 1857, 4,705,525. See *Prague*.

The Slavonians seize Bohemia about . . . A.D. 550
 City of Prague founded 795
 Introduction of Christianity 894
 Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III., who spreads devastation through the country . 1041
 Reign of Ottocar II., who invades Prussia . . 1255
 Ottocar vanquished by the emperor Rudolph, and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola . 1277
 King John (*blind*) slain at the battle of Crecy . . 1346
 John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first Reformers, are burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection 1415, 1416
 Ziska, leader of the Hussites, dies of the plague . 1424
 Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary . . . 1437
 The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a Protestant chief 1440-1458

Ladislas, king of Poland, elected king of Bo- hemia, on the death of Podiebrad A.D. 1471
 The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown . 1527
 The emperor Ferdinand II., oppressing the Pro- testants, is deposed, and Frederic the elector- palatine, elected king Sept. 5, 1619
 Frederic, totally defeated at Prague, flies to Holland Nov. 9, 1620
 The crown secured to the Austrian family by the treaty of 1648
 Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia 1742
 Prague taken by the Prussians 1744
 The Prussians victorious over Prague May 6, 1757
 Revolt of the peasantry 1775
 Edict of Toleration promulgated 1781
 The French occupy Prague 1806

See *Germany*.

BOHEMIA, *continued.*

KINGS.

1197. Premislal I., or Ottocar I.
 1230. Wenceslas III.
 1253. Premislal II., or Ottocar II.
 1278. Wenceslas IV., king of Poland.
 1305. Wenceslas V.
 1306. Rudolph of Austria.
 1307. Henry of Carinthia.
 1310. John of Luxemburg (killed at Crecy).
 1346. Charles I., emperor.

1378. Wenceslas VI., emperor.
 1479. Sigismund I., emperor.
 1437. Albert of Austria.
 1440. Ladislal III.
 1458. George von Podiebrad.
 1471. Ladislal IV., king of Hungary (in 1400).
 1516. Louis king of Hungary (killed at Mohatz).
 1526. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I., elected king.

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, a body of Christians in Bohemia, who appear to have separated from the Calixtines (*which see*), a branch of the Hussites, in 1467. Dupin says "They rejected the sacraments of the church, were governed by simple laics, and held the scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a confession of faith to king Ladislal in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, but were distinct from them. Luther, in 1533, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melancthon commends their severe discipline. They were doubtless dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the seventeenth century.

BOII, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 283 B.C. They were finally subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191 B.C.

BOILING OF LIQUIDS. Dr. Hooke, about 1683, ascertained that liquids were not increased in heat after they had once begun to boil; and that a fierce fire only made them boil more rapidly. The following boiling points have been stated:—

Ether	94° Fahr.	Nitric acid	187° Fahr.	Oil of turpentine	312° Fahr.
Alcohol	173° "	Sulphuric acid	600° "	Sulphur	822° "
Water	212° "	Phosphorus	554° "	Mercury	662° "

BOILING TO DEATH, made a capital punishment in England, by statute 22 Henry VIII., 1530. This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by John Roose, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Poisoning was made treason, and it was enacted to be punished by boiling the criminal to death! Margaret Davie, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, in 1541.

BOIS-LE-DUC, Dutch Brabant, the site of a battle between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, and forced to abandon their position and retreat to Schyndel, Sept. 14, 1794. This place was captured by the French, Oct. 10 following; it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in 1814.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru; was declared independent, Aug. 6, and took the name of Bolivia, in honour of General Bolivar, Aug. 11, 1825. Slavery was abolished in 1836. General Sucre governed ably from 1826-8; Santa Cruz ruled from 1828 to 1834; after which many disorders occurred. In 1853 free trade was proclaimed. General Cordova was president 1855-7, succeeded by the dictator José Maria Linares, March 31, 1859. In 1860, Gen. George Cordova became constitutional president, succeeded by José M. de Acha, in 1861. Population in 1855, 2,326,126;—in 1858, 1,987,352. The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amaru Andres, took place here in 1780-2.

BOLLANDISTS. See *Acta Sanctorum*.

BOLOGNA, a city in central Italy, the ancient Bononia, distinguished for its magnificent specimens of architecture.

University founded by Theodosius A.D. 433
 Bologna joins the Lombard league 1167
 Pope Julius II. takes Bologna; enters in triumph Nov. 11, 1506
 It becomes part of the States of the Church 1515
 In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line (over one drawn by Father Ignatius Dante in 1575) 1653
 Bologna was taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after

the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and restored to the pope in A.D. 1815
 A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference 1831
 The Austrians evacuate Bologna: and cardinal Ferretti departs: the citizens rise and form a provisional government June 12, 1859
 Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of king Victor Emmanuel," &c. Oct. 1, 1860
 He enters Bologna as sovereign May 2, —

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Åland isles in the Baltic sea, taken by sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under general Baraguay d'Hilliers, Aug. 16, 1854. The governor Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

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BOMBAY, the most westerly and smallest of our Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in about 1530. It was given (with Tangier in Africa, and 300,000*l.* in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the infanta, Catherine of Portugal, 1661. In 1668, it was granted to the East India Company, who had long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l.* Confirmed by William III. 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity.

Mr. Gyfford, deputy-governor, 100 soldiers, and other English perish through the climate, Oct. 1675—Feb. 1676.
 Captain Keigwin usurps the government 1681-84.
 Bombay made chief over the company's settlements 1687.
 The whole island, except the fort, seized and held for a time by the mogul's admiral . . . 1690.
 Bombay becomes a distinct presidency . . . 1708.

Additions to the Bombay territory:—Bancoot river, 1756; island of Salsette . . . 1775.
 Population of the presidency, 12,034,483 . . . 1858.
 The benevolent sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, &c.), dies . . . April 15, 1859.
 His son, sir Cursetjee, visits England . . . 1860.
 Rioting against the income tax suppressed, Nov. & Dec. —

BOMBS (shells of iron filled with gunpowder), said to have been invented at Venlo, in 1495; and used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only by the Dutch and Spaniards. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1681. *Voltaire*. The shrapnel shell is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy; a thirteen-inch bomb-shell weighs 198 lbs.

BONAPARTE FAMILY, &c. See *France*, 1793, and *note*.

BONDAGE, or **VILLANAGE**. See *Villanage*.

BONE-SETTING cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620. *Bell*.

BONES. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1688, and they were used in the cutlery manufacture, &c., immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fins) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounts annually to more than 300,000*l.* (in 1851 about 32,000 tons). Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840. •

BONHOMMES, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257; in England about 1283. The prior of the order was called *le bon homme*, by Louis VI., and hence the name. *Du Fresnoy*.

BONN, a town on the Rhine, founded by the Romans, belonged to the elector of Cologne till its capture by the French in 1802. It was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The Prince Consort of England was a student at the university, founded in 1818.

BOOK OF SPORTS. See *Sports*.

BOOKS (Anglo-Saxon, *booc*; German, *buch*). Books were originally made of boards, or the inner bark of trees: afterwards of skins, for which latter, parchment was substituted. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of Papyrus, rolled and charred and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The Pentateuch of Moses and the history of Job are the most ancient in the world; and in profane literature the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first PRINTED BOOKS were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back. The first known printed book was the *Book of Psalms*, by Faust and Schœffer his son-in-law, Aug. 14, 1457. Faust began in 1450 an edition of the Bible, which was finished in 1460. The second printed book was *Cicero de Officiis*, 1466. *Blair*. The first book printed in England was *The Game and Play of the Chess*, by Caxton, 1474. Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI. 1552. *Stow*. In 1839, 2032 volumes of new works and 773 of new editions were published in London; and in 1852, 3359 new works and 1159 new editions, exclusive of pamphlets, of which 908 were published in that year. In Paris, 6445 volumes were published in 1842; and 7350 in 1851. See *Bibliography*, and *Printing*.

BOOKS, PRICES OF. Jerome (who died 420) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for one on cosmography, about 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for about 30*l.*; and a homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight

in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l.* to 40*l.* each, in 1400. In our own times, the value of some volumes is very great. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, was declared worth 500 guineas. *Buller*. A yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for 3000*l.* See *Boccaccio*.

BOOK-BINDING. The book of St. Cuthbert, the earliest ornamental book, is supposed to have been bound about A.D. 650. A Latin Psalter in oak boards was bound in the ninth century. A MS. copy of the Four Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick, A.D. 1100. Velvet was the covering in the fourteenth century; and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the fifteenth century; it was stamped and ornamented about 1510. Leather came into use about the same time. Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about 1831. Caoutchouc or India-rubber backs to account-books and large volumes were introduced in 1841. The rolling-machine invented by Mr. Wm. Burr was substituted for the beating hammer about 1830, about which time gas-stoves began to take the place of the charcoal fires used to heat the finisher's gilding tools.

BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES were begun in England in 1851 by archdeacon Wigram (since bishop of Rochester). The hawkers vend moral and religious books in a similar manner to that of the French colporteurs. The system was in existence in Scotland a few years previous.

BOOK-KEEPING. The system by double-entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of Algebra published by Burgo, in the fifteenth century, at Venice, then a great commercial state. James Peele published his *Book-keeping* in 1569. *Anderson*. John Mellis published "A Briefe Instruction and Manner how to Keepe Bookes of Accompts," in 1588; in the preface he states that he is only "the reviver of a work published in 1543 by one Hugh Oldcastle." Improved systems were published by Mr. Benj. Booth in 1789 and by Mr. Edw. Thos. Jones in 1821 and 1831.

BOOKSELLERS, at first migratory like hawkers, became known as *stationarii*, from their practice of having booths or stalls at the corners of streets and in markets. They were long subject to vexatious restrictions, from which they were freed in 1758.*

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, the N.W. point of the American continent, discovered by sir John Ross in 1831, and named in honour of sir Felix Booth, who had presented him with 20,000*l.* to enable him to fit out his Polar expedition. Sir Felix Booth died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

BOOTS are said to have been the invention of the Carians, and were made of iron, brass, or leather; of the last material, some time after their invention, boots were known to the Greeks, for Homer mentions them about 907 B.C. They are frequently mentioned by the Roman historians. A variety of forms may be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in England." An instrument of torture termed the boot was used in Scotland so late as 1690.

BORAX was known to the ancients. It is used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, and was called *chrysocolia*. It is also used in medicine, and in composing *fucus*, or a wash or paint for the ladies. *Pardon*. Borax is produced naturally in the mountains of Thibet; and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. It has lately been found in Saxony. It is now largely manufactured from the boracic acid found by Hoefer to exist in the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany; an immense fortune has been made by their owner M. Lardarel since 1818.—Homberg in 1702 discovered in borax boracic acid, which latter in 1808 was decomposed by Gay-Lussac, Thénard, and H. Davy into oxygen, and the previously unknown element, boron.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1526.

The Dutch trade here in 1604, and establish factories in 1776
The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British in 1813, and by captain Keppel in March 1843
By a treaty with the sultan, the island of La-

boan, or Labuan (N.W. of Borneo), and its dependencies, incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs Dec. 2, 1846
James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, by whose

* **BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.** In 1829 a number of eminent publishers of London formed themselves into an association for the regulation of the trade, and fixed the amount of discount to be allowed, Dec. 29, 1829, and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from selling copies of works under the full publishing price. A dispute afterwards arose as to the right, maintained by the latter, to dispose of books (when they had once become theirs by purchase) at such less profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative. The dispute was referred to lord chief justice Campbell, before whom the parties argued their respective cases, at Stratheden House, April 14, 1852. His lordship gave judgment in effect against the association; this led to its immediate dissolution, May 19 following.

BORNEO, *continued.*

exerts this island was annexed to the British crown, governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo, visits England and receives many honours . . . Oct. 1847
 He destroys many of the Bornean pirates . . . 1849
 Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop was consecrated at Calcutta, the first English bishop consecrated out of England . . . Oct. 18, 1855
 The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection and massacre a number of Europeans; sir J. Brooke escapes by swimming across a creek; he

speedily returns with a force of Malays, &c., and chastises the insurgents, of whom 2000 were killed . . . Feb. 17, 18, 1857
 He comes to England to seek help from the government, without success . . . 1858
 His health being broken up, an appeal for a subscription for him made . . . —
 Deputation of merchants waits on the earl of Derby, recommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is declined . . . Nov. 30, —
 Sir J. Brooke returns to Borneo . . . Nov. 20, 1860

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom in central Africa, explored by Denham and Clapperton, who were sent out by the British government in 1822. The population is estimated by Denham at five millions, by Barth at nine.

BORODINO, a Russian village on the river Moskwa, near which a sanguinary battle was fought, Sept. 7, 1812, between the French under Napoleon, and the Russians under Kutusoff; 240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory, but it was rather in favour of Napoleon; for the Russians retreated, leaving Moscow, which the French entered, Sept. 14. See *Moscow*.

BORON. See *Boraz*.

BOROUGH, anciently a company of ten families living together, now such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III. 1265. Charters were granted to towns by Henry I., 1132; which were remodelled by Charles II. in 1682-4, but restored in 1688. 22 new English boroughs were created in 1553. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; and into the Irish, 1365. The Municipal Reform act passed in 1835. See *Constituency and Reform*.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (W. R. of York), the site of a battle between the earls of Hereford and Lancaster and Edward II., March 16, 1322. The latter, at the head of 30,000 men, pressed Lancaster so closely, that he had not time to collect his troops together in sufficient force, and being defeated and made prisoner, was led, mounted on a lean horse, to an eminence near Pontefract, or Pomfret, and beheaded by a Londoner.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits, is mentioned as occurring 834. It was abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1062.

BOSCOBEL, near Donington, Shropshire, where Charles II. concealed himself after his defeat at Worcester (*which see*), Sept. 3rd, 1651.* The "Boscobel Tracts" were first published in 1660. In 1861 Mr. F. Manning published "Views," illustrating these tracts.

BOSNIA, a province in Turkey, formerly a dependent upon Servia, was conquered by the Turks about 1526, who still retain it after losing it several times.

BOSPHORUS (properly *Bosporus*), now called *Circassia*, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, now the straits of Kertch or Yenikalé. The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 350 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders, about 750 B. C.

The Archæanactidæ from Mitylene rule . . . B. C. 502-480	Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over
They are dispossessed by Spartacus I. . . 480-438	Pharnaces II. (Cæsar writes home, <i>Veni, vidi, vici</i> , "I came, I saw, I conquered") . . . B. C. 47
Selocus, 431; Satyrus I. . . 407	Asander usurps the crown . . . —
Leucon, 393; Spartacus II., 353; Parysades . . . 348	Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king . . . —
Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is killed . . . 310	Polemon conquers Bosporus, and, favoured by Agrippa, reigns . . . 14
Prytanis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Eumelus . . . 310-9	Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Mæotis . . . A. D. 33
Eumelus puts to death all his relations, 309; and is killed . . . 304	Polemon II. reigns, 33; Mithridates II. reigns . . . 41
The Seythians conquer Bosporus . . . 285	Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius, and his kingdom made a province of the empire.
Mithridates VI., of Pontus, conquers Bosporus . . . 80	
He poisons himself; and the Romans make his son, Pharnaces, king . . . 63	

BOSPHORUS, THRACIAN (now channel of Constantinople). Darius Hystaspes threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B. C. See *Constantinople*.

* The king, disguised in the clothes of the Pandrills, remained from Sept. 4-6, at White Ladies; on Sept. 7 and 8 he lay at Boscobel house, near which exists an oak, said to be the scion of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with col. Careless. *Sharpe*.

BOSTON, a city in the United States, built about 1627. Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence. The act of parliament laying duties on tea, papers, colours, &c. (passed June, 1767), so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston, that they destroyed several hundreds of chests of tea, Nov. 1773. Boston seaport was shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the tea lost, March 25, 1774. The town was besieged by the British next year, and 400 houses were destroyed. A battle between the royalists and independent troops, in which the latter were defeated, took place on June 17, 1775. The city was evacuated by the king's troops, April, 1776. The inhabitants are very zealous against slavery. An industrial exhibition was opened here in Oct. 1856, and lasted two weeks.

BOSWORTH FIELD, Leicestershire, the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., the former being slain, Aug. 22, 1485. Sir Wm. Stanley at a critical moment changed sides, and thus caused the loss of the battle. It is said that the crown of Richard was found in a hawthorn bush, near the field of battle, and that Henry was crowned on the spot with that very crown.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the philosophy of botany (about 347 B.C.). *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the fifteenth century. The study was advanced by Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others, between 1535 and 1600. *Melchior Adam*. The system and arrangement of Linnæus, the great botanist of modern times, was made known about 1750; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1758. At the time of Linnæus' death, 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000.* J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1829.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about</i>
Padua 1545	Oxford 1634	Kew 1760	Horticultural Society's, ...
Leyden 1577	Upsal 1657	Cambridge 1763	Chiswick 1821
Leipsic 1580	Chelsea 1673	Coimbra 1773	Royal Botanic Society's, ...
Paris (Jardin des	Edinburgh 1686	St. Petersburg 1785	Regent's Park 1839
Plantes) 1624	Vienna 1753	Calcutta 1793	Royal Hort. Soc.'s, ...
Jena 1629	Madrid —	Dublin 1800	S. Kensington, ... 1860

BOTANY BAY, Australia, was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, capt. Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The bay was discovered by captain Cook, April 28, 1770, and the place took its name from the great variety of plants which abounded on the shore. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay. See *New South Wales* and *Transportation*.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire. The Scotch covenanters took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II. in 1679, and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumclog. They were however totally routed by the earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679, and many of the prisoners were cruelly tortured and afterwards executed.

BOTTLE-CONJUROR. On Jan. 16, 1748, a charlatan at the old Haymarket theatre had announced that he would jump into a quart bottle. The theatre was besieged by 10,000 persons, anxious to gain admittance and witness the feat. The duped crowd, in the storm of their indignation, nearly pulled down the edifice.

BOTTLES in ancient time were made of leather. Bottles of glass were first made in England about 1558. See *Glass*. The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was known to the Romans at least before A.D. 79; for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. A bottle which contained two hogsheds was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in January 1747-8.

BOULOGNE, a seaport in Picardy, N. France, was taken by the British on Sept. 14, 1544, but restored at the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels and sinking five, Aug. 3, 1801. In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and captain Parker of the *Medusa* and two-thirds of his crew were killed, Aug. 18, following. In 1804 Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England. The coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with

* Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died June 10, 1838, aged 85. He was acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day.

martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps. It is supposed that this French armament served merely for a demonstration, and that Bonaparte never seriously intended the invasion. Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire-machines called catamarans, Oct. 2, 1804. Congreve-rockets were used in another attack, and they set the town on fire, Oct. 8, 1806. The army was removed on the breaking out of the war with Austria in 1805. Louis Napoleon (now emperor) made a descent here with about 50 followers, Aug. 6, 1840, without success. On July 10, 1854, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, and on Sept. 2, following, he entertained prince Albert and the king of the Belgians. See *France*.

BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles; a new principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first bounties granted on corn were in 1688, which were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted on sail-cloth, linen and other goods.

BOUNTY. A mutiny on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship returning from Otaheite, with bread-fruit, April 28, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Isles, April 28, 1789; they reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a perilous voyage of nearly 4000 miles; their preservation was next to miraculous. The mutineers were tried, Sept. 15, 1792; six were condemned and three executed. See *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, HOUSE OF (from which come the royal houses of France, Spain and Naples), derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon in Berry. Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrice in 1272: their son Louis I. was created duke of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV. in 1327. The last of the descendants of their elder son Peter I. was Susanna, wife of Charles, duke of Montpensier, called constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign Francis I., entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome, May 6, 1527. From James, the younger son of Louis I., was descended Antony, duke of Vendôme, who married (1548) Jean D'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son the great Henry IV. was born at Pau, Dec. 23, 1553, and became king of France, July 31, 1589.—The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. *Rapin*. The Bourbon FAMILY COMPACT (*which see*) was made 1761. The Bourbons were expelled France, 1791; restored, 1814; again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year. The Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis-Philippe, as "king of the French," Aug. 9, following. He was deposed Feb. 24, 1848, when his family also was expelled. The Bourbon family fled from Naples, Sept. 6, 1860; and Francis II. lost his kingdom. See *France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, Parma, Condé and Legitimists*.

BOURBON, ISLE OF (in the Indian Ocean), discovered by the Portuguese in 1545. The French are said to have first settled here in 1672. It surrendered to the British, under admiral Rowley, Sept. 21, 1809, and was restored to France in 1815. *Alison*. An awful hurricane in Feb. 1829 did much mischief. See *Mauritius*.

BOURDEAUX (or **BORDEAUX**), W. France, was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought his royal captive, John, king of France, to this city after the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and here held his court during eleven years: his son, our Richard II., was born at Bourdeaux, 1366. Bourdeaux finally surrendered to Charles VII. of France in 1453. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bourdeaux was entered by the victorious British army after the battle of Orthes, fought Feb. 27, 1814.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by *Antoinette Bourignon*, a fanatic, who, in 1658, took the habit of St. Augustin and travelled into France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith or practice, but in an inward feeling and supernatural impulse. She published a book entitled the *Light of the World*. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680.

BOURNOUS, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

BOUVINES (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France obtained a complete victory over the emperor Otho and his allies, con-

sisting of more than 150,000 men. The earls of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners. The chevalier Guérin commanded the king's army, not in order to fight, but to animate the barons and other knights in honour of God, the king, and kingdom, and in defence of their sovereign lord. *Hénault.*

BOWLS, or BOWLING, an English game, played as early as the thirteenth century. Charles I. played at it, and it formed a daily share in the diversions of Charles II. at Tunbridge. *Grammont.*

BOWS AND ARROWS. See *Archery.*

BOXING, or PRIZE-FIGHTING, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, once a favourite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, an advantage which gives the British soldier great superiority in battles decided by the bayonet. A century ago boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham-court.—Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, was built 1742. Schools were opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1790. Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in 1791. Boxing was much patronised from about 1820 to 1830, but is now out of favour. John Gully, formerly a prize-fighter, was M.P. for Pontefract in 1835.*

BOXTTEL (in Dutch Brabant), where the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York, was defeated by the French republicans, who took 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, Sept. 17, 1794.

BOX-TREE, indigenous to this country, and exceedingly valuable to wood-engravers. In 1815 a large box-tree at Box-hill, Surrey, was cut down, and realised more than 10*l.* About 1820 the cutting of all the trees on the hill (during a century) produced about 6000*l.* Boxwood is now largely imported.

BOYDELL'S LOTTERY for a gallery of paintings was got up in 1791 at a vast expense by alderman Boydell, lord mayor of London, a great encourager of the arts. The collection was called the Shakspeare gallery, and every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died, Dec. 12, 1804, before the decision of the wheel.

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted in 1691 by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), a philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues and benevolence. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are delivered at St. Mary-le-bow church on the first Monday in each month, from January to May and September to November.

BOYNE (a river in Kildare, Ireland), BATTLE OF, between king William III. and his father-in-law, James II., fought July 1, 1690. The latter was signally defeated, losing 1500 men (out of 30,000); the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 30,000). James immediately fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed in the battle, having been shot by mistake as he was crossing the river Boyne by the soldiers of his own regiment. Here also was killed the rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the Protestants of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

BOYNE, man-of-war of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, May 4, 1795, by the explosion of the magazine; numbers perished. Large portions of the Boyne have been recovered since, June, 1840.

BRABANT (now part of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium), an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to the share of his son Lothaire. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the seventeenth century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes in the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. It was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but has formed part of Belgium, under Leopold, since 1830. His heir is styled duke of Brabant. See *Belgium.*

BRACELETS were worn by the ancients, and *armillæ* were Roman military rewards. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies.

BRADFORD. See *Poison.*

* On April 17, 1860, a large number of persons of all classes assembled at Farnborough to witness a desperate conflict between Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, a light Sussex man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and John Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 1 inch. Strength, however, was matched by skill; but eventually the fight was interrupted. Both men received a silver belt on May 31 following.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE was first published by Mr. G. Bradshaw in Dec. 1841. He had previously published occasionally a *Railway Companion*.

BRAGANZA, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alfonso, natural son of Pedro I. of Portugal (in 1422), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution in 1640 threw off the Spanish yoke, John, duke of Braganza, was called to the throne, on which, and on that of Brazil, his family continues to reign. See *Portugal* and *Brazil*.

BRAHMINS, the highest of the four castes of the Hindoos. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis* and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The modern Brahmins derive their name from Brahmah, one of three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They never eat flesh, and abstain from the use of wine and all carnal enjoyments. *Strabo*. The modern Indian priests are still considered as the depositaries of the whole learning of India. *Holwell*.

BRAINTREE CASE (in Essex), which was decided in 1842 by Dr. Lushington, who determined that a minority in a parish vestry cannot levy a church rate.

BRAMHAM, W. R. York : near here the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokeby, the general of Henry IV., in 1408 ; and Fairfax was defeated by the royalists under the duke of Newcastle, March 29, 1643.

BRANDENBURG, a city in Prussia, said to be of great antiquity, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Bamber*, which signified *Guard of the Forest*, according to some ; others say, Burg, or city of the *Brenns*. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified Brandenburg, 926, as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of Margrave, or protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, ancestor of the royal family of Prussia, who was made elector in 1417. For a list of the Margraves since 1134, see *Prussia*.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammersmith. See *Queen Caroline*.

BRANDY (German *Branntwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. It appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. In 1851, 938,280 gallons were imported with a duty of 15s. per gallon. It is now manufactured in Britain.

BRANDYWINE, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British and the revolted Americans, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors, Sept. 11, 1777.

BRASS was known among all the early nations. *Usher*. The British from the remotest period were acquainted with its use. *Whitaker*. When Lucius Mummius burnt Corinth to the ground; 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This, however, may well be doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper ; and the Syriac translation of the Bible says, that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass. *Du Fresnoy*. Some of the English sepulchral engraved *brasses* are said to be as old as 1277.

BRAURONIA, festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were under ten years of age, and not under five ; and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateuein*," from *deka*, ten ; 600 B.C.

BRAY, THE VICAR OF. Bray, in Berks, is famous in national song for its vicar, the rev. Symon Symonds, who was twice a papist and twice a Protestant—in four successive reigns—those of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, between the years 1533 and 1558. Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "living and dying the vicar of Bray." *Fuller's Church History*.

BRAZEN BULL. Perillus, a brass-founder at Athens, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, 570 B.C., contrived a new species of punishment. He cast a brazen bull, larger than life, with an opening in the side to admit the victims. A fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death ; and the throat was so contrived that their dying groans resembled the roaring of a bull. Phalaris admired the invention and workmanship, but said it was reasonable the artist should make the first experiment, and ordered his execution. Ovid mentions that the Agrigentes, maddened by the tyrant's cruelties, revolted,

seized him, cut his tongue out, and then roasted him in the brazen bull, by which he had put to death so many of their fellow-citizens, 549 B.C.

BRAZIL, an empire in South America, was discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven upon its coasts by a tempest in 1500. He called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed March 7, 1808. Brazil was erected into an empire, when Dom Pedro assumed the title of emperor, Nov. 18, 1825. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Population in 1856, 7,677,800. See *Portugal*.

South America discovered by Vincent Yanez Pinzon	Jan. 26, 1500	Royal family of Portugal arrive at Brazil, Mar. 7, 1808
Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovers Espirito Santo, coast of Brazil, and lands	May 3, —	First printing-press established
Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci, about	1504	Brazil becomes a kingdom
Divided into captaincies by the king of Portugal	1530	King John VI. returns to Portugal, and Dom Pedro becomes regent
Martin Le Souza founds the first European colony at San Vincente	1531	Brazil declares its independence
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil	1548	Pedro I. crowned emperor
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza	1549	New constitution ratified
French Protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro	1555	Independence recognised by Portugal, Aug. 29, 1825
Expelled	1557	Abdication of Dom Pedro I.
Sebastian founded	1580	Reform of the constitution
Brazil, with Portugal, becomes subject to Spain	1593	Accession of Pedro II.
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco	1593	Steam-ship line to Europe commenced
The French establish a colony at Maranhão	1594	Suppression of the slave-trade; railways commenced
Belem founded by Caldeira	1613	Rio Janeiro lit with gas
The French expelled	—	The emperor explores his northern provinces
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, and hold Pernambuco	1630	Oct. 1859—Feb. 1860
Defeated at Guararapes	1646	
Give up Brazil	1661	
Gold mining commences	1693	
Destruction of Palmares	1697	
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro	1710-11	
Diamond mines discovered in Sezzo Frio	1729	
Jesuits expelled	1758-60	
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio	1763	

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1825. Dom Pedro (of Portugal) first emperor, Oct. 22, abdicated the throne of Brazil in favour of his infant son, April 7, 1831; died Sept. 24, 1834.
1831. Dom Pedro II. (born Dec. 2, 1825) succeeded on his father's abdication. Assumed the government July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married Sept. 4, 1843, Princess Theresa of Naples. The PRESENT emperor (1862).
Heiress: Isabella, born July 29, 1846.

BREAD. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 170 B.C. After the conquest of Macedonia, 148 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained the monopoly of the baking trade. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to the famine which then raged, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594. *Hénault*. In the time of James I., barley bread was used by the poor; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; potato-bread is used in Ireland. Near Moscow is a portion of land whose clay will ferment when mixed with flour. The Indians of Louisiana eat a white earth with salt; and the Indians of the Orinooko eat a white unctuous earth. *Greig; Phillips*. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread-street was once the London market for bread. Until 1302, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their shops. *Stow*. Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. The making of bread is now regulated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37, 1836. In 1822 it was directed to be sold by weight by 3 Geo. IV. c. 106. In 1858 Mr. Miller, near the Edgeware-road, sold good bread made by machinery. In 1859 Dr. Daughlish patented a mode of bread-making in which carbonic-acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour. This mode is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1862 a company was formed to encourage Stevens' Bread-making machinery. See *Assize*.

PRICES OF BREAD IN VARIOUS YEARS.

Quartern Loaf (4lb. 5½oz.)	1800 [For 4 weeks, 22½d.]	1825	1850	June. Dec.
1735	5½d.	11d.	10½	11d. 10½d.
1745	4½	7	9	11 10½
1755	5	9	8	8½
1765	7	11	8	7
1775	6½	11	8	7½
1785	6½	11	8	9
1795	12½	7½d. 7½d.	8½	9
1800	17½	10 11	9	9

Four-pound Loaf (best).
1822 10d.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE. It is mentioned by Dampier, Anson, Wallis, and other voyagers. A vessel under the command of captain Bligh was fitted out to convey these trees to various parts of the British colonies in 1789 (see *Bounty*), and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, 1802. In the West Indies the negroes prefer their plantain fruit; and hence the bread-fruit tree has not been successful in the colonies.

BREAKWATERS. The first stone of the Plymouth breakwater was lowered August 12, 1812. It was designed to break the swell, and stretches 5280 feet across the Sound; it is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom and more than thirty at the top, and consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half sterling. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son sir John. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid Feb. 1, 1841. Breakwaters are now in course of construction at Holyhead, Portland, Dover, &c. (1862).

BREAST-PLATE, one was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xxxix.), Goliath "was armed with a coat of mail," 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii.) Breast-plates dwindled to the diminutive gorgets. Ancient breast-plates are mentioned as made of gold and silver, until iron and steel were found of greater security.

BRECHIN, Scotland; sustained a siege against the army of Edward III., 1333. The battle of Brechin was fought between the forces of the earls of Huntly and Crawford; the latter defeated, 1452. The see of Brechin was founded by David I. in 1150. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made prelate when but a boy, 1556. The bishopric was discontinued soon after the revolution in 1688; but was revived as a post-revolution bishopric in 1731. See *Bishops of Scotland*.

BREDA, Holland, was taken by prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1590; by the Spaniards, under Spinola, in 1625; and by the Dutch in 1637. Our Charles II. resided here at the time of the restoration, 1660. See *Restoration*. Breda was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Dutch the same year. The French garrison was shut out by the burghesses in 1813, when the power of the French ceased here. The *Compromise* of Breda was a proposal to Philip II., deprecating his harsh measures in the Netherlands, presented and refused in 1566.

BREECHES. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Caesar. In the reign of Honorius, about A.D. 394, the *braccarii* or breeches-makers were expelled from Rome; but soon afterwards the use of breeches was adopted in other countries, and at length became general.

BREHONS, ancient judges in Ireland, are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny, that no English subject should submit to the Brehon laws, 40 Edw. III., 1365. These laws, however, were recognised by the native Irish till about 1650. A translation of them was proposed in 1852, the publication of which may be expected.

BREITENFELD, BATTLE OF. See *Leipsic*.

BREMEN, N. Germany, said to have been founded in 788, and long an archbishopric and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic league, was allowed a seat and vote in the college of imperial cities in 1640. In 1648 it was secularised and erected into a duchy and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark in 1731, by whom it was ceded to Hanover. It was taken by the French in 1757; who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. Population of the province in 1862, about 90,000. See *Hanse Towns*.

BRESCIA, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), was taken by the French under Gaston de Foix, in 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It surrendered to the Austrian general Haynau, March 30, 1849, on severe terms.

BRESLAU, in Silesia, was burnt by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia, in Jan. 1741. A fierce battle took place here between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated, Nov. 22, 1757. Breslau was taken; but was regained, Dec. 21, the same year. It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them Jan. 1807, and again in 1813.

BREST, a sea-port, N.W. France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1378—given up to the duke of Brittany, 1390. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784. From this great depôt of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war, among them the fleet which Lord Howe defeated on the 1st of June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbour from 1793 to 1815; but with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station of that country, and from the fortifications and other vast works of late construction it is considered impregnable.

BRETAGNE. See *Brittany*.

BRETHREN. See *Bohemian* and *Plymouth Brethren*.

BRETIGNY, PEACE OF, concluded with France, May 8, 1360, by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; was to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, long a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in London.

BRETÓN. See *Cape Breton*.

BRETWALDA (wide-ruling chief), one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies. The following are mentioned by Bede (A.D. 500 to 642) Ella king of Sussex; Cæwlin of Wessex; Ethelbert of Kent; Redwald of East Anglia; Edwin, Oswald, and Oswy of Northumberland. The title (then become obsolete) was bestowed upon Egbert, 828.

BREVIARY (so called as being an abridgment of the books used in the Roman Catholic Service), contains the seven canonical hours, viz.: matins or lauds, primes, tierce, sexte, nones, vespers, and complines. Its origin is ascribed to pope Gelasius I. about 492. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary; and both the clergy and laity use it publicly and at home. It was in use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the type called *brevier* (in which this line is printed).

BREWERS are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. *Tindal*. "One William Murle, a rich maltman or brewer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414." *Stow*. In Oct. 1851, there were 2305 licensed brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total 2548: these are exclusively of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,418 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1858; the revenue from whom to the state was in that year 81,030*l*. In 1858 in England there were 205 great brewers. See *Ale*, *Porter*.

BRIAR'S CREEK, N. America, near which the Americans, 2000 strong, under general Ashe, were totally defeated by the English under general Prevost, March 16, 1779.

BRIBERY, forbidden, *Deut.* xvi. 19. Samuel's sons were guilty of it, B.C. 1112. (1 *Sam.* viii. 3.) Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1288; he was chief justice of the common pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the king's bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l*. for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery, in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, January, 1784.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offence, from 7 Will. III. (1695) to 5 & 6 Vict. 184.*

Messrs Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery . . . March 14, 1776
Messrs Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping, imprisoned for bribery at Ilchester . . . April 28, 1804
Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l*. and to two years' imprisonment for bribery at Grampound . . . Oct. 1819
The members for Liverpool and Dublin unseated in 1831

The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge, convicted of bribery . . . Feb. 20, 1835
Elections for Ludlow and Cambridge made void . . . 1840
Sudbury disfranchised, 1848; St. Alban's . . . 1852
Elections at Derby and other places declared void for bribery, in . . . 1853
Gross bribery practised at Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick, in . . . 1859
Mr. Edward Leatham, convicted of bribery at Wakefield July 19, 1860

* On April 17, 1858, in the case of Cooper v. Slade, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery; and in the same year an act was passed which permits candidates to provide conveyances for voters, but forbids payment of travelling expenses.

BRICKS were used in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome ; in England by the Romans about A.D. 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000 ; in 1830, above 1,100,000,000 ; in 1840, 1,400,000,000 ; and in 1850, 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery by which, it is said, 18,000 bricks may be made in ten hours. Messrs. Dixon and Corbett, near Newcastle, in 1861, were making bricks by steam at the rate of 1500 per hour. The machinery is the invention of Clayton and Co., London.

BRIDEWELL, originally a royal palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London, was built anew by Henry VIII., in 1522, and was given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI. in 1553. The new Bridewell prison was erected in 1829 ; and that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1831.

BRIDGES were first of wood. The ancient stone bridges in China are of great magnitude. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 105. Brotherhoods for building bridges existed in S. France about 1180.*

Triangular bridge at Croyland Abbey referred to in a charter dated A.D. 943	Sunderland bridge by Wilson, 100 feet high, an arch, with a span of 236 feet 1796
First stone bridge erected at Bow, near Stratford, by queen Matilda about 1100-18	The fine chain suspension bridge at the Menai Strait 1825
Bishop's bridge, Norwich 1295	Westminster, 1750; Blackfriars, 1769; Waterloo, 1817; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; Chelsea, 1858; Vauxhall, 1816.
London Bridge: one existed about 978: one built of wood, 1014; one by Peter of Colechurch, 1176-1200: New London Bridge finished 1831	For details see separate articles, and also <i>Tubular bridges, Victoria bridge, &c.</i>
The first large iron bridge, erected over the Severn, Shropshire 1777	

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John, in 1200. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced part of the town to ashes, 1643. Here stood an ancient castle, in which the ill-advised duke of Monmouth lodged when he was proclaimed king in 1685.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, styled the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 1761. Mr. Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester ; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-nine miles.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will 8000*l.* to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should each write an essay "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation." The essays (by sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, J. M. Roget, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published in 1834-37.

BRIEF, a written instrument in the Roman Catholic church, of early but uncertain date. Briefs are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, hence the name, and are without preface or preamble, and on paper ; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample and are always written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope ; they are used for graces and dispensations, as well as business.

BRIENNE, N.E. France. Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia were defeated by the French, Feb. 1 and 2, 1814.

BRIGHTON, or **BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, in Sussex, formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen, now a place of fashionable resort. The length of the esplanade here from the Steyne is about 1250 feet.

* The Devil's bridge in the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built on two high rocks, so that it could scarcely be conceived how it was erected, and many fabulous stories were invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide : there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it : a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. This bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799.

BRIGHTON, *continued.*

Here Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester . . . 1651
 The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) built the Pavilion, 1784: which was greatly enlarged and altered into a general resemblance of the Kremlin at Moscow, 1784-1823; it was sold to the town for 53,000*l.* . . . 1849
 The Block-house swept away . . . March 26, 1786

Part of the cliff fell, doing great damage, Nov. 16, 1807
 The chain-pier, 1134 feet long and 13 wide, was completed . . . 1823
 Brighton made a parliamentary borough . . . 1832
 The railway to London opened . . . Sept. 21, 1841
 Collision of trains in Clayton tunnel, 23 persons killed and many wounded . . . Aug. 25, 1861

BRISTOL (W. England), built by Brennus, a prince of the Britons, 380 B.C., is mentioned in A.D. 430 as a fortified city. It was called Caer Oder, a city in the valley of Bath; and sometimes, by way of eminence, Caer Brito, the British city, and by the Saxons Brightstowe, pleasant place. Gildas and Nennius speak of Bristol in the fifth and seventh centuries. The city was granted a charter, and made a distinct county, by Edward III. in 1373.

Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maud, the empress, against king Stephen . . . A.D. 1138
 Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son of Henry I.) dies in the castle after 39 years' imprisonment . . . 1241
 St. Mary's church built . . . 1292
 Bishopric founded . . . 1542
 A new charter obtained . . . 1581
 Taken by prince Rupert, July 26, 1643; by Cromwell . . . Sept. 1645
 Act passed for new exchange, 1723: erected . . . 1741
 Bread riots . . . 1753
 Bridge built . . . May, 1760
 Attempt to set the shipping on fire . . . Jan. 22, 1777

Riot on account of a toll; the troops fire on the populace, and many are wounded . . . Oct. 25, 1793
 Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city. He was opposed to the reform bill, and thus obnoxious to the lower classes. The mansion house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), and nearly 100 houses had been burned and many lives lost . . . Oct. 29-31, 1831
 Trial of rioters, Jan. 2 (four were executed and twenty-two transported). Suicide of colonel Brereton, during his trial by court-martial . . . Jan. 9, 1832
 Railway to London completed . . . June 30, 1841

BRISTOL, SEE OF, one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the monasteries and religious houses which that monarch had dissolved, 1542. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, A.D. 1148. It is valued in the king's books at 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-hommes was the first bishop, in 1542—deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester, in 1836, and they now form one see under the name of Gloucester and Bristol. The cathedral which had been under repair since 1844 was reopened in 1861.

RECENT BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

1803. Hon. G. Polham, translated to Exeter . . . 1807
 1807. John Luxmoore, translated to Hereford . . . 1808
 1808. Wm. Lort Mansel, died . . . June 27, 1820
 1820. John Kaye, translated to Lincoln . . . 1827

1827. Robert Gray died . . . Sept. 28, 1834
 1834. Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely in June, 1836. (In October the diocese was united with Gloucester.)

BRITAIN (called by the Romans Britannia,† from its Celtic name *Prydhain, Camden*). The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, were the first inhabitants of Britain. It is referred to as the Cassiterides or tin-islands by Herodotus, 450 B.C.; as Albion or Ierne by Aristotle, 350 B.C.; Polybius, 260 B.C. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called Albion, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Albion to only one. *Pliny*. It was invaded by Julius Cæsar, 55 B.C.; subdued by Agricola, A.D. 84; left by the Romans, about 426; invaded by the Saxons, 429; the southern part became one kingdom under Egbert, 828; subdued by William I., 1066. See *England, Scotland, and Wales*.

Divitiacus, king of the Suessones, in Gaul, said to have supremacy over part of Britain. B.C. 57
 First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar . . . 55-54

He defeats Cassivelaunus, general of the Britons, 54
 Cymbeline (Cunobelin) king of Britain . . . 4
 Expedition of Aulus Plautius into Britain A.D. 40

* From the period of Henry II. in the twelfth to the middle of the eighteenth century, Bristol ranked next to London, as the most populous, commercial, and flourishing place in the kingdom; but since the latter time it has declined, and been exceeded in these respects by Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

† The Romans eventually divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* (the country south of the Thames and Severn); *Britannia Secunda* (Wales); *Flavia Cesariensis* (between the Thames, Severn, and Humber); *Maxima Cesariensis* (between the Humber and the Tyne); and *Valentia* (between the Tyne and the Firth of Forth).

BRITAIN, *continued.*

Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50; carried in chains to Rome
 Romans defeated by Boadicea; 70,000 slain, and London burnt
 Britons defeated by Suetonius; 80,000 slain
 Agricola conquers Anglesea, and overruns Britain in 7 campaigns
 The emperor Adrian visits Britain, 120; and builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway
 Lucius king of the Britons, said to have sent an embassy on religious affairs to pope Eleutherius
 The Britons (allies of Albinus) defeated at Lyons by Severus
 Southern Britain subdued and divided by the Romans into two provinces
 Severus keeps his court at York; then called Eboracum, 208; dies there
 Carausius usurps the throne of Britain
 He is killed by Allectus, another usurper
 Constantius recovers Britain from Allectus
 St. Alban and 17,000 Christians martyred (*Bede*)
 Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York

Scots and Picts invade Britain, 360; routed by Theodosius
 Roman forces gradually withdrawn from Britain
 The Saxons and Angles are called in to aid the natives against the Picts and Scots
 Having expelled these, the Anglo-Saxons attack the Britons, driving them into Wales
 Many Britons settled in Armorica (Brittany),
 The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven or more kingdoms
 Supposed reigns of Vortigern, 446; Vortimer, 464; Vortigern again, 471; Aurelius Ambrosius, 481; and Arthur Pendragon
 The renowned king Arthur said to reign
 Arrival of St. Augustine (or Austin), and re-establishment of Christianity
 Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, reigns
 Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen
 The Saxon Heptarchy ends, and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes king of England

See *England.*

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY.*

KENT. [*The shire of Kent*]
 454. Hengist. [473, Saxon Chronicle.]
 488. Æse, Esca, or Æscus, son of Hengist; in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.
 512. Octa, son of Æse.
 542. Hermenric, or Ermenric, son of Octa.
 562. St. Ethelbert; first Christian king (styled *Rex Anglorum*).
 616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.
 640. Erconbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.
 664. Eobert, or Egbert, son of Erconbert.
 671. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Eobert.
 685. Edric; slain in 687. [The kingdom now subject to various leaders.]
 694. Wiltred, or Wilgred.
 725. Eadbert.
 738. Ethelbert II., } sons of Wiltred, succeeding each other.
 760. Alric, }
 794. Eobert, or Ethelbert Pryn; deposed.
 795. Guthred, or Guthred.
 805. Baldred; who in 823 lost his life and kingdom to Egbert, king of Wessex.

SOUTH SAXONS. [*Sussex and Surrey.*]

490. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by
 514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.
 [The South Saxons then fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex.]
 648. Edilwald, Edilwach, Adelwach, or Ethelwach.
 686. Authum and Berthun, brothers; reigned jointly; vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689; kingdom conquered in 725.

EST SAXONS. [*Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdicus.
 534. Cynric, or Kenric, son of Cerdic.
 560. Ceawlin, son of Cynric; banished; dies in 593.
 591. Ceolric, nephew to Ceawlin.
 597. Ceolwulf.
 611. Cyneigils, and in
 614. Cwichelm, his son reigned jointly.
 643. Cenwal, Cenwahl, or Cenwald.
 672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great qualities; probably deposed.
 674. Esecwine; in conjunction with Centwine; on the death of Esecwine,
 676. Centwine rules alone.

685. Caadwalla: went to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.
 688. Ina, or Inas, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to Rome; left an excellent code of laws.
 728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
 740. Euthred, brother to Ethelheard.
 734. Sigebryht, or Sigebert; having murdered his friend Cumbrian, governor of Hampshire, was compelled to fly. He was slain by one of his victim's retainers.
 755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cenulpe, a noble youth of the line of Cerdic; murdered by a banished subject.
 784. Bertric, or Beorlutr: poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.
 800. Egbert, afterwards sole monarch of England, and Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS. [*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hert.*]

526, 527, or 530. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.
 587. Sledda; his son.
 597. St. Sebert, or Sabert; son of the preceding; first Christian king.
 614. Saxred or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Seward: all slain.
 623. Sigebert II. surnamed the little: son of Seward.
 655. Sigebert III. surnamed the good; brother of Sebert: put to death.
 661. Swithehn (or Suidhehn), son of Sexhald.
 663. Siger, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebba, who became a monk.
 693. Sigenard, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
 700. Offa; left his queen and kingdom, and became a monk at Rome.
 709. Suebriht, or Seled.
 738. Swithred, or Swithed: a long reign.
 792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
 799. Sigered.
 823. Kingdom seized by Egbert of Wessex.

NORTHUMBRIA. [*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

* Northumbria was at first divided into two separate governments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*: the former stretching from the river Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.
 547. Ida; a valiant Saxon.
 560. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.
 — Ella, king of Deira; afterwards the sole king of Northumbria (to 587).

* The term, "Octarchy" is sometimes used; Northumbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira ruled by separate kings.

BRITAIN, *continued.*

567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elapea; Bernicia.
 572. Heodwulf; Bernicia.
 573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
 580. Theodoric; Bernicia.
 588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
 593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.
 617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590. The greatest prince of the Heptarchy in that age. *Hume.* Slain in battle with Penda, of Mercia.
 634. The kingdom divided; Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Osric in Deira: both put to death.
 635. Oswald slain in battle.
 642. Osweo, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.
 670. Ecfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
 685. Alefrid, or Ealdfirth.
 705. Osred, son of Ealdfirth.
 716. Cenric; sprung from Ida.
 718. Osric, son of Alefrid.
 729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.
 737. Eadbert, or Egbert: retired to a monastery.
 757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
 759. Edilwald or Mollo; slain by Alred.
 765. Alred, Ailred, or Alured; deposed.
 774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
 778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
 789. Osred, son of Alred; fled.
 790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.
 794. Erdulf, or Ardulf; deposed.
 806. Alfwold.
 808. Erdulf restored.
 809. Eanred.
 841. Kingdom annexed by EGBERT.

EAST ANGLES. [*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Ely.*]

- 571 or 575. Uffa; a noble German.
 578. Titilus or Titulus; son of Uffa.
 599. Redwald son of Titilus: the greatest prince of the East Angles.
 624. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
 627. Richbert.
 629. Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
 632. Egfrid or Egrie; cousin to Sigebert.
 635. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler: killed.
 654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere: slain in battle.
 655. Ethelwulf; his brother.
 664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.

713. Selred, or Ethelred.
 746. Alphwulf.
 749. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly.
 758. Beorna alone.
 761. Ethelred.
 790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EGBERT.

MERCIA. [*Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda; a noble chieftain.
 593. [Interregnum—Ceolric.]
 597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
 615. Ceorl, or Cheorl; nephew of Wibba.
 626. Penda; fierce and cruel; killed in battle.
 655. Peada, son of Penda; killed to make way for
 656. Wulfhere (brother); he slew his two sons with his own hand.
 675. Ethelred; became a monk.
 704. Cenred, Cendred, or Kenred; became a monk at Rome.
 709. Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred, son of Ethelred.
 716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by one of his own chieftains, his successor, after a defeat in battle.
 755. Beornred, or Bernred: himself slain.
 — Offa; he formed the great dyke on the borders of Wales known by his name.
 794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa: died suddenly.
 — Cenulph, Cenwulph, or Kenulph; slain.
 819. Kenelm, or Ceneim, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda, from the hope of reigning. *Hume.*
 — Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; expelled.
 821. Beornulf; killed by his own subjects.
 823. Ludecan; a valiant ruler: slain.
 825. Withlaf, or Wiglaf.
 832. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
 852. Burdred, or Burdred.
 874. Ceolwulf: deposed by the Danes, 877.
 [The kingdom merged into that of England.]

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE. See *Tubular Bridge.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York in 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It also appoints commissions for scientific research. A volume containing Reports of the proceedings is published annually.

1. York . . . 1831	10. Glasgow . . . 1840	19. Birmingham(2d) 1849	28. Leeds . . . 1858
2. Oxford . . . 1832	11. Plymouth . . . 1841	20. Edinburgh(2nd) 1850	29. Aberdeen (the
3. Cambridge . . . 1833	12. Manchester . . 1842	21. Ipswich . . . 1851	prince consort
4. Edinburgh . . . 1834	13. Cork . . . 1843	22. Belfast . . . 1852	president) . . . 1859
5. Dublin . . . 1835	14. York (2nd time) 1844	23. Hull . . . 1853	30. Oxford (3rd) . . 1860
6. Bristol . . . 1836	15. Cambridge(2nd) 1845	24. Liverpool(2nd) 1854	31. Manchester (2d) 1861
7. Liverpool . . . 1837	16. Southampton . 1846	25. Glasgow(2nd) . 1855	32. Cambridge(3rd) 1862
8. Newcastle . . . 1838	17. Oxford(2nd) . . 1847	26. Cheltenham . . 1856	
9. Birmingham . . 1839	18. Swansea . . . 1848	27. Dublin(2nd) . . 1857	

BRITISH BANK. See *Banks, Joint Stock.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA. In June 1858 news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence. Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 1858).—For a dispute in July 1859, see *United States*. The colony was stated to be flourishing (1862).

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL, (founded in 1805, for the encouragement of British artists) opened Jan. 18, 1806, on a plan formed by sir Thomas Bernard. In the gallery (erected by alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings executed for his edition of Shakspeare), are exhibited pictures by the old masters and deceased British artists.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by lord John Hay, col. De Lacy Evans, and others, to assist queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835. On May 5, 1836, it defeated them at Hernani, and at St. Sebastian's on Oct. 1, same year.

BRITISH MUSEUM, originated with the grant by parliament (April 5, 1753) of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of virtu enumerated in the catalogue. Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for their reception. The museum was opened in 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases; by the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries; by the Townley marbles (in 1812); by the Elgin marbles (1816); by the Lycian marbles obtained by sir C. Fellows (1842-6); by the Assyrian antiquities collected by Mr. Austin Layard between 1847 and 1850; by the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus (now Budrum), including remains of the celebrated tomb of Mausolus, by Mr. C. T. Newton (Nov. 1858); by antiquities from Carthage (1860) and Cyrene (1861).—George II. presented the Royal Library in 1757, and in 1823, George IV. presented the library collected at Buckingham-house by George III., consisting of 65,250 volumes, and about 19,000 pamphlets. In 1846 the right hon. Thos. Grenville bequeathed to the museum his library, consisting of 20,240 volumes. Great additions to, and improvements in, the buildings have since been made, independently of the annual grant.* The gigantic iron railing enclosing the frontage, was completed in 1852. The magnificent reading-room, erected by Mr. Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the present librarian, at a cost of about 150,000*l.*, was opened to the public, May 11, 1857. The height of the dome is 106 feet, and the diameter 140 feet. The room contains about 80,000 volumes, and accommodates 300 readers.—The daily increasing library contained in 1860 above 562,000 volumes, exclusive of tracts, MSS., &c. A new alphabetical catalogue was completed from A to H in June, 1859. In 1861 the incorporation of the four library catalogues into one alphabet began—three copies being made. The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections, was disapproved of by a commission in 1860; and a bill to remove the Natural History Collections to South Kensington was rejected by the commons on May 19, 1862.

BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY. See *National*, &c.

BRITTANY, OR BRETAGNE, N. W. France, the ancient Armorica, *which see*. It formed part of the kingdom of the Franks.

Nomenoi revolts and becomes the first count.	A.D. 841	The succession disputed between John of Montfort (John IV.) supported by Edward of England, and Charles of Blois, made duke by Philip VI. of France. John is made prisoner; his wife, Jane, besieged at Hennebounne; holds out, and is relieved by the English, 1343; John of Montfort dies	1345
Geoffroy I., the first duke	992	Charles of Blois defeated and slain at Auray, Sept. 29; John V., son of Montfort, duke. . .	1364
Alan V., 1008; Conan II.	1040	John VI., duke, 1359; Francis I.	1442
Hoel V., 1066; Alan VI.	1084	Peter II., 1450; Arthur III.	1457
Conan III.	1112	Francis II., 1458: takes part with the Orleansists in France; defeated at St. Aubin, July 28, 1488; he dies in 1488; his heiress, Anne, compelled to marry Charles VIII., who annexes Brittany to France.	1491
Hoel VI. expelled; Geoffroy of Anjou, elected duke	1155	Brittany held by the Spaniards, 1591; recovered by Henry IV.	1594
Conan IV. duke, 1156; on the death of Geoffroy, cedes Brittany to Henry II. of England, and betroths his daughter, Constance, to Henry's son Geoffroy (both infants)	1159	The Bretons take part in the Vendean insurrection (see <i>La Vendée</i>) in	1791
Geoffroy succeeds, 1171; killed at a tournament	1185		
His son, Arthur, murdered by his uncle, John of England; his daughter, Eleanor, imprisoned at Bristol (for 39 years)	1202		
Alice, daughter of Constance, and her second husband Guy de Thours, proclaimed duchess, 1203; marries Peter of Dreux, who is made duke	1213		
John I., duke, 1237; John II.	1286		
John III., 1312; dies without issue	1341		

BROAD ARROW, a mark for goods belonging to the royal dockyards or navy, is said to have been ordered to be used in 1698, in consequence of robberies.

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION, so called because it comprised nine dukes and a grand coalition of all parties, was formed Nov. 1744; and dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, March 6, 1754. *Coax.*

* The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year ending March 31, 1860, was 78,445*l.*; 1861, 92,776*l.* the number of visitors to the general collection in 1859 was 517,295; in 1861, 536,939.

“BROAD BOTTOM” ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

Henry Pelham, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Duke of Dorset, *president of the council.*
 Earl Gower, *lord privy seal.*
 Duke of Newcastle, and the earl of Harrington, *secretaries of state.*
 Duke of Montagu, *master-general of the ordnance.*
 Duke of Bedford, *first lord of the admiralty.*

Duke of Grafton, *lord chamberlain.*
 Duke of Richmond, *master of the horse.*
 Duke of Argyll, *keeper of the great seal of Scotland.*
 Marquess of Tweeddale, *secretary of state for Scotland.*
 Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor.*
 All of the cabinet.
 The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were *not* of the cabinet.

BROCADE, a silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver, and enriched with flowers and figures, originally made by the Chinese. *Johnson.* Its manufacture was successfully established at Lyons in 1757.

BROCOLI. An Italian plant. *Pardon.* The white and purple were brought to England from Cyprus, in the 17th century. *Anderson.* About 1603. *Burns.* It became abundant about 1680. *Anderson.*

BROKERS, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England. See *Appraisers.* They are licensed, and their dealings regulated by law in 1695-6, 1816, and 1826. The dealings of *stock-brokers* were regulated in 1719, 1733, and 1736, and subsequently. See *Pawnbroker* and *Barnard's Act.*

BROMINE (from the Greek, *brōmos*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by M. Balard in 1826. It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters, but not as yet in the free state.

BRONZE was known to the ancients, some of whose bronze statues, vessels, &c. are in the British Museum. The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished Aug. 10th, 1792), the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 lbs. Bronze is composed of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead. *Ure.* The bronze coinage (composed of 95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc), came into circulation Dec. 1860.

BROWNISTS, the first Independents (*which see*), began with Robert Brown, a school-master in Southwark, about 1580. Henry Penry, and other Brownists were cruelly executed May 29, 1593.

BRUCE'S TRAVELS. James Bruce, the “Abyssinian Traveller,” set out in June, 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jedda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb. 1770. On Nov. 14th, 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Nile. He returned to England in 1773, and died in 1794.

BRUGES, Belgium, in the 7th century was capital of Flanders, and in the 13th and 14th centuries had become almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1488, and the consequent repression. It was incorporated with France in 1794, with the Netherlands in 1815, and with Belgium in 1830.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo, marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1055, and left by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph, duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imtza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father, Guelph of Bavaria. (See *Bavaria*.) His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive: but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the diet at Wurtzburg, in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, from whom is descended the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Aseanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but at the intercession of our Henry II. Brunswick and Lunenburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches.—Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815.—Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1858, 273,400.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK.

1139. Henry the Lion, succeeded by
 1195. Henry the Long and William (sons).
 1213. Otho I. (son of William).

1252. Albert I. (son of preceding).
 1278. Albert II. (son).
 1318. Otho, Magnus I. and Ernest (sons).
 1368. Magnus II. (Torquatus) (son of Magnus I.).

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF, *continued.*

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

1409. Henry I. (son of Magnus II.)
 1416. William I. and Henry II. (sons).
 1482. Frederic and William II. } sons of William I.
 1495. Henry III. and Eric. }
 1514. Henry IV. (son of Henry II.)
 1568. Julius (son of preceding).
 1589. Henry Julius (son).
 1613. Frederic-Ulric (son), died without issue.

Second Branch.

1634. Augustus (son of Henry of Luneburg).
 1666. Rodolph-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1685; died, 1704.
 1704. Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
 1714. Augustus-William (son).
 1731. Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
 1735. Ferdinand-Albert, duke of Brunswick-Bevern, married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.
 — Charles (son).
 1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand (son): a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married princess Augusta of England; was killed at the battle of Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicated).
 1806. Frederick-William, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Leipzig in Oct. 1813; fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avantgarde* under the duke of Wellington, June 16, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son,

1815. Charles-Frederick-William. • [Revolution at Brunswick; the duke retires to England, 1830.]
 1830. William-Augustus-Louis, brother; born April 25, 1806; succeeded Sept. 7, 1830, provisionally; and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitely, April 25, 1831; the PRESENT duke (1862); *unmarried*.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.

1409. Bernard (son of Magnus II., duke of Brunswick. *See above*).
 1434. Otho and Frederic (his sons).
 1478. Henry (son of Otho).
 1532. Ernest I. (son of Otho). His sons were,
 1546. Henry (founder of second branch of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel), and William, whose seven sons cast lots to determine who should marry. The lot fell on GEORGE, sixth son. Four of the brothers reigned, viz:—
 1592. Ernest II.
 1611. Christian. } no issue.
 1633. Augustus.
 1636. Frederic II.
 1648. Christian-Lewis (son of the George above mentioned).
 1665. George-William (brother of Christian-Lewis), dies in 1705; leaving as heiress, SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, his daughter, who married in 1682 her cousin, prince GEORGE-LEWIS of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England (son of Ernest of Hanover, youngest son of the above-mentioned George).

(See *Hanover and Eng'land*.)

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendancy in church and state, began in England at Maidstone, in Sept. 1828; in Ireland, at the Rotunda in Dublin, Nov. 4, same year.

BRUSSELS, capital of Austrian Brabant, and of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St. Gery of Cambray, in the 7th century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. *See Belgium*.

Bombarded by Marshal Villeroy, when 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed, Aug. 1695
 Taken by the French, 1746; and by Dumouriez, 1792
 The revolution commences . . . Aug. 25, 1830
 The costly furniture of 16 principal houses was demolished in consequence of an injudicious

display of attachment to the house of Orange in a riot on . . . April 5, 1834
 Maritime conference to obtain uniform meteorological observations held here . . . 1853
 International philanthropic congress meet, Sept. 1856
 International association for social science to meet here on . . . Sept. 22-25, 1862

BRUTTIUM, a province of S. Italy (now Calabria Oltra). The Bruttians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C. They were conquered by the Romans, 277 B.C.

BUBBLE COMPANIES. *See Companies, Law's Bubble, and South-Sea Bubble.*

BUCCANEERS, * piratical adventurers, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch, in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the Buccaneers, and extended the range of their ravages. The first levy of ship-money in England in 1635 was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first Buccaneers were Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan, said to have murdered thousands and plundered millions. The expedition of Van Horn, of Ostend, was undertaken in 1603; that of Gramont in 1685; and that of Pointis in 1697.

BUCENTAUR, the vessel in which the doge of Venice used to proceed to wed the Adriatic, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century.

* Raynal asserts that the name is derived from a Caribbee word *boucan*, signifying the place where the native savages dried their food by smoke; a custom necessarily adopted by the pirates from their mode of life.

BUCHANITES (in Scotland): followers of Margaret Buchan, who about 1779 promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, prophesied the end of the world, and maintained many absurd doctrines, which appeared to arise from a disordered mind. She died in 1791, when her followers dispersed.

BUCHAREST (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires; signed May 28, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians successively in the Crimean war. The last quitted it in 1856.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (London). The original edifice (Buckingham-house) was built on the site known as Mulberry-gardens, by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761 it was bought by George III., who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all her children, with the exception of the eldest, were born. Here were married the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; the prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse, same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the new palace commenced on its site. After an expenditure of nearly a million sterling it was completed, and taken possession of by queen Victoria, July 13, 1837. It is now her ordinary London residence. Further improvements were made in 1853. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace, was re-erected at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park, March 29, 1851.

BUCKLERS, used in single combat, are said to have been invented by Prætus and Acrisius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them bucklers of gold and silver, 309 B.C. The light cuirass of the horse-soldiers called cuirassiers, is something akin to the ancient buckler.

BUCKLES were first worn instead of shoe-strings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and expensive from the richness of their material; about 1791 they had fallen out of use. Buckles continue to be used in court dress and by persons of rank in most countries of Europe.

BUDA, on the Danube, once called the Key of Christendom, is, in conjunction with Pesth, the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 799; and sacked by Solymán II. after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. It suffered much in 1848-9. See *Hungary*.

BUDE LIGHT (so named from Bude in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, its inventor), consists of two or more concentric argand gas-burners, one rising above another, which produce a most brilliant flame, like the petals of a rose. The illuminating powers were increased by subjecting to the action of the flame manganese, &c., in order to produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. The patent was issued in 1841.

BUDDHISM, the religion (formerly of India, and now of a large part of Asia beyond the Ganges and Japan), from which Brahminism is said to be derived. Buddha (also Bud, Bot, and Poot), or the Wise, flourished about 1000 or 800 B.C. The Buddhists believe that the soul is an emanation from God, and that if it continue virtuous, it will return to him on the death of the body; but if not so, that it will undergo various degrees and changes of abode. Buddhism was expelled from India about A.D. 956.

BUDGET (from the French *bougette*, a small bag), a term applied to the English chancellor of exchequer's statement of the finances of the country. The budgets of sir R. Peel in 1842 (including the income-tax) and 1846 (free trade), and of Mr. Gladstone in 1860 (in connection with the treaty with France), are the most important in recent times.

BUENOS AYRES, a republic of S. America. The country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was rebuilt, and recolonised, after several abandonments. A British fleet and army under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, took the city with slight resistance in 1806, but it was retaken Aug 12, after six weeks' possession. Monte Video was taken by storm by sir Samuel Auchmuty, Feb. 3, 1807, but evacuated July 7, following. See *Monte Video*. The British suffered a dreadful repulse here, in an expedition of 8000 men under general Whitelock (who was disgraced), July 7, 1807. On entering the town they were attacked by a superior force of musketry and grape from every quarter, and perished in great numbers,

without occasioning any corresponding loss to the enemy. A convention followed, by which the British were allowed to re-embark in their ships. The peace of Buenos Ayres was disturbed in the beginning of the last century by rival chiefs, who defied the authority of Spain, but after great havoc and bloodshed they were quieted.

Independence of the province, declared July 19, 1816;
—population in 1859 about 350,000.
Recognised as forming part of the Argentine
confederation Feb. 1822
[A prey to civil war through the violent in-
trigues of Rosas, Oribe, Urquiza, and others,
for many years.]
Oribe defeated by general Urquiza, to whom
Buenos Ayres capitulates Feb. 3, 1852
Rosas flees, arrives at Plymouth April 25, 1852
Urquiza deposed Sept. 10; invests the city
Dec. 28, 1852
After some successes he retires; Buenos Ayres
secedes from the Argentine confederation,
and is recognised as an independent state. The

first governor, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected
Oct. 12, 1853
Dr. Valentin Alsina, elected governor May, 1857
War breaks out, Urquiza, general of the forces
of the Argentine confederation, has an inde-
cisive conflict with the Buenos Ayres general
Mitra Oct. 23, 1859
A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is re-
united with the Argentine confederation
Nov. 11, 1859
Fresh contests: Mitra defeats Urquiza in an
almost bloodless contest at Pavon; Urquiza
retires; (Buenos Ayres hopes to recover her
supremacy) Sept. 17, 1861

BUFFOONS were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, A.D. 98. See *Jesters*.

BUILDING. See *Architecture*. The first structures were of wood and clay, then of rough stone, and in the end the art advanced to polished marble. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians; and as ornaments and taste arose, every nation pursued a different system. Building with stone in England may be referred to Benedict the monk, about A.D. 670. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught, in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England, in 886. It was generally adopted by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost built of wood.

BUILDING ACTS were passed by Elizabeth in 1562, 1580, and 1592; and by Charles II. in 1667. Recent acts are very numerous; and building is now regulated by stringent provisions enforced by law. The Building Act for the Metropolis is 7 & 8 Vict. c. 84 (1844), amended in 1855 and 1860.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, formed to enable a person to purchase a house by paying money periodically to a society for a certain number of years, instead of paying rent to a landlord, began about 1836, when an act was passed for their regulation.

BULGARIA, anciently Moesia, now part of European Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from A.D. 499 to 678, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018, who, in 1014, having taken 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. The kingdom was re-established in 1096; but after many changes, it became part of the Ottoman empire, in 1391. In Jan. 1861, it was stated that the Bulgarians had seceded from the Greek to the Roman church.

BULL, OR EDICT OF THE POPE. The bull is, properly, the seal, deriving its name from *bulia*, made either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul; and, on the other, the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued by Gregory IX. in 1231. Bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England, in 1571. Bulls consigning queen Elizabeth and her abettors to hell-fire, accompanied the Spanish Armada, 1588. The bull *Unigenitus* against the Jansenites was issued by Clement XI. in 1713. The **GOLDEN BULL** of the emperor Charles IV., so called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356.

BULL-BAITING, OR BULL-FIGHTING, a sport somewhat equivalent to the fights of the gladiators among the Romans, still exists in Spain, where the ladies are among the spectators. It is recorded as being an amusement at Stamford so early as the reign of John, 1209. Bull-running was a sport at Tutbury in 1374. In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Clink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear, Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Windham, who made a singular speech in favour of the custom, May 24, 1802. *Butler*. It has since been declared illegal. See *Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were intro-

duced into Spain about 1260 : abolished there, "except for *pious* and *patriotic* purposes," in 1784. In June 1833, ninety-nine bulls were killed at bull-fights at Madrid. There was a bull-fight at Lisbon, at Campo de Santa Anna, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, June 14, 1840.

BULLETS of stone were in use 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the *Federa*, 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century, and continue in use in all nations. The cannon-ball in some eastern countries was long of stone. *Ashe*. The conoidal cup rifle-ball was invented by capt. Minié, about 1833 ; a modification of this (conoidal but without cup), by Mr. Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle. Other bullets have been since devised.

BULLION, uncoined gold and silver. The "Bullion Report" of a parliamentary committee in 1810, principally guided by Mr. Horner and Mr. (afterwards sir R.) Peel, established the conclusion, that paper money is always liable to be over-issued and consequently depreciated; unless it be at all times immediately convertible into gold. This principle has been adopted in British monetary arrangements.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, ratified July 4, 1850, by which sir Henry Lytton Bulwer on behalf of the British, and Mr. Clayton on behalf of the American government, declared that neither would obtain any exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857.

BUNKER'S-HILL (near Boston, U.S.), the site of a battle on June 17, 1775, between the British (nearly 3000) and the revolted Americans (about 2000), who were ultimately defeated with considerable loss. It was one of the earliest actions in the war, and the Americans refer to it with national pride, on account of the heroic resistance against superior numbers. Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle, died on Dec. 28, 1860, aged 104½ years. He was introduced to the prince of Wales when in America.

BUONAPARTE. See *France*.

BURFORD CLUB, the appellation given (according to Mr. Lyster, the barrister, a conspirator, see *Lyster*) by the Pretender and his agents, to a club of Tory lords and others, of which lord Orrey was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, lord Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This club was said to meet at the members' houses, to form designs against the government. This story was set aside by the solemn declarations of lord Cowper and lord Strafford, that they did not know of its existence. The list of this pretended club was published in the *Weekly Journal*, printed in Whitefriars ; but when Read, the printer of the paper, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded. March, 1722. *Salmon*.

BURGESSES, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with its corporations. They were called to parliament in England, A.D. 1265 ; in Scotland, in 1326 ; and in Ireland, about 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen. V. 1413. *Viner's Statutes*. See *Borough*.

BURGHHER SECEDERS are dissenters from the church of Scotland. Their separation from the associate presbytery arose from a difference of sentiment regarding the lawfulness of taking the burgh oath, 1739. Their number has been always small.

BURGLARY, until the reign of George IV., was punished with death. Formerly to encourage the prosecution of offenders, he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699 ; Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706 ; and 6 Geo. I. 1720. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods, to be transported, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Persons having upon them picklock-keys, &c., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III. 1772-3. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts, between 4 & 10 Geo. IV. 1823 and 1829.

BURGOS (Spain), the burial place of the Cid, 1099. Lord Wellington entered Burgos on Sept. 19, after the battle of Salamanca (fought July 22, 1812). The castle was besieged by the British and allied army, but the siege was abandoned, Oct. 21, same year. The fortifications were blown up by the French, June 12, 1813.

BURGUNDY, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in A.D. 275, but were driven out by the emperor Probus : they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximin. In 413 they established a KINGDOM,

comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, &c. Gondicar, their leader, was the first king.—The *second* kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clotaire I. of France, in 561. The kingdom of Arles, Provence, and Transjurane Burgundy, were formed out of the old kingdom.—In 877, Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first *DUKE* of Burgundy. In 938, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant, Henry, on becoming king of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, king John of France made his fourth son, Philip, duke, who greatly enlarged his dominions by marrying the heiress of Louis, count of Flanders, Artois, &c.

1363. Philip the Bold.

1404. John the Fearless (son), joined English invading France; supposed to have been privy to the assassination of the duke of Orleans in 1407; was himself assassinated at Montreuil, in the presence of the dauphin, Sept. 1419.

1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke in the world; married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.

1467. Charles the Bold; killed in an engagement with the Swiss, before Nancy, Jan. 4, 1477.

1477. Mary (daughter); married Aug. 1477, to Maximilian of Austria; died March 27, 1482.

1479. Louis XI. annexed Burgundy to France. The other dominions fell to Austria.

(See *Austria and Germany*).

BURIALS. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, 1860 B.C., *Gen.* xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in A.D. 210. *Eusebius.* The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; hence the necessity for inscriptions on tombs. The first Christian burial-place was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in churchyards, 758. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome. See *Catacombs*. Vaults were erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woollen shrouds were used in England, 1666. Linen scarfs were introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woollen shrouds used, 1733. Burials were taxed, 1695—again, 1783. The acts relating to metropolitan burials were passed 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857. See *Cemeteries*. Parochial registers of burials, births, and marriages, were instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1538. *Stow.* A tax was enacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke 50*l.*, and for that of a common person 4*s.*—under Will. III. 1695, and Geo. III. 1783. *Statutes.* See *Bills of Mortality*.

BURKING, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, in February 16, 1829. A monster named Bishop was apprehended in Nov. 1831, and executed in London, Dec. 5, with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor friendless Italian boy named Carlo Ferrari. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. Here a fierce contest took place between the British and the United States American forces, June 6, 1813. The British carried the heights.

BURMESE, or BIRMAN, EMPIRE, founded in the middle of the last century by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power in 1795, was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, when they took Rangoon. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, Dec. 1, same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, Feb. 24, 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1851, see *India*. Pegu was annexed to our Indian empire, Dec. 20, 1852. The war ended June 20, 1853.

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, on the betrayers of counsels, incendiaries, and for incest. The Britons punished heinous crimes by burning alive in wicker-baskets. See *Stonehenge*.—This punishment was countenanced by bulls of the pope; and witches suffered in this manner. See *Witches*. Many persons have been burned alive on account of religious principles. The first sufferer was sir William Sawtre, parish priest of St. Osyth, London, 3 Hen. IV., Feb. 9, 1401. In the reign of Mary, numbers were burned; among others, Ridley, bishop of London; Latimer, bishop of Rochester; and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury; at Oxford in 1555 and 1556.* Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman were burned for heresy in 1612, by warrant of James I.

* It is computed, that during the three years of Mary's reign, there were 277 persons brought to the stake; besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 hu. bandmen, servants,

BURNING THE DEAD was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and the poet Homer gives descriptions of it. It was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla about 78 B.C. It is still practised in parts of the East Indies. See *Suttees*, *Barrows*.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burnt a fleet in the harbour of Syracuse, 214 B.C.; their powers have been increased by Settalla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800, with Mr. Parker's lens or burning mirror, which cost 700*l.*, and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Pekin:

<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds.	A crystal pebble	7 grains	6 seconds.
Silver	20 "	3 "	Flint	10 "	30 "
Copper	33 "	20 "	Cornelian	10 "	75 "
Platina	10 "	3 "	Pumice stone	10 "	24 "
Cast iron (a cube)	10 "	3 "	Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils		
Steel	10 "	12 "	immediately; bones are calcined; and things not		
A topaz	3 "	45 "	capable of melting, at once become red-hot, like		
An emerald	2 "	25 "	iron.		

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show in a barn at Burwell near Newmarket, Sept. 8, 1727. A candle having set fire to a heap of straw, seventy-six individuals perished, and others died of their wounds.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, and buried here, and to whom its magnificent abbey was founded. It shares with Runnymede the honour of producing Magna Charta in 1215; it having been prepared here by the barons in 1214. Henry VI. summoned a parliament in 1447, when Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608; and was desolated by plague in 1636.

BURYING ALIVE. A mode of death adopted in Boeotia, where Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of incontinence, were Minutia 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; the famous Duns Scotus is of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1831.

BUSACO, OR BUZACO (Portugal). Here the British, under lord Wellington, repulsed the French army, commanded by Massena, Sept. 27, 1810. The latter losing one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the allies did not exceed 1300. The British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, which were too strong for Massena to force, and the two armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII. 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III. 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218·192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 2150·42, as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV. June, 1824, which act came into operation Jan. 1, 1826.

BUSHIRE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Leake and by land by general Stalker, was taken Dec. 10, 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshire, Dec. 9. The loss of the British was four officers killed, and one wounded; five men killed and 35 wounded.

BUSTS. This mode of preserving the remembrance of the human features is the same with the *hermæ* of the Greeks. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures, 328 B.C. *Pliny*. Busts from the face in plaster of Paris were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* oxen, which the *Lanii* killed. The butchers' company in London is ancient, although not incorporated till 1604.

and labourers, 55 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter is said to have derived a savage pleasure from witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John earl of Bute, tutor of prince George (afterwards George III.), obtained great influence over him. His administration formed in May, 1762, resigned April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John, earl of Bute, *first lord of the treasury*.
Sir Francis Dashwood, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Grenville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Bedford, *privy seal*.
Earl of Halifax, *admiralty*.
Earl of Egremont and George Grenville, *secretaries of state*.

Lord Ligonier, *ordnance*.
Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, *paymaster of the forces*.
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.
Lord Sandys, *first lord of trade*.
Duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord North, &c.

BUTTER. It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps instead of oil, in the third century. Butter forming an important article of commerce as well as food in these countries, various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 36th and 38th Geo. III. and 10 Geo. IV. 1829. In 1675, there fell in Ireland, during the winter time, a thick yellow dew, which was said to have all the medicinal properties of butter.—In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk. *Mungo Park*. The import duty of 5s. per cwt. on foreign butter (producing in 1859, 104,587*l.* on 421,354 cwts.) was repealed in 1860.

BUTTONS, an early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited by a statute, thereby to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo. I. 1721. They are now made of glass, porcelain, &c.

BUGAR, a town in Bengal, near to which, on Oct. 22, 1764, sir Hector Monro (with 857 Europeans and 6215 sepoy) gained a great victory over the troops of the nabob of Oude, &c., 50,000 in number; 6000 of these were killed, and 130 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

BY-LAWS, OR BYE-LAWS, from Saxon *by*, a habitation, private ordinances made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1834, those made by corporate bodies become valid, if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, May 20, 1756. As his conduct could not merit the accusation of cowardice, and as he was too *British* for that of disaffection to be hazarded against him, he was condemned for an *error of judgment*, and shot on board the Monarch at Spithead, March 14. The following inscription was cut upon his tomb, at South-hill, Bedfordshire: "*To the Perpetual Disgrace of Public Justice, the Honourable John Byng fell a Martyr to Political Persecution, March 14, 1757, when Bravery and Loyalty were insufficient securities for the Life and Honour of a Naval Officer.*"

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, June 21, 1764, and returned May 9, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, Aug. 16, 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill-fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

BYZANTIUM, now *Constantinople*, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, &c., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. . . Rebelling, it was taken after two years' siege and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. Byzantium was re-founded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated in May 22, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed; and from him it received the name of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*. *Byzantine Art* flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1204. The Byzantine or Eastern empire really commenced in A.D. 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman empire. See *East*.

C.

CABAL (from Italian and Spanish, *cabala*, secret knowledge). In English history, the cabal was a council which consisted of five lords of administration, supposed to be pensioners of France, and distinguished by the appellation of the *Cabal*, from the initials of their names: sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C); the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L); 22 Charles II. 1670. *Hume*.

CABBAGES. Three varieties were brought to these realms from Holland, A.D. 1510. To sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset the first planting them in England is ascribed. This vegetable was previously imported from the continent. It was introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. See *Gardening*.

CABBALA, a Hebrew word, signifying recension or tradition, applied to a mystical mode of interpreting the Scriptures as well as natural things, said to have been given to Adam by angels, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra. The Cabbalists were opposed by the philosophers and by Talmudists, *which see*.

CABINET COUNCIL. * There were councils in England so early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, A.D. 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. *Spelman*. Cabinet Councils, properly so called, are, however, of comparatively modern date. The cabinet councils in which secret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his chosen friends, and the great officers of state, to be afterwards laid before the second council, now styled the privy council, originated in the reign of Charles I. *Salmon*. But were not fully established before the time of William III. The great household officers were formerly always of the cabinet. "But in Walpole's time there was an *interior* council, of Walpole, the chancellor, and secretaries of state, who, in the first instance, consulted together on the more confidential points." *Croker's Memoirs of Lord Hervey*. See *Administrations*. Till 1850 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members:—

First lord of the treasury.
Lord chancellor.
Lord president of the council.
Chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord privy seal.
Home, foreign and colonial secretaries of state,
First lord of the admiralty.
President of the board of trade.

President of the board of control (who became secretary for India in 1858).
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
In 1850, the number was *fifteen*, and included the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. The Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*) includes the president of the poor-law board, making the number *fifteen*.

CABLES. A machine was invented in 1792, for making the largest, by which human labour was reduced nine-tenths. It was set in motion by sixteen horses, when chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812.

CABRIOLETS (*vulgo* Cabs), one-horsed vehicles, were introduced into the streets of London in 1823, when the number plying was twelve. In 1831 they had increased to 165 and then the licences were thrown open. The number at present running in the metropolis exceeds six thousand (of which about 1800 only ply on Sunday). Previous to throwing open the trade, the number of hackney carriages was limited to 1200, when, it is worth noting, there were few omnibuses (*which see*).—On June 28, 1853, an act (called Mr. FitzRoy's act) was passed for "the better regulation of metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and for prohibiting the use of advertising vehicles," by which the cab fares were reduced to 6d. a mile. It came into operation July 11, and on the 27th a general strike of the London cabmen took place. Much inconvenience was felt, and every kind of vehicle was employed to supply the deficiency. Some alterations (previously agreed on) having been made in the act, the cabs re-appeared on the stands on the 30th. Cabmen's Clubs began at Paddington in Feb. 1859. A London General Cab Company published its prospectus on July 1862, professing a reformed system.

* The term *cabinet council* originated thus: The affairs of state in the reign of Charles I., were principally managed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington; to these were added, the earl of Northumberland, for ornament; the bishop of London, for his place, being lord treasurer; the two secretaries, Vane and Windebank, for service and intelligence; only the marquis of Hamilton, by his skill and interest, meddled just so far, and no further, than he had a mind. These persons made up the committee of state, reproachfully called the *junto*, and afterwards, enviously, the *cabinet council*. LORD CLARENDON.

CABUL, OR **CABOOL**, a city of Afghanistan, taken A.D. 977 by Subuctajeen, grandfather of Mahomed, founder of the Gaznevide dynasty. It was taken by Nadir Shah in 1738. It was the capital of the Durani empire at the end of the last century. In 1809 the sovereign Shah Sooja was expelled, and eventually Cabul came into the hands of Dost Mahomed, a clever and ambitious chieftain. In 1839 the British restored Shah Sooja; but in 1842 a dreadful outbreak took place. The chief British civil officer, sir Wm. M'Naghten, was massacred, and the British commenced a most disastrous retreat. Of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp followers, only one European, Dr. Bryden, and four or five natives escaped. In the same year (Sept. 16) general afterwards sir George Pollock retook the town, and rescued Lady Sale and many of the prisoners. After destroying many public buildings, he left Cabul to its fate, Oct. 12, 1842.

CADDEE, OR **LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE**, the celebrated league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, A.D. 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League, about 1424. A third league, called the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436.

CADDE'S INSURRECTION. Jack Cade, an Irishman, a fugitive on account of his crimes, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphrey Stafford, at Sevenoaks, June 27, 1450; entered London in triumph, July 3, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed; and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled. A reward was offered for his apprehension; he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, July 11.

CADIZ, W. Spain, anciently Gadiz; called by the Romans, Gades; built by the Carthaginians, 530 B.C. *Priestley*.

One hundred vessels of the Spanish Armada destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake . . .	1587	a frigate surrender to the Spaniards and British . . .	June 14, 1808
Cadiz was taken by the English, under the earl of Essex, and plundered . . .	Sept. 15, 1596	Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca . . .	July, 1812
Vainly attacked by sir George Rooke . . .	1702	Massacre of a thousand inhabitants by the soldiery . . .	March 10, 1830
Bombarded by the British in . . .	1797	Taken by the French in 1823, and held till . . .	1828
Blockaded by lord St. Vincent, for two years, 1797-9 . . .	Oct. 1800	Declared a free port . . .	1829
Again bombarded by the British . . .			
A French squadron of five ships of the line and			

CADMIUM, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer in 1818.

CAEN, N. France, a place of importance before A.D. 912, when it became the capital of the possessions of the Normans, under whom it flourished. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417; but was finally recovered by the French in 1450.

CÆSAREAN SECTION, which, it is said, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. The case of Alice O'Neal, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart, of Dungannon. In January, 1847, the operation was performed in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether: but she died the next day. On Dec. 9, 1860, a similar operation was successfully performed by Dr. James Edmunds at Bethnal Green. On the continent the operation is said to have been more frequent and more successful. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary (ed. 1861) contains a table, which, out of 2009 cases, gives a mortality of 55.4 per cent. of the mothers and 29.45 per cent. of the children.

CÆSARS. See *Rome: Emperors*. The Era of the Cæsars or Spanish Era, is reckoned from the 1st of Jan. 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the South of France; but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

CÆSIUM (Latin, bluish), a rare alkaline metal, found in some mineral waters by Bunsen in 1861, by means of the "Spectrum analysis," *which see*.

CAFFRARIA, AND **CAFFRE WAR**. See *Kaffraria*.

CAGLIARI. See *Naples*, note.

CA IRA ! the burden of a popular song, during the French revolution, 1791 :

"Ah ! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira ! Les Aristocrates à la lanterne !" (It will proceed ! &c. Hang the aristocrats !)

CAI-FONG (China), was besieged by 100,000 rebels, in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers perished ; but the city at the same time overflowed, and 300,000 of the citizens were also drowned.

CAIRO, OR GRAND CAIRO, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques, and the splendid sepulchres of its caliphs, in what is called the "city of the dead."

It was built by the Saracens A.D. 969	Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte July 23, 1798
Burnt to prevent its occupation by the Crusaders 1220	
Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian Sultans 1517	Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated June 27, 1801
Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, when 40,000 persons perished June, 1754	

CALABRIA (the ancient Messapia, S.E. Italy), was conquered by the Romans, 266 B.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493 ; was re-conquered (for the Eastern empire) by Belisarius, 536 ; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1058, who obtained the title of duke of Calabria, and eventually that of king of Naples. See *Naples*.

CALAIS (N.W. France), taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, Aug. 4, 1347, and held by England 210 years. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary, Jan. 7, 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart, as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, Nov. 17, same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was held by the Spaniards, 1594-6 ; and was bombarded by the English, 1694. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April 1814.

CALATRAVA. See *Knighthood*.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London, by sir Humphry Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES. With the utmost care, errors in computation and in printing will always occur in logarithms and tables of figures. To avoid them, machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when 19 years of age, invented one, about 1650. The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's machine was commenced at the expense of government in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above 15,000*l*. The portion completed is in the library of King's College, London. In 1857, Messrs. G. and E. Scheutz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Scheutz brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for 1000*l*. by Mr. J. F. Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory in his own town, Albany. In 1857 Messrs. Scheutz were engaged to make one for the British Government, which is now completed.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India. The first settlement of the English here was made in 1689. It was purchased as a zemindary, and Fort William built in 1698. It was made the head of a separate presidency in 1707. Calcutta was attacked by a large army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants, on June 18, 1756. On the capture of the fort, 146 of the British were crammed into the Black-hole prison, a dungeon, about 18 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive. See *Black-hole*. Calcutta was retaken the following year, and the inhuman Soubah put to death. Supreme Court of Judicature established 1773. College founded here, 1801. Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act 53rd Geo. III. c. 155, July, 1813. An industrial exhibition was held here in Jan. 1855. Population in 1850, 413,582. See *Bengal and India*.

CALEDONIA (now *Scotland*). The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael* or *Gaelmen* or *Gadel-doine*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died A.D. 99, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*. Venerable Bede says, that it retained this name until A.D. 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the

fourth century of the Christian era, they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scythys or Scythins (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country. Hence the remarkable distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons between the Highlanders and the inhabitants of the southern borders. See *Scotland*.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about	B.C. 330	The Caledonians invade south Britain 207; repelled by the emperor Severus who advances to the Moray Frith	209
The Picts from the north of England settle in the southern borders	240	Caledonia invaded by the Scuths, or Scotti from Ireland about	306
Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, in the reign of Galdus (Corbred II.) A.D.	79	Caledonian monarchy revived by Fergus II.	404
He defeats Galdacus, and builds a wall between the Frith and Clyde	84	After many wars, Kenneth II. king of the Scotti subdues the Caledonians and Picts, and unites the country under one monarchy, then named <i>Scotland</i>	838 to 843
Wall of Antoninus built	140		
Ulpus Marcellus repells their incursions	184		
Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald I.	201		

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received the royal assent, July 27, 1803; and the works were commenced same year. By its means the nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain, and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and this safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was completed and opened, Nov. 1, 1822. It has not paid. Annual income from tonnage, May 1, 1859, 508*l.*; expenditure, 695*l.*

CALENDAR. The Roman calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days; 738 B.C. This year was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not, of course, correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B.C., corrected this calendar, by adding two months; and Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C., desirous to make it more correct, fixed the solar year at 365 days and six hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap year. See *Leap Year*. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes; and not of 365 days six hours. This difference, then, amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st of March. To obviate this error, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that that year should consist of 356 days only (Oct. 5 became Oct. 15); and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so: but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1861.

Year of the world (Jewish)	5621	United States' Independence	85-86
Julian period	6574	Year of Queen Victoria	25-26
Hegira	1276-7	Year of Napoleon III.	10
Foundation of Rome (Varro)	2614	(See <i>French Revolutionary Calendar</i> .)	

CALENDER, a machine used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands to these countries about 1685. *Anderson*.

CALENDS were the first day of the Roman months. The *Nones* of March, May, July and October fell on the 7th; and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the *Nones* on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. As the Greeks had no *Calends*, *ad Grææas Calendas*, "on the Greek Calends," meant *never*.

CALICO, the well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company in 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom engine were first used in 1676, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond, near London. *Anderson*. Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again, in 1721, a penalty of 5*l.* was laid on the wearer, and 20*l.* on the seller of calico. In 1831, by the exertions of Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham, and other the consolidated duty of 3*d.* on

the square of printed calico was taken off, and immense impetus was given to the manufacture. Since 1834 the manufacture has been greatly increased by the applications of science. Cylinders for printing are now engraved by galvanism, and new dyes have been introduced by the discoveries of chemists: *e.g.* Liebig, Hofmann, Perkin, &c. See *Cotton* and *Dyeing*. The French government encouraged the manufacture early in the last century.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, *Caliente Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate) was discovered by Cortez in 1537; others say by Cabrillo in 1542; and visited by sir Francis Drake, who named it New Albion, in 1578. It was colonised by the Spaniards in 1698, and principally ruled by the priests. This peninsula for a long period, before 1846 belonged to Mexico; but in July in that year the whole territory, by a bloodless conquest, was annexed to the possessions of the United States of North America. Adventurers from all parts have flocked here since. The first known discovery of gold in its wonderful quantity was made by a located captain, named Sutter, and his friend Mr. Marshall, in September, 1847; * but it is supposed that the existence of gold was known to numerous individuals previously, who concealed the source of their enormous gains, while they trafficked ostensibly in the inferior products of the land. The discovery of the gold-fields of Australia in April 1851, turned the stream of emigration to that country. See *Australia*. California was admitted into the United States in 1850. It is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance, but society is still in a very disorganised state. There were many murders committed in 1853, and Lynch law (*which see*) is occasionally in operation. The population in 1856 was 506,067; in 1860, 700,000.

CALIPER COMPASS, whereby founders and gunners measure the bore or diameter of cannon, mortars, and other pieces of ordnance, and also of small arms, and the diameter of shot, is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1540.

CALIPH (in Arabic), Vicar, or Apostle, the title assumed by the sophi of Persia, in the succession of Ali, and, since 1517, by the sultans of Turkey, as the successors of Mahomet. The caliphat began with Abubeker, the father of the prophet's second wife; he died A.D. 631.—In process of time the soldans or sultans engrossed all the civil power, and little but the title was left to the caliphs, and that chiefly in matters of religion. *Sic. T. Herbert.*

CALIPHS OF ARABIA.
632. Abu Beker.
634. Omar I.
644. Othman.

655. Ali.
661. Hassan.
The OMMAIADS ruled 661—750.
The ABBASIDES ruled 750—1258.

In 775 they were styled caliphs of Bagdad.
Haroun-al-Raschid ruled 786—809.

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Calippus, to correct the Metonic cycle. It consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moons returned to the same day of the solar year, which is incorrect; this period was begun about the end of June, in the third year of the 112th Olympiad, in the year of Rome 424, and 330 B.C. *Pardon.*

CALIXTINS, a sect derived from the Hussites, about 1451. They demanded the use of the cup (Greek, *Kalic*) as essential to the Eucharist.—Also a sect among the Lutherans following the sentiments of George Calixtus, who died in 1656. Calixtus wrote a treatise against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a re-union of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (according to some, 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, which is now on the 11th April, N.S. In the year 1600 the year began on the 7th of April, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the precession of the equinoxes is still advancing at

* Captain Sutter says: he was sitting one evening in his room writing, when Mr. Marshall suddenly entered, with great excitement in his face, and unable to speak, flung upon the table a handful of scales of pure virgin gold. He at length explained that, while widening a channel which had been made too narrow to allow a mill-wheel to work properly, a mass of sand and gravel had been thrown up by the excavators. Glittering in this sand, Mr. Marshall noticed what he thought to be an opal, a stone common in California: it was, however, a scale of pure gold, and the first idea of the discoverer was, that some Indian tribes or ancient possessors of the land had buried a treasure. But examination showed the whole soil to teem with the precious metal; and then mounting a horse he rode down to carry the intelligence to his partner. To none but him did he communicate it, and they two agreed to keep it a secret. Proceeding together to the spot, they picked up a quantity of the scales; and with nothing but a small knife, captain Sutter extracted from a little hollow in the rock a solid mass of gold weighing an ounce and a half. The attempt to conceal this valuable discovery was not successful. An artful Kentuckian labourer, observing the eager looks of the two searchers, followed, and imitated them, picking up several flakes of gold. Gradually the report spread, and as the would-be monopolists returned towards the mill, a crowd met them, holding out flakes of gold, shouting with joy, and calling out, "Oro! Oro!" Gold! Gold!

the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city, A.D. 1687. The same phenomenon took place, Oct. 28, 1746, when all the inhabitants perished, with the exception of one man, who was standing on an eminence, and to whose succour a wave providentially threw a boat.

CALLIGRAPHY (beautiful writing). Callicrates is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B.C. In the 16th century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers; his own name, motto, day, of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton-court), all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done, as to be plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole of the privy council, and several ambassadors then at court, 1574. *Holished.*

CALMAR, UNION OF. The treaty, whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were united under one sovereign; Margaret of Waldemar, "the Semiramis of the North," being the first, June, 1397. The deputies of the three kingdoms assembled at Calmar for the election of a king; and Margaret, having defeated Albert of Sweden (whose tyranny had caused a revolt of his subjects) in 1393, was made choice of to rule over Denmark, as well as Sweden and Norway, of which she was then queen. This union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

CALOMEL ("beautiful black"), a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crollius early in the 17th century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608.

CALORIC. See *Heat*.

CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON. In this vessel it was attempted to supersede steam, as a motive power, by caloric or heated air. It was constructed in America, and sailed down the bay of New York, Jan. 4th, 1853; and, it was thought, proved that caloric was adapted to locomotion, and destined perhaps to work a revolution in navigation. It was designed by captain Ericsson, whose name it bore, and on this trial trip sailed fourteen miles an hour, at a cost of full eighty per cent. less than is consumed by ordinary steam-ships. Caloric engines, however, are generally considered unsuccessful; but captain Ericsson is still continuing his researches. He patented a modified engine in 1856.

CALOTYPE PROCESS (from the Greek *kalos*, beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot, about 1840.

CALOYERS (meaning *good old men*). The monks of the Greek church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 565); the European one is at Mount Athos.

CALVARY, MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, A.D. 33 (or 30: *Hales, 31; Clinton, 29.*) See *Luke* xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, A.D. 142. The empress Helena built a church here about A.D. 326. See *Holy Places*.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, composed of noblemen and gentlemen who exposed raw heads in cloths at the windows of a tavern. The mob would have pulled down the house if the guards had not dispersed them, Jan. 30, 1735, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. The club was suppressed. *Salmon.*

CALVI (Corsica). The British forces besieged the fortress of Calvi, June 12, 1794. After fifty-nine days it surrendered on Aug. 10. It surrendered to the French in 1796.

CALVINISTS, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), the great Protestant Reformer, who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, in 1509. Adopting the principles of the Reformers, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christianæ Religionis* in 1533, published in 1536. He subsequently retired to Basle, and next settled in Geneva, where he died, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans first took place after the conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. They spread into France, Scotland, &c. In France (see *Huguenots*) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1598 (*which see*).

CAMBRAY (N. France), an independent archbishopric in 1007, and lordship in 1076, gives name to cambric. Cambray was taken by the Spaniards by a memorable surprise in 1595; and has been taken and retaken several times. In the war of the French revolution it was invested by the Austrians, Aug. 8, 1793, when the republican general, Dclay, replied to the imperial summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do *that*, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was, however, taken by Clairfait, the Austrian general, on Sept. 10 following. In 1794 the French were defeated at Caesar's Camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army under the duke of York, April 24. Cambray was seized by the British, under sir Charles Colville, June 24, 1815. The citadel surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court. This was one of the fortresses stipulated to be occupied by the allied army for five years. Fénelon was archbishop in 1695. The celebrated LEAGUE OF CAMBRAY against the republic of Venice, comprising pope Julian II., the emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, was entered into Dec. 10, 1508. It compelled Venice to yield up her Neapolitan possessions to Spain. A treaty was concluded here in 1529 between Francis I. of France and Charles V. of Germany (called *Paix des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor); also a treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain in 1724-5.

CAMBRIA, ancient name of Wales (*which see*).

CAMBRICS were first worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580. *Stow*. Their importation was restricted in 1745; and prohibited in 1758; re-admitted in 1786, but afterwards prohibited. The importation is now allowed.

CAMBRIDGE, the Roman *Camboricum* and the Saxon *Granta*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of king William Rufus. The *university* is said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630; it lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much. It was somewhat restored by Edward the Elder in 915; and began to revive about 1110, when Henry I. bestowed many privileges upon the town; as did Henry III., who granted a charter to the university, 1230 or 1231, which was incorporated by Elizabeth in 1571. In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, in the reign of Richard II., the rebels entered the town, seized the university records and burnt them in the market-place, 1381. The university press was set up in 1534; letters patent having been granted by Henry VIII. In 1687 the university refused the degree of M.A. to father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalene college was also refused to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the king's mandate.—The Cambridge Philosophical Society was established in 1819 and chartered in 1832. The railway to London was opened, June, 1845. Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton college, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88 (1856). See *Fitzwilliam Museum*.

FOURTEEN COLLEGES.

Peterhouse College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded	A.D. 1257
Pembroke College, founded by the countess of Pembroke	1347
Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville	1348
Enlarged by Dr. John Caius in	1358
Corpus Christi, or Benet	1352
King's College by Henry VI.	1441
Christ's College founded 1442; endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.	1505
Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI.	1448
Jesus College, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely	1496
St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond	1511
Magdalen College, by Thomas, baron Audley of Walden	1519
Trinity College, by Henry VIII.	1546
Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay	1584
Sidney-Sussex College, founded by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex.	1598

Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717; its charter A.D. 1800

THREE HALLS.

Clare Hall, or College, first by Dr. Richard Baden, in 1326; destroyed by fire and re-established by Elizabeth de Burg, sister to Gilbert, Earl of Clare	about 1342
Trinity Hall, by Wm. Bateman, bp. of Norwich, ...	1350
St. Catherine's College or Hall, founded	1473

[*Cambridge University Calendar*.]

CHANCELLORS.

Charles, duke of Somerset, elected	1688
Thomas, duke of Newcastle	1748
Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton	1768
H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester	1811
John, marquess Camden	1834
Hugh, duke of Northumberland	1840
The Prince Consort [died Dec. 14, 1861.] Feb. 28, 1847	
Duke of Devonshire	Dec. 31, 1861

CAMBUSKENNETH (Central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English in 1297.

CAMDEN (N. America). A battle, was fought here Aug. 16, 1780, between general Gates and lord Cornwallis, the former commanding the revolted Americans, who were defeated.

At a second battle, between general Greene and lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, April 25, 1781. Camden was evacuated and burnt by the British, May 13, 1781.

CAMERA LUCIDA. Invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674. *Wood's Ath. Ox.* Also an instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston in 1807. The **CAMERA OBSCURA**, or dark chamber, was invented, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1297; and it was improved by Baptista Porta, the writer on natural magic, about 1500. *Moreri.* Sir Isaac Newton remodelled it. By the invention of M. Daguerre, in 1839, the pictures of the camera are rendered permanent. See *Photography*.

CAMERONIANS, a name frequently given to the body now termed the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the lineal descendants of the covenanters of the seventeenth century, who were the established church from 1638-50. Charles II. signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived episcopacy, so hateful to the Scots. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many zealous covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, &c.), and many died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures: refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*. The name *Cameronian* is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish, in 1680. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous. They were frequently called hill-men, or mountain-men, and *society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced), and McMillanites, from John McMillan, their first minister, after their secession from the church of Scotland on account of its subserviency to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles. In 1712 the Cameronians renewed the public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-prelatical, anti-erastian, true presbyterian church of Scotland." They have now (1862) between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland.—The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*), raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron, has no connection with the Cameronians.

CAMISARDS (from *chemise*, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the more warlike French Protestants in the neighbourhood of the Cevennes (mountain chains in S. France), who defended themselves and attacked their enemies after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. They were suppressed in 1704. Their leader, Cavalier, is said to have become governor of Jersey under William III.

CAMLET, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental camlet first came here from Portuguese India, in 1660. *Anderson.*

CAMP. The Hebrew encampment was first laid out by divine direction, 1490 B.C. (*Numbers* ii.) The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland. A camp was formed at Hyde Park in 1745 and 1814. See *Chobham* and *Aldershot*.

CAMPANIA (S. Italy), was occupied by Hannibal 216 B.C., but regained by the Romans, 213. Its capital is Capua (*which see*).

CAMPBELL'S ACT, introduced by lord Campbell, in order to compel Railway Companies to grant compensation for accidents, was passed in 1846. In accordance with it the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail, obtained a verdict for 13,000*l.* from the Great Northern Railway Company. On appeal the sum was reduced.

CAMPEACHY-BAY (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about A.D. 1520, and settled in 1540; was taken by the English in 1659; by the Buccaneers, in 1678; and by the Freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here in 1662.

CAMPERDOWN: in a battle off Camperdown, south of the Texel, Holland, a signal victory was obtained by the British fleet, under admiral Duncan, over the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797. This was the most brilliant naval achievement of the war, and obtained a peerage for the British admiral. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, Aug. 4, 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (North Italy). Here a humiliating treaty was concluded between France and Austria, the latter power yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 17, 1797. This treaty resulted from the ill-success of Austria on the Rhine. By a secret article, however, the emperor took possession of the Venetian dominions.

CAMPO SANTO (Holy Field), a burial-place at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by archbishop Ubaldo, about 1300, which is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

CANAAN (Palestine), is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1965 B.C. (Clinton, 2088). The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1445 (Hales, 1602).

CANADA (N. America), was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, in June, 1497; in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner), ascended the St. Lawrence as far as where Montreal now stands. See *Montreal* and *Quebec*.

Quebec founded	1608	The Canada clergy reserves abolished by parliament	May 9, 1853
Canada taken by the English 1628; restored	1631	Lord Elgin gov.-general (1846-54) concluded an important treaty with United States July 24, 1854	
War begins in 1756; Canada conquered by the English 1759 (see <i>Quebec</i>), confirmed to them by the peace	1763	The grand trunk railroad of Canada, 850 miles long, from Quebec to Toronto, opened Nov. 12, 1856	
The French laws confirmed and religious liberty given to Roman Catholics	1774	On reference having been made to the queen, Ottawa, formerly Bytown, appointed the capital; this decision was unpopular; a federal union of the N. American colonies has been since proposed	August, 1858
The Americans under Montgomery invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 1775; expelled by Carleton	March, 1776	Canada raises a regiment of soldiers (made one of the line and called the 100th)	—
Canada divided into Upper and Lower	1791	The prince of Wales presents the colours at Shorncliffe	Jan. 20, 1859
During the debates on this bill the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose. Mr. Fox seemed anxious for a reconciliation, but Mr. Burke rejected it with disdain	—	The prince of Wales, the duke of Newcastle, &c. arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 24; visit Halifax, July 30; Quebec, Aug. 18; Montreal, Aug. 25; Ottawa, Sept. 1; leave Canada, Sept. 20; after visiting the United States, embark at Portland, Oct. 20; and arrive at Plymouth	Nov. 15, 1860
Canada made a bishopric	1793	Lord Monck assumes office as gov.-gen., Nov. 28, 1861	
The Americans invade Canada at different points, with 30,000 men, but are forced to retire after several sanguinary battles	1812	In consequence of the "Trent" affair (see <i>United States</i> , 1861,) 3000 British troops were sent to Canada; and warlike preparations were made	Dec. —
First railway in Canada opened	July, 1826	Brit. N. American Assoc. founded in London Jan. 1862	
The Papineau rebellion commences at Montreal by a body called <i>Fils de la Liberté</i>	1837	Carter's ministry defeated on Militia bill; Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald becomes premier May 20-23, —	
The rebels defeated at St. Eustace	Dec. 14, —	The assembly vote only 5000 militia and 5000 reserve towards the defence of the country; this causes discontent in England	July, —
Repulsed at Toronto, by sir F. Head	Jan. 5, —	Population in 1857: Lower Canada, 1,220,514; Upper Canada, 1,350,924.	
Earl of Durham appointed gov.-gen.	Jan. 16, —		
Lount and Mathews (rebels) hanged	April 12, —		
Lord Durham resigns his government	Oct. 9, —		
Rebellion appears in Beauharnois Nov. 3; the insurgents at Napierville under Nelson, are routed with great loss Nov. 6; the rebellion suppressed	Nov. 17, —		
Acts relating to government of Lower Canada, passed in Feb. 1838, and	Aug. 1839		
Upper and Lower Canada reunited	Feb. 1840		
Lord Sydenham appointed governor	Feb. 10, 1841		

CANALS. The most stupendous in the world is a canal in China, commenced in the tenth century, which is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities. The canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed in 1681. That of Orleans from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in 1675. That between the Baltic and North Sea at Kiel, opened 1785. That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790. That from the Cattagat to the Baltic, 1794—1800. The great American Erie canal, 363 miles in length, was commenced in 1817. That of Amsterdam to the sea, 1819-25. See *Ganges Canal*, the most stupendous modern one.—The first canal made in England was by Henry I., when the river Trent was joined to the Witham, A.D. 1134. Francis Mathew in 1656, and Andrew Yarranton in 1677, in vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation. In England there are 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. (Mr. Porter, in 1851, says 4000 miles.) In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers; and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick: in all, 520 miles. *Williams*. The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived (1862). The most remarkable canals in Great Britain are:—

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
New river canal, commenced 1608		Northampton navigation	1761	Hertford to Ware, 1739; to London	1770
Brought to London	1614	Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand) commenced (opened to Sallins, 1782)	1765	Leeds to Liverpool	—
Thames made navigable to Oxford	1624	Stafford and Worcester, commenced	—	Monkland (Scotland), commenced	—
Kennet made navigable to Reading	1715	Grand Trunk commenced by Brindley	1766	Fillesmere and Chester	1772
Lagan navigation, commenced 1755		Forth to Clyde, commenced 1768		Basingstoke canal, commenced	—
Casermarthenshire canal	1756	Birmingham to Bilston	—	Liverpool to Wigan	1774
Droitwich to the Severn	—	Oxford to Coventry, commenced	1769	Stroud to the Severn	1775
Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal), commenced (see <i>Bridgewater</i>)	1759	Lea made navigable from	—	Staffordshire canal, commenced	—
				Stourbridge canal, completed	1776

CANALS, *continued.*

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Runcorn to Manchester . . .	1776	Lancaster, act passed . . .	1792	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened . .	1805
Trent and Mersey, opened . .	1777	Warwick and Birmingham . .	1793	Aberdeen, completed . . .	1807
Chesterfield to the Trent . .	—	Barnsley, cut . . .	1794	Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened . .	1811
Belfast to Lough Neagh . . .	1783	Rochdale, act passed . . .	—	Leeds and Liverpool, opened .	1816
Thames to Leachdale . . .	—	Huddersfield, act passed . .	—	Wye and Avon . . .	—
Sallins to Monastereven . . .	1786	Derby, completed . . .	—	Edinburgh and Glasgow Union .	1818
Dublin to the Shannon (Royal) .	1788	Hereford and Gloucester . .	1796	Sheffield, completed . . .	1819
Severn to the Thames, completed .	1789	Paddington canal, commenced . .	1798	The Regent's canal . . .	1820
Forth and Clyde, completed . .	1790	Kennet and Avon, opened . .	1799	Caledonian canal, completed .	Oct. 30, 1822
Bradford completed . . .	—	Peak-forest canal, completed .	1800	Birmingham and Liverpool, begun . . .	1826
Grand Junction canal (<i>see</i> <i>see</i>) . . .	—	Thames to Fenny Stratford . .	—	Gloucester and Berkeley ship-canal, completed . . .	1827
Birmingham and Coventry . .	—	Buckingham canal . . .	1801	Norwich and Lowestoft navigation opened . . .	1831
Monastereven to Athy . . .	1791	Grand Surrey, act passed . .	—		
Worcester and Birmingham . .	—	Brecknock canal . . .	1802		
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury . . .	—	Caledonian canal (the Great), commenced . . .	1803		
		Ellesmere aqueduct . . .	1805		

CANARY ISLANDS (N.W. Africa), were known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were re-discovered by a Norman named Bethencourt, about A.D. 1400; his descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who, however, did not become masters of them till 1483. About 1420 they planted vines, which till recently flourished here. The canary-bird, so much esteemed all in parts of Europe, is a native of these isles; it was brought into England about 1500. Teneriffe is the largest island.

CANCER. A free hospital to receive persons suffering from this fearful disease was founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, at West Brompton, near London, on May 30, 1859. A temporary hospital, in a private house, existed since 1851.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, whose centre is Mount Ida. It was seized by the Saracens A.D. 823, when they changed its name. Taken by the Greeks in 960; sold to the Venetians, 1194, and held by them until the Turks obtained it, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished 1669. It was ceded to the Egyptian pacha in 1830, but restored to Turkey in 1840. An insurrection, which broke out here in May, 1858, when a reduction of taxation was demanded, soon subsided on the adoption of conciliatory measures. A persecution of the Christians took place, July 31, 1859.

CANDLEMAS-DAY, Feb. 2, is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, *Luke* ii. 32, "a Light to lighten the Gentiles," &c.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to pope Gelasius in the fifth century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 Edw. VI. 1548; but it is still continued in the church of Rome.

CANDLES.* The Roman candles were composed of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fattened were used for light among the lower classes in England, about A.D. 1300. At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury; dipped candles were usually burnt. The Wax-Chandlers' company was incorporated 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the berries of a tree, which wax is fragrant, and yields a bright light.† The duty upon candles made in England, imposed in 1709, amounted to about 500,000*l.* annually; it was repealed in 1831, and the makers were placed upon the same footing as melters of tallow. Very great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches on oils and fats, carried on by "the father of the fatty acids," Chevreul, since 1811, and published in 1823. At Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution; including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price (1842), and Wilson in 1844. Palm and cocoa-nut oils are now extensively used. In 1860, at the Belmont works 900

* The custom of selling at public auctions *by inch of candle* is said to have been borrowed from the church of Rome, where there is an excommunication by inch of candle, and the sinner is allowed to come to repentance before final excommunication, while yet the candle burns.

† The candleberry myrtle, (*Myrica cerifera*) at Nankin, in China, flourishes with beautiful blossoms and fruit. The latter, when ripe, is gathered and thrown into boiling water; the white unctuous substance which covers the kernels is thereby detached, and swims at the top; it is skimmed off and purified by a second boiling, when it becomes transparent, of a consistence between tallow and wax, and is converted into candles. It is said that specimens of this tree were brought to England from America in 1699. Its cultivation in America in a commercial point of view is now recommended (1862).

persons were employed, and in winter 100 tons (7000*l.* worth) of candles are manufactured weekly. Candles are manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil or tar brought from Rangoon in the Burmese empire and from Trinidad.

CANDLESTICKS (or *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and were engraven on their seals and cups while living, and on their tombs when dead. Candlesticks were used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, A.D. 959, for historians of his time mention "silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honourably made;" but even in 1388 they were not common.

CANDY (Ceylon). A whole British detachment took possession of it, Feb. 20, 1803, but capitulated June 23 following, anxious to evacuate the place on account of its unhealthiness: on the third day they were treacherously massacred at Columbo, or imprisoned. The war was renewed in October, 1814. The king was made prisoner by general Brownrigg, Feb. 19, 1815; and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.

CANNÆ (Apulia), **BATTLE OF**, fought Aug. 2, 216 B.C., when Hannibal with 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards, defeated Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. *Livy*. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights on the field. Neither party perceived an awful earthquake which occurred during the battle. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

CANNIBALISM. See *Anthropophagi*.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.* The illness of lord Liverpool led to the formation of this administration, April 24—30, 1827. See *Goderich*.

George Canning, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Harrowby, *president of the council*.
Duke of Portland, *lord privy seal*.
Lord Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, *secretaries of state*.
W. W. Wynn, *president of the India board*.
Wm. Huskisson, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war*.
Lord Bexley, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.
Duke of Clarence, *lord high admiral*.
Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor, &c.*
Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office; afterwards home secretary*.
On Mr. Canning's death (Aug. 8) the cabinet was re-constructed.

CANNON. See *Artillery*. The largest known piece of ordnance is of brass, cast in India in 1685. Gibbon described a cannon employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople, in 1453: the bore was 12 palms wide, and the stone balls weighed each 600 lbs. At Ehrenbreitstein castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon, eighteen feet and a half long; a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it weighs 180 lbs., and its charge of powder 94 lbs. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon, 1529. In Dover castle is a brass gun called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, which was presented to her by the states of Holland; this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the states, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus—"Charge me well, and sponge me clean—I'll throw a ball to Calais green." Some fine specimens are to be seen in the tower. A leathern cannon was fired three times in the King's park, Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1788. *Phillips*. The Turkish piece now in St. James's park, was taken by the French at Alexandria; but was retaken, and placed there in March, 1803.—Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was completed in May, 1856, at Liverpool. Its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight 21 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. Its cost was 3500*l.* With a charge of 25 lbs. it struck a target 2000 yards distance. It has been since presented to government. Of late years very great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon, by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, and others.†

* George Canning was born April 11, 1770; became foreign secretary in the Pitt administration, 1807; fought a duel with Castlereagh and resigned in 1809; president of the council in 1820; disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1821; appointed governor-general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary, and remained such till 1827, when he became premier. He died Aug. 8, same year.

† On Feb. 18, 1859, Mr. W. G. Armstrong was knighted. He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing "a breech-loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 32-lb. gun, charged with 5 lbs. of powder, was a little more than five miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of Sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for 20,000*l.*, as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance. The Armstrong gun was said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku, Aug. 21, 1860. Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles have also been greatly commended. An American cannon, weighing 35 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, was cast in 1860.—Great endeavours are still making to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates. On April 8, 1862, targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the Warrior, three 5 inch plates of wrought iron bolted together at Shoeburyness, Essex, was pierced three times by 156 lbs. shot from an Armstrong gun smooth bore, 300 lbs.,

CANON OF SCRIPTURE. See *Bible*.

CANONISATION, of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted in the Romish church by pope Leo III. in 800. *Tallent*. Saints have so accumulated, that every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonisation made by papal authority was that of St. Udalricus, in 993. *Hénault*. On June 8, 1862, the pope canonised 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on Feb. 5, 1597, near Nagasaki.

CANONS, **APOSTOLICAL**, ascribed by Bellarmin and Baronius to the Apostles; by others to St. Clement, are certainly a forgery of much later date (since A.D. 325). The Greek church allows 85, the Latin 50 of them. The first ecclesiastical canon was promulgated A.D. 380. *Usher*. Canon law was first introduced into Europe by Gratian, the celebrated canon law author, in 1151 (or 1127); and was introduced into England, 19 Stephen, 1154. *Stow*. See *Decretals*. The present Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England, collected from former ordinances, were established in 1603 by the clergy in convocation, and ratified by king James I.

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena, celebrated on account of the degrading penance submitted to by the emperor Henry IV. of Germany, in deference to his greatest enemy, pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan. 1077, till it pleased the pope to admit him. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelph, duke of Bavaria.

CANTERBURY (Kent), the *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned A.D. 560—616. He was converted to Christianity by Augustin, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favours, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, which was dedicated to Christ, 602. During the Danish wars, it was several times burnt and rebuilt. It was once famous for the shrine of Becket (see *Becket*), slain here, Dec. 29, 1170; and within it are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The present cathedral is a revival of that begun by archbishop Lanfranc.—During the rebellion against Charles I., the usurper Cromwell made it a stable for his dragons. St. Martin's church here is said to have been the first erection for Christian worship in Britain; but this is doubted.—The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Tom or Thom, who assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*. The railway to London was completed in 1846.—The **ARCHBISHOP** is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. The see was made superior to York, 1073. See *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at 2816*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* *Beatson*. Present income, 15,000*l.*

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
602-605.	St. Augustine, or Austin, died May 26.	988-989.	Æthelgar.	1193-1205.	Hubert Walter. [Reginald the sub-prior, and John Grey, bishop of Norwich, were successively chosen, but set aside.]
605-519.	St. Lawrence.	990-995.	Sigeric.		
619-624.	St. Mellitus.	995-1006.	Ælfric.	1206-1228.	Stephen Langton, died July 6.
624-630.	Justus.	1006-1011.	St. Ælphege, murdered by the Danes, April 19.	1229-1231.	Richard Weathershed.
631-653.	St. Honorius.	1013-1020.	Lyfing, or Ælfstun.	1233-1240.	Edmund de Abingdon.
655-664.	Deusdedit (Adeodatus).	1020-1038.	Æthelnoth.	1240-1270.	Boniface of Savoy.
668-690.	Theodore of Tarsus.	1038-1050.	St. Eadsige.	1272-1278.	Robert Kilwarby (resigned).
693-731.	Berhtwald.	1050-1052.	Robert of Jumièges.	1279-1292.	John Peckham.
731-734.	Taetwine.	1052-1070.	Stigand: deprived.	1293-1313.	Robert Winchelsey.
735-741.	Nothelm.	1070-1089.	St. Lanfranc, d. May 24.	1313-1327.	Walter Reynolds.
741-758.	Outhbert.	1093-1109.	Anselm.	1327-1333.	Simon de Mepham.
759-762.	Broogwine.		[See vacant 5 years.]	1333-1348.	John Stratford.
763-790.	Jænbeht, or Lambert.	1114-1122.	Radulphus de Turbине.	1348-1349.	John de Ufford.
790-803.	Æthelheard.	1123-1136.	William de Curbellio.	1349.	Thomas Bradwardin.
803-829.	Wulfred.	1139-1261.	Theobald.	1349-1366.	Simon Islip.
829.	Flegild.	1162-1170.	Thomas Becket: murdered Dec. 29.	1366-1368.	Simon Langham (resigned).
830-870.	Ceolnoth.		[See vacant.]	1368-1374.	Wm. Whittlesey.
870-889.	Æthelred.	1174-1184.	Richard.		
891-929.	Plegmund.	1184-1190.	Baldwin.		
923 (?)	Æthelm.	1191.	Reginald Fitz-Joceline, died Dec. 26.		
928-941.	Wulfelm.		[See vacant.]		
941-958.	Odo.				
959-988.	St. Dunstan, d. May 19.				

muzzle-loaded with charges of 40lbs. of powder, twice, and once of 50lbs. Great efforts are still being made in the construction of iron plates, and cannon to destroy them. On Sept. 16, 1862, the Horsfall gun mentioned in the text, with a charge of 75 lbs. of powder and a shot of 270 lbs. totally smashed a Warrior target.

CANTERBURY, *continued.*

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
1375-1381.	Simon Sudbury, beheaded by the rebels, June 14.	1503-1532.	Wm. Warham.	1691-1694.	John Tillotson, d. Nov. 22.
1381-1396.	William Courtenay.	1533-1556.	Thos. Cranmer (burnt, March 21).	1695-1715.	Thos. Tenison, d. Dec. 14.
1397-1398.	Thos. Fitzalan or Arundel (attainted).	1556-1558.	Reginald Pole, d. Nov. 17.	1715-1737.	Wm. Wake, d. Jan. 24.
1398.	Roger Walden (expelled).	1559-1575.	Matt. Parker, d. May 17.	1737-1747.	John Potter, d. Oct. 10.
1399-1414.	Thomas Arundel (restored).	1576-1583.	Edm. Grindal, d. July 6.	1747-1757.	Thos. Herring, d. Mar. 13.
1414-1443.	Henry Chicheley.	1583-1604.	John Whitgift, d. Feb. 29.	1757-1758.	Matt. Hutton, d. Mar. 19.
1443-1452.	John Stafford.	1604-1610.	Rd. Bancroft, d. Nov. 2.	1758-1768.	Thos. Secker, d. Aug. 3.
1452-1454.	John Kemp.	1611-1633.	Geo. Abbot, d. Aug. 4.	1768-1783.	Fred. Cornwallis, died Mar. 19.
1454-1486.	Thomas Bouchier.	1633-1645.	Wm. Laud (beheaded, Jan. 10).	1783-1805.	John Moore, d. Jan. 18.
1486-1500.	John Morton.	[See vacant 16 years.]		1805-1828.	Chas. Manners Sutton, died July 21.
1501-1503.	Henry Deane or Denny.	1660-1663.	Wm. Juxon, d. June 4.	1828-1848.	Wm. Howley, d. Feb. 11.
		1663-1677.	Gilb. Sheldon, d. Nov. 9.	1848-1862.	John Bird Sumner, died Sept. 6.
		1678-1691.	Wm. Sancroft (deprived Feb. 1), d. Nov. 24, 1693.	1862.	C. T. Longley, PRESENT-abp.

CANTERBURY TALES, by Geoffrey Chaucer, were written about 1364; and first printed about 1475 or 1476 (by Caxton).

CANTHARIDES, venomous green beetles, which, when dried and pulverised, are used principally to raise blisters. They are commonly found in Spain, and hence are called Spanish flies. Their use is ascribed to Areteus of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.

CANTON, the only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade, till the treaty of Aug. 29, 1842. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. Merchants arrived here in 1517. A fire destroying 15,000 houses, 1822. An inundation sweeping away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, Oct. 1833. See *China* 1834, 1839, 1856, 1861. Population estimated at 1,000,000.

CANULEIAN LAW, permitting the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, was passed at Rome 445 B.C.

CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIA RUBBER, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazils, the *Hævia caoutchouc* and *Siphonia elastica* (vulgarly called syringe trees). It was first brought to Europe from South America, about 1730. In 1770, Dr. Priestley said that he had seen "a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of 3s. the cubic half-inch. India rubber cloth was made by Samuel Peal and patented in 1791. Vulcanised rubber formed by combining India rubber with sulphur, which process removes the susceptibility of the rubber to change under atmospheric temperatures, was patented in America, by Mr. C. Goodyear in 1839; and is said to have been invented also by Mr. T. Hancock, of the firm of Mackintosh and Co., who patented it in 1843. Subsequently (in 1849), Mr. Goodyear invented the manufacture of hard rubber (now termed Ebonite) as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell, for combs, paper-knives veneer, walking sticks, &c. A mode of retaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) was patented in England, on behalf of the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York, in 1853. Above 1000 tons of caoutchouc were imported into this country in 1860.

CAP. The Romans long went without regular covering for the head, and ancient statues are bare headed. At one period the cap was a symbol of liberty, and when the Romans gave it to their slaves, it entitled them to freedom. In Italy the Jews were formerly distinguished by a yellow cap, and in France persons who had been bankrupt were for ever after obliged to wear a green cap. The general use of caps and hats is referred to the year 1449. They were worn at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen, from which time they took the place of chaperons or hoods. The velvet cap was called mortier; the wool cap, bonnet. The clerical or university square cap was invented by Patrouillet. See *Copper* and *Hats*. By the canons of the English church (1603), a nightcap or "coife" may be worn during divine service only in case of infirmity.

CAPE BRETON, a large island, on the W. coast of N. America, was discovered by the English in 1584; taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and re-taken in 1748. It was finally captured by the English in 1758, when the garrison of 5600 men were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. Ceded to England in 1763.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (S.W. Africa). Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories

and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667. See *Ashantee*.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, N. Atlantic Ocean, near Cape de Verd, were known to the ancients as Gorgades; but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460. The Portuguese possess them still.

CAPE LA HOGUE. See *La Hogue*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S.W. point of Africa, originally called "Cabo Tormentoso," (the stormy cape), and also the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1486. The name was changed to its present one by John II. of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama . . . Nov. 20, 1497	The constitution granted to the colony promulgated and joyfully received on . . . July 1, 1853
Cape Town, the capital, planted by the Dutch 1651	General Pratorius, the chief of the Trans-Vaal Republic, died in . . . Aug. —
Colony taken by the English, under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke . . . Sept. 1795	The British having given up its jurisdiction over the Orange river territory, a free state was formed (See <i>Orange River</i>) . . . March 29, 1854
Restored at the peace in . . . 1802	The Caffres were much excited by a prophet named Umhla-kaza. By the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity was maintained . . . Aug. 1846
Taken by sir D. Baird and sir H. Popham, Jan. 8, 1806	The cape visited by prince Alfred in . . . July 1860
Finally ceded to England in . . . 1815	The first railway from Cape Town, about 53 miles long, about to be opened . . . Dec. —
British emigrants arrive in . . . March, 1820	Population in 1854, 267,100.
The neighbouring Caffres make irruptions on the British settlements at the cape; and commit dreadful ravages at Grahamstown (See <i>Kafraria</i>) . . . Oct. 1834	
The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to make the cape a penal colony . . . May 19, 1849	

CAPE ST. VINCENT (S.W. Portugal). Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three ships of war, and the Turkey fleet, was attacked by Tourville, with 160 ships off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men of war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693.—Sir John Jervis, with the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this cape, taking four ships and destroying several others, Feb. 14, 1797. For this victory sir John was raised to the English peerage, by the title of earl St. Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle.

CAPET, HOUSE OF. The third race of the kings of France. Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, the first of this race (which was called from him Capetians, and Capetigians), seized the throne on the death of Louis V. called the Indolent, who reigned but one year, and is supposed to have been poisoned by his queen, A.D. 987. Hugo was renowned for his military valour and public virtues. *Hénault*. The first line of the house of Capet expired with Charles IV., the Handsome, in 1328, when the branch of Valois ascended the throne in the person of Philip VI. See *France*.

CAPILLARITY (a term applied to the rising of liquids in small tubes, and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been first observed by Niccolo Aggiunti of Pisa, who lived 1600—35. The theory has been considered by Newton, La Place, and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in 1805, and Mr. Wertheim's researches in 1857.

CAPITATION TAX. See *Poll-tax*.

CAPITOL, so called from a human head (*caput*) being found when digging the foundations of the principal fortress of ancient Rome, on Mons Tarpeius, on which a temple was built to Jupiter, thence called *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C. The building was continued by Servius Tullius, and completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but was not dedicated till 507 B.C. by the consul Horatius. It was burnt during the civil wars, 83 B.C., rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 69 B.C. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed on it 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which precious metal the roof was composed: its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. It was destroyed by lightning 188 B.C.; by fire A.D. 70, and rebuilt by Domitian. The Capitoline games, instituted 387 B.C., were revived by Domitian, 86. A.D. The Campidoglio contains palaces of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

CAPITULARIES, the laws of the Frankish kings, commencing with Charlemagne (801). Collections have been published by Baluze (1677) and others.

CAPPADOCIA, an ancient kingdom of Asia Minor. Its early history is involved in obscurity. Its inhabitants are stated to have been most depraved idolators.

Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom . . .	B. C. 744	Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariabazanes I. king . . .	B. C. 93
Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of Macedon; the king, Ariarathes I., aged 82, crucified . . .	322	He is several times expelled by Mithridates, &c., but restored by the Romans; dies . . .	64
Recovers its independence . . .	315	Ariobarzanes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus . . .	42
Conquered by Mithridates of Pontus . . .	291	Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony . . .	36
Held by Seleucus Nicator . . .	280	Archelaus is favoured by Augustus, 20 B.C.; but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there, oppressed with age and infirmities . . .	A. D. 17
Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns, 162; dethroned by Holophernes, 130, but restored by the Romans, 158; killed with Crassus in the war against Aristonicus . . .	130	Cappadocia becomes a Roman province . . .	15
His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons; the sixth (Ariarathes VI.) is saved; she is put to death . . .	—	Invaded by the Huns . . .	515
Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator; who sets up various pretenders. The		And by the Saracens . . .	717
		Recovered by the emperor Basil I. . .	876
		Conquered by Soliman . . .	1074
		Annexed to Turkish empire . . .	1360

CAPPEL (Switzerland). Here the reformer Zwinglius was slain in a conflict between the catholics and the men of Zurich in 1531.

CAPPER. None allowed to sell any hat for above 20*d*, nor cap for above 2*s*. *Sd*. 5 Henry VII. 1489. It was enacted in 1571 that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. Excepted: maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies. See *Caps* and *Hats*.

CAPRI (Capræ), an island near Naples, the sumptuous residence of Augustus, and particularly of Tiberius; memorable for the debaucheries he committed during the seven last years of his life, A.D. 27. Capri was taken by sir Sidney Smith, April 22, 1806.

CAPS and **HATS**. About 1750 Sweden was much distracted by two factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. They were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III. in 1771, who desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, March 6, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

CAPUA (Naples), formerly capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal, whose army wintered here after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., and it is said became enervated through luxury. In 211, when the Romans retook the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped degradation, two women; one of whom had prayed for the success of the Romans, and the other succoured some prisoners. During the middle ages Capua was in turn subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, and Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in 1424. Capua was invested in Oct. and taken Nov. 2, 1860, by Garibaldi and his followers.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, a sort of Franciscans, to whom this name was given from their wearing a great *Capuchon*, or cowl, an odd kind of cap or hood, sewn to their habit, and hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi, about A.D. 1525.

CAR. The invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. Covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were in use among the Romans. The *lectica* (a soft cushioned car) was the next invented; and this gave place to the *carpentum*, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *carruce*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphal cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne.

CARACAS (a province, S. America, part of Venezuela), discovered by Columbus, A.D. 1498. After many unsuccessful attempts to settle it by the missionaries, it was at last reduced by force of arms, and assigned as property to the Welsers, German merchants, by Charles V.; but, owing to the tyranny of their administration, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a crown governor appointed. The province declared its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810. The city Leon de Caracas, on March 26, 1812, was visited by a violent earthquake, and nearly 12,000 persons perished. See *Venezuela*.

CARBERRY HILL (S. Scotland). Here on June 15, 1567, lord Hume and the confederate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary queen of Scots prisoner. Bothwell fled.

CARBOLIC ACID (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal, is a powerful antiseptic. It is now (1862) manufactured for medical purposes, and has been advantageously used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorisation of sewage (1860-1).

CARBON was shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, converting it into carbonic acid gas by combustion. *Gmelin*.

CARBONARI (colliers, or charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became known soon after the fall of the Italian republics early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, general P  p   taking the command. It was quickly suppressed, and the Carbonari were henceforth denounced as traitors. The society since 1818 spread in France, and doubtless hastened the fall of the Bourbons in 1830 and 1848. It has been frequently but incorrectly confounded with free-masonry.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a compound of carbon and oxygen, which occurs in the air, and is a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of champagne, beer, &c., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air for a short time it becomes solid, in the form of snow.

CARDIFF CASTLE (S. Wales). Here Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., was imprisoned from 1106 till his death, 1134.

CARDINALS, ecclesiastical princes in the church of Rome, are properly the council of the pope, and constitute the conclave or sacred college. At first they were only the principal priests, or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and were called *cardinales* in 853. On this footing they continued till the eleventh century. They did not acquire the exclusive power of electing the popes till A.D. 1160 (some say 1058 or 1181; Onuphrius says not till 1562). They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243. In 1586 pope Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70; but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were 69 cardinals, in 1861, 63. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1630; some say, in 1623. *Ducange*.

CARDROSS CASE. See *Trials*, 1861.

CARDS. Their invention is referred to the Chinese, Hindoos, and Romans. It is generally supposed that they were invented in France in 1391, to amuse Charles IV. during the intervals of a melancholy disorder, which in the end brought him to his grave. *Mezeray*. Cards are of Spanish, not of French origin. *Daines Barrington*. Piquet and all the early games are French.—Cards first taxed in England, 1756. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s. 6d. per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827 the stamp duty was reduced to 1s., and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs in the year ending 5th Jan. 1840; and on near 300,000, year ending 5th Jan. 1850. By an act passed in 1862 the duty on cards was reduced to 3d. per pack, and the sellers were required to take out a licence.

CARIA, in Asia Minor, was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C.; subdued by Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian, 397; his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C., for whose son Mausolus the celebrated *Mausoleum* was erected (*which see*). After many changes Caria was absorbed into the Turkish empire.

CARICATURES originated, it is said, with Bufalmaco, an Italian painter; he first put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences, since followed by bad masters, but more particularly in caricature engravings, about 1330. *De Piles*. The modern caricatures of Gilray, Rowlandson, H. B. (John Doyle ^{TD} = IB), R. Doyle and J. Leech are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A. Becket, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) have contributed to this amusing periodical.

CARINTHIA, a Bavarian duchy, was annexed to Austria, 1363.

CARISBROOK CASTLE (Isle of Wight), said to have been a fortress under the Britons and Romans; was taken, A.D. 530, by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I.'s time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. The part which he occupied is much decayed, but a window is shown through which he endeavoured to escape. Here died his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, too probably of a broken heart, Sept. 8, 1650.

CARLISLE (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. The great church, called St. Mary's, is a venerable old pile; a great part of it was built by St. David, king of Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, in vassalage from the crown of England. The castle, restored in 1092, by William II., was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, in 1568.—Taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645, and by the young Pretender, Nov. 15, 1745: retaken by the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, same year. The see was erected by Henry I. in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy in these parts for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, and has never recovered its former great beauty, although repaired after the Restoration. It has been lately renovated at a cost of 15,000*l.* and was reopened in 1856. The see has given to the civil state one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at 530*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1791. Edward Venables Vernon, trans. to York, 1807.	1856. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers, trans. to Durham, May, 1860.
1808. Samuel Goodenough, died Aug. 12, 1827	
1827. Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1856.	1860. Hon. Samuel Waldegrave (PRESENT bishop).

CARLOVINGIANS, the second dynasty of the French kings. See *France*.

CARLOW (S. E. Ireland). The castle, erected by king John, surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore, in 1577; again to the parliamentary forces, in 1650. In an attempt to new-model this venerable pile, its foundations were so sapped, that the whole fabric gave way, and it now contains a heap of indiscriminate ruins. Battle here between the royal troops and the insurgents; the latter routed, May, 1798.

CARLSBAD (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, where are the celebrated springs, discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1358.—On Aug. 1, 1819, a congress was held here, when the great powers decreed measures to repress the liberal press, &c.

CARMAGNOLE, a popular song and dance, derived from Piedmont, very popular in France during the reign of terror in 1793-4. The chorus of this song was "*Dansons la Carmagnole: vive le son du canon!*"

CARMELITES, or **WHITE FRIARS**, named from Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants, distinguished by austere rules, was founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1252. *Hénault*. The rigour of the rules was moderated about 1540. They profess to claim descent from Elijah, Elisha, &c. See *White Friars*.

CARNATIC, a district of Southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, in 1780, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, July 1, and Aug. 27, 1781; and decisively overthrown, June 2, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippoo in 1790. The British have possessed entire authority over the Carnatic since 1801. See *India*.

CARNATION. Several of its varieties, together with the gilly-flower, the Provence rose, and a few others, were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567. *Stow*. The carnation was so called from the original species being of a flesh colour (*carnis*, of flesh).

CARNEIAN GAMES, observed in many Grecian cities, particularly at Sparta (instituted about 675 B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

CARNIVAL (*Carni vale*, Italian, *i.e.* *Flesh, farewell!*), a festival time in Italy, particularly at Venice, about Shrove-tide, or beginning of Lent.

CAROLINA (N. America). Discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498. A body of English, about 850 persons, landed and settled here about 1669; and Carolina was granted to lord Berkeley and others a few years afterwards. The cultivation of rice was introduced by governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. The province was separated into North and South Carolina, in 1719. See *America*. The Carolinas are slave states. Great excitement prevailed in them in Nov. 1860, on account of Mr. Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, Dec. 20, 1860: North Carolina followed, May 21, 1861. See *United States*.

CAROLINE ISLANDS were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II. 1686.

CARP, a fresh-water or pond fish, was, it is said, first brought to these countries about 1525. *Walton*. But is mentioned by lady Juliana Berners in 1496.

CARPETS were in use, at least in some kind, as early as 800 B.C. See *Amos* ii. 8. They were used spread on the ground, for sitting on in tents. In the twelfth century they were articles of luxury; and in England it is mentioned that Becket's sumptuous apartments were every day in winter strewn with clean straw or hay; about A.D. 1160. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture, about 1750. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1862.

CARRACK, or *Karraek* (Italian, *Caracca*), a large ship in the middle ages. The *Santa Anna*, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 1700 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1530. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 300 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

CARRIAGES. Their invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, who produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II. A.D. 1547; but they were very rude and rare. They seem to have been known in England in 1555; but not the art of making them. Close carriages of good workmanship began to be used by persons of the highest quality at the close of the sixteenth century. Henry IV. of France had one, but without straps or springs. They were first made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and were then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hôtel Fiacre; hence the name, *fiacre*. See *Car*, *Cabriolets*, *Chariots*, and *Coaches*.

CARRICKFERGUS (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy, in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg, Aug. 28, 1699. William III. landed here, June 14, 1690, to reduce the adherents of James II. The castle surrendered to the French admiral Thurot, 1760. See *Thurot*.

CARRON IRON-WORKS, on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, established in 1760. The works in 1852 employed about 1600 men. Here since 1776 have been made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades*.

CARROTS and other edible roots were imported from Holland and Flanders, about 1540; they were grown in England.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES, promulgated by René Des Cartes, the French philosopher, in 1637. He was an original thinker: his metaphysical principle is, "I think, therefore I am;" his physical principle, "Nothing exists but substance." He accounts for all physical phenomena on his theory of vortices, motions excited by God, the source of all motion. His system has contributed to excite independent thought in others. He was born 1596, and died at Stockholm, the guest of queen Christina, in 1650.

CARTES DE VISITE. The small photograph portraits thus termed are said to have been first taken at Nice, by M. Ferrier in 1857. The duke of Parma having had his full length portrait placed upon his visiting cards, his example was followed, and the practice soon became popular in Paris and London.

CARTHAGE (N. coast of Africa, near Tunis), founded by Dido or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, B.C. 878 (869, *Blair*; 826, *Niebuhr*). She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became a great commercial and warlike republic and disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars (*which see*). The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Punic faith*.* Cato the censor was so inveterate against them that he ended his discourses in the senate with *Carthago delenda!* "Carthage must be destroyed!"

First alliance of the Carthaginians with the Romans	B.C. 509	The Carthaginians land in Italy	379
The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes	480	Their defeat by Timoleon	339
They enlarge their territories	410	Defeated by Agathocles, they immolate their children on the altar of Saturn	B.C. 310
They send 300,000 men into Sicily	407	The first Punic war begins	264
Take Agrigentum	406	The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consul Duilius in a naval engagement	260
The siege of Syracuse	396	Xanthippus defeats Regulus	255

* The Carthaginians had two principal deities, the *Celestial Goddess*, the Moon; and *Moloch* or *Saturn*, to whom their infants were sacrificed. This idol was contrived with a hollow body, in which a fire was kindled, with arms and hands bent in a position for receiving the devoted victim. Into these hands, while the idol was of a glowing heat, the unhappy child was placed; and in the struggle occasioned by the torture, it fell forward, through a hole in the base on which the idol sat, into the fire beneath. These sacrifices were not always confined to children: the Carthaginian generals, when the event of a battle seemed likely to be against them, made no scruple to offer up their soldiers and prisoners.

CARTHAGE, *continued*.

Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus . . .	251	Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the Metaurus . . .	207
Regulus put to death . . .	250	The Carthaginians expelled Spain . . .	206
End of first Punic war; Sicily lost by Carthage . . .	241	Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica . . .	204
Romans defeated before Lilybæum . . .	250	Hannibal recalled from Italy . . .	203
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries . . .	241	Hannibal defeated at Zama (<i>which see</i>) . . .	202
Hamilcar Barca is sent into Spain: he takes with him his son, the famous Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans . . .	237	End of the second Punic war . . .	201
Hasdrubal founds New Carthage (Carthage) . . .	329	The third Punic war: Scipio invades Africa . . .	149
Hasdrubal is assassinated . . .	220	Carthage burned by order of the senate . . .	146
Hannibal subjects Spain, as far as the Iberus . . .	219	Colony settled at Carthage by C. Gracchus . . .	122
The second Punic war begins . . .	218	Its rebuilding planned by Julius Cæsar . . .	46
Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men . . .	218	And executed by his successors.	
His victories at the Ticinus and Trebbia, 218; and the lake Thrasymenus . . .	217	It becomes an important Christian bishopric, and Cyprian holds a council here . . .	A.D. 252
Romans defeated at Cannæ (<i>which see</i>) . . .	216	Taken by Genseric the Vandal . . .	439
New Carthage taken by Publius Scipio . . .	210	Retaken by Belisarius . . .	533
		Taken and destroyed by Hassan the Saracenic governor of Egypt . . .	698
		Carthaginian antiquities brought to the British Museum . . .	1861

CARTHAGENA, or NEW CARTHAGE (S.E. Spain), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 229 B.C.; was taken by Scipio 210; and by a British force under sir John Leake in A.D. 1706, but was retaken by the duke of Berwick, 1707.—CARTHAGENA, in Columbia, South America, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1585; was pillaged by the French, of 1,200,000*l.* in 1697; and was bombarded by admiral Vernon in 1740-1.

CARTHUSIANS, a religious order (springing from the Benedictines) founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired with six companions from the converse of the world in 1084, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their austere rules were formed by Basil VII., general of the order. The monks could not leave their cells, or speak, without express leave; and their clothing was two hair-cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all coarse.—They appeared in England about 1180, and a Carthusian monastery, founded by sir William Manny, 1371, was the site of the present Charter-house, London. See *Charter-house*. The Carthusian powder, so called because it was first administered by a friar, father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

CARTOONS. Those of RAPHAEL were designed (for tapestries) in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo. X. about 1510 to 1514. The seven preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton court palace in 1629. They represent—1, the Miraculous draught of Fishes; 2, the Charge to Peter; 3, Peter and John healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple; 4, the Death of Ananias; 5, Elymas the Sorcerer struck with blindness; 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; 7, Paul preaching at Athens.—The tapestries executed at Arras from these designs are at Rome. They were twice carried away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798, and were restored in 1815.—The Cartoons for the British Houses of Parliament were exhibited in 1843.

CARVING. See *Sculptures*.

CASH-PAYMENTS. See *Bank of England*.

CASHEL (Tipperary, Ireland). Cormack Cuillinan, king and bishop of Cashel, is reputed to be either the founder or the restorer of the cathedral; A.D. 901. In 1152, bishop Donat O'Danergan was invested with the pall. See *Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money. By the Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833, this see ceased to be archiepiscopal, and was joined to Waterford and Lismore.

CASHMERE, in the Himalayas; was subdued by the Mahometans in the 16th century; by the Affghans in 1754; by the Sikhs in 1819; and was ceded to the British in 1846; who gave it to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, with a nominal sovereignty. The true Cashmere shawls can be manufactured of no other wool than that of Thibet. They were first brought to England in 1666; but are well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield. Shawls of Thibetian wool, for the omrahs, cost 150 rupees each, about 1650. *Bernier*.

CASSITERIDES. See *Scilly Isles*.

CASTE, a term applied to distinct sections of society in India. In the laws of Menu (see *Menu*), the Hindus are divided into the Brahmins, or sacerdotal class; the Kshatrya or Chuttree, military class; the Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, or sooders, servile class.

CASTEL FIDARDO, near Ancona, Central Italy. Near here general Lamoricière and the papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by the Sardinian general, Cialdini, Sept.

18, 1860. Lamoricière with a few horsemen fled to Ancona, then besieged. On Sept. 29, he and the garrison surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

CASTEL NUOVO, in the great earthquake which convulsed all Naples and Sicily, in 1783, was almost obliterated. It is recorded that an inhabitant being on a hill at no great distance, looking back, saw no remains of the town, but only a black smoke : 4000 persons perished ; and in Sicily and Naples, more than 40,000.

CASTIGLIONE (N. Italy). Here the French under Augereau defeated the main body of Austrians, commanded by Wurmser : the battle lasted from Aug. 3rd to 5th, 1796. Bonaparte stated the enemy's loss to be 70 field-pieces, all his caissons, between 12,000 and 15,000 prisoners, and 6000 killed and wounded.

CASTILE (Central Spain). A most powerful government of the Goths was established here about A.D. 800.—Ferdinand, count of Castile, assumed the title of king in 1035. Ferdinand of Arragon married Isabella of Castile in 1474, and nearly the whole of the Christian dominions in Spain were united in one monarchy, 1479. See *Spain*.

CASTILLEJOS (N. Africa). Here on Jan. 1, 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the war between Spain and Morocco. General Prim, after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors under Muley Abbas, and advanced towards Tetuan.

CASTELON, in Guienne. Here the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated by that of Charles VII. of France. An end was put to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining, July 23, 1453. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was killed.

CASTLEBAR (Ireland). A body of French troops, under general Humbert, landed at Killala, and, assisted by an insurgent Irish force, compelled the king's troops to retreat, after a sharp contest, Aug. 28, 1798.

CASTLEPOLLARD (Ireland). Fatal affray at a fair here between some peasantry and a body of police, when thirteen persons lost their lives, and more than twice that number were wounded, May 23, 1831. The chief constable, Blake, and his men, escaped punishment.

CASTLES. Ancient British castles were tall houses, strongly fortified, and built on the tops of hills, with gates and walls. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II., 1154. Many were dismantled in the civil wars.

CATACOMBS. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome are said to have met for worship in the catacombs ; and here are said to have been the tombs of the apostles Peter and Paul. Catacombs were numerous in Egypt ; and Belzoni in 1815 and 1818, explored many catacombs both in that country and Thebes, built 3000 years ago : among others, a *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient sculpture, the temple of Psammethichus the Powerful, whose sarcophagus, formed of the finest oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured, he brought to England. In the Parisian catacombs (formerly stone quarries), human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1785 ; and there are interred many of the victims of the revolution in 1792.

CATALONIA (W. Spain), was settled by the Goths and Alani, about A.D. 409 ; conquered by the Saracens, 712 ; recovered by Pepin and Charlemagne. It formed part of the Spanish marches and the territory of the count of Barcelona (*which see*). The natives were able seamen : being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714.

CATAMARANS, fire-machines, called also careasses, for destroying ships ; invented and tried in vain by sir Sidney Smith, Oct. 2, 1804, on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

CATANIA, a town near Etna, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chalcis, 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669, and in 1693 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake : in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, Feb. 22, 1817. In Aug. 1862, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on Aug. 29.

CATAPHRYGIANS, heretics in the second century, who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper, with the blood of young children.

CATAPULTÆ, military engines of the cross-bow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows ; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C. *Josephus*.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS (N. France), where, in 1559, peace was concluded between Henry II. of France and Philip II. of Spain; to which latter country France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries.

CATECHISMS. A short one was published by the bishop of Winchester, in 1552. The catechism used by the Protestants originally contained no more than a repetition of the baptismal vow, the creed, and Lord's prayer; but James I. ordered the bishops to enlarge it by adding an explication of the sacraments, 1612. It was increased subsequently by the doctrinal points of the established religion. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566; that of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1648.

CATHERINE. The order of knighthood instituted in Palestine, A.D. 1063. The order of nuns called Catherine's was founded in 1373. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia, was founded by Catherine, empress of Peter the Great, 1714. They were to be distinguished, as the name implied (from *katharos*, pure), for purity of life and manners.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. This title was first given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonsus I. of Spain, A.D. 739. *Licenciado.* The title was also given to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.

CATHOLICS. See article *Roman Catholics*.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. Sergius L. Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having squandered away his fortune by debaucheries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship, secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the dissolute aristocracy, to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy (commenced 65 B.C.) was timely discovered (in 63 B.C.) by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder. On seeing five of his accomplices arrested, Catiline retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the condemned conspirators at home, while Petreus routed Catiline's ill-disciplined forces; the conspirator being killed in the engagement, December, 62 B.C. *Sallust*.

CATO, SUICIDE OF, termed the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." This Roman philosopher, considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man," and unable to survive the independence of his country, stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY. A gang of desperate politicians proposed the assassination of the ministers of the crown and the overthrow of the government; they were arrested Feb. 23, 1820. The principals, Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, were executed according to the horrid manner of traitors, on May 1, following.

CATTLE. The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 16 Charles II. 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became and continues to be a vast and beneficial branch of the Irish trade with the sister country. From Waterford alone the value of imported cattle and provisions amounted, in 1841, to nearly half a million sterling. In 1842 the importation of cattle was admitted into England from foreign countries at a moderate duty per head, and in 1846 they were made duty free. In 1846, the live imports from Ireland were, black cattle, 81,592; sheep, 100,366; swine, 381,744.—In 1850, were imported of all sorts of cattle, 217,247; in 1854, 397,430; in 1859, 347,341; from all countries. In April, 1857, great disease arose among cattle abroad, but by great care it was almost excluded from this country. See *Metropolitan Cattle-market* and *Smithfield*.

CAUCASUS. A lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, inhabited anciently by various savage nations. Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus, by Jupiter and continually devoured by vultures, (according to ancient authors, 1548 B.C.) The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasæ Portæ*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians, called Huns, made their way when they invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447. *Strabo*; *Herodotus*. The subjugation of the Caucasian tribes has long been the object of the Russians, and seemed almost achieved by the capture of Schamyl, Sept. 7, 1859, who was honourably received by the czar. The contest still endures. See *Circassia*.

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the *Furculæ Caudinæ* (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up; on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of C. Pontius, they surrendered at discretion, 321 B.C. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the treaty.

CAULIFLOWER, called the queen of vegetables, was first planted in these kingdoms about 1603; it came from Cyprus, but was not sold at market until about 1670. In the 18th century cauliflowers were a common present from England to Portugal.

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING, a method of burning colours into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias of Sicily. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycère sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers; from this circumstance the picture received the name of *Stephanoplocon*. It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 335 B.C. *Pliny*.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Holland), (the Briel, Flushing, and Rammekins), were given to queen Elizabeth in 1585; and restored to the Dutch republic by James I. in 1616.

CAVALIERS. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or friends of the parliament. *Hume*.

CAVALRY. The Romans were celebrated for the discipline and efficiency of their cavalry. Attached to each of the Roman legions was a body of horse 300 strong, in ten turmae; the commander was always a veteran, chosen for his experience and valour. The Persians brought the greatest force of cavalry into the field: they had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C. *Plutarch*. Cavalry were used by the Romans against the natives, and were of large amount in the first wars in Wales. In the wars with Napoleon I. the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. Our present cavalry force consists of regiments of various denominations; in 1840 it was, *rank and file*, viz. household troops, 1209; dragoons, hussars and lancers, 9524; total, 10,733. In 1856 the total was stated to be 21,651; in 1861, 23,210. See *Horse Guards, &c.*

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance. *Brande*.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the mutiny in 1857 it was garrisoned by native troops under sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, June 26; and in spite of a treaty massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, July 12, at Futtehpore, and retook Cawnpore, July 17. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 32nd regiment. In Dec. 1860, Nana was said to be living in Thibet; and in Dec. 1861 was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee.

CAYENNE (in French *Guiana*), S. America, settled by the French in 1625, but left in 1654. It afterwards came successively into the hands of the English, French, and Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809, but was restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners have been sent here since 1852.

CEDAR TREE. The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1683; the cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683. In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus Lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1683. See *Cypress*.

CELERY is said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Tallard, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough in 1704.

CELESTIAL GLOBE. See *Globes*.

CELIBACY (from *cælebs*, unmarried), was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about A.D. 305. His early converts lived in caves, &c., till monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, A.D. 325. Celibacy was enjoined to bishops only in 692. The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy in 1073. This decree was opposed in England, 958 to 978. Its observance was finally established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negatived at the council of Trent (1563).

CELL THEORY (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are composed of small cells. Some of the lowest forms of

animal and vegetable life are said to be composed of merely a single cell, as the germinal vesicle in the egg and the red-snow plant.

CELTIBERI. See *Numantine War*.

CELTS, a group of the Aryan family. See *Gauls*.

CEMETERIES. The burying-places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns; and the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens and in fields. (*John* xix. 41; *Matthew* xxvii. 60.) The present practice was introduced by the clergy, who pretended that the dead enjoyed peculiar privileges by being interred in consecrated ground. Several public cemeteries planted after the manner of Père La Chaise* have of late years been opened in all parts of the kingdom. See *Catacombs*.

The Kensal-green or general cemetery, containing 53 acres; consecrated . . . Nov. 2, 1832 The South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery containing 40 acres; consecrated . . . Dec. 6, 1837 The Highgate and Kentish-Town cemetery, containing 22 acres, was opened and consecrated . . . May 20, 1839 The Abney Park cemetery and Arboretum, containing 30 acres at Stoke Newington, was opened by the lord mayor . . . May 20, 1840 The Westminster cemetery, at Earl's-court, Kensington-road, called also the West London; consecrated . . . June 15, 1840	The Nunhead cemetery, containing about 50 acres; consecrated . . . July 29, 1840 City of London and Tower Hamlets cemetery, containing 30 acres; consecrated . . . 1841 The London Necropolis and National Mausoleum, at Woking, Surrey, containing 2000 acres, the company incorporated in July 1852; opened . . . Jan. 1855 The City of London cemetery at Tiford, was opened . . . June 24, 1856 Since then, parochial cemeteries have been opened at Finchley and other places.
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CENSORS, Roman magistrates, whose duty was to survey, rate, and correct the manners of the people. The two first censors were appointed 443 B.C. Plebeian censors were first appointed 131 B.C. The office was abolished by the emperors. See *Press*.

CENSUS. In the Roman polity, a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years; established by Servius Tullius, 566 B.C. In England the census, formerly not periodical, is now taken at decennial periods, of which the latest were, viz. in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851 and 1861 (April 7). The latest census taken in France was in 1862 (every 5th year); in Austria (every 3rd year) 1857; in Belgium (every 3rd year) 1858; in United States (every 10th year) 1860. See *Population*.

CENTRAL AMERICA. See *America*. A large American steamer of this name was wrecked during a gale in the gulf of Mexico, Sept. 12, 1857. Of about 550 persons only 152 were saved: several of these after drifting on rafts above 600 miles. The loss of about 2½ million dollars in specie aggravated the commercial panic at New York shortly after. The captain and crew behaved heroically.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT established in 1834. Commissions are issued to all the fifteen judges of England (of whom three attend in rotation at the Old Bailey) for the periodical delivery of the gaol of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in Middlesex and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; the new district is considered as one county.

CENTURION, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 556 B.C.

CENTURY. The method of computing time by centuries, first generally observed in ecclesiastical history, commenced from the incarnation of Christ, A.D. 1. *Pardon*. It was adopted in chronological history first in France. *Dupin*. Early adopted by all civilised nations. *Dufrenoy*. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C.; and the Roman Church, by Indictions, the first of which began Sept. 24, A.D. 312.

CEPHALONIA, one of the Ionian islands, was obtained from the Ætolians by the Romans, 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135. See *Ionian Isles*.

CERBÈRE, FRENCH BRIG, mounted nine large guns, had a crew of eighty-seven men, and was lying at Port Louis. The harbour was entered in a ten-oared cutter manned with only eighteen men, who, directed by their gallant officer, lieut. Paddon, cut out and made good their prize, July 29, 1800.

* Père La Chaise takes its name from a French Jesuit, the favourite and confessor of Louis XIV. He died in 1709; and the site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by this cemetery.

CEREMONIES, MASTER OF THE, an office instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603. *Baker's Chron.* The famous master of the ceremonies at Bath, or president over the amusements of that city, called "Beau Nash," and the "King of Bath," extended the name beyond the court, and led to its general adoption in ordinary assemblies : he died in his 88th year, 1761. *Ashe*.

CERES, a planet, only 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, Jan. 1, 1801 ; he named it after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians. It is not visible, except with powerful glasses.

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaproth and others in 1803.

CEUTA, a town on N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules. It was taken from the Vandals by Justinian A.D. 534 ; by the Goths 618 ; afterwards by the Moors, from whom it was taken by the Portuguese 1415. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1580 to Spain, which power still retains it.

CEYLON, an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the seat of paradise. It was discovered by the Portuguese Almeyda, A.D. 1505 ; but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, A.D. 41. The capital, Columbo, was taken by the Hollanders in 1603, and was recovered by the Portuguese in 1621. The Dutch again took it in 1656. A large portion of the country was taken by the British in 1782, but was restored the next year. The Dutch settlements were seized by the British ; Trincomalee, Aug. 26, 1795, and Jellapattam, in Sept. same year. Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The British troops were treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Columbo, June 26, 1803. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815. The governor, lord Torrington, was absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion, May 1851. The prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of sir H. Ward, 1855-60. Sir J. E. Tennant's remarkable work, "Ceylon," appeared in 1859.

CHÆRONEA (in Bœotia, where Greece lost its liberty to Philip ; 32,000 Macedonians defeating 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, &c., Aug. 2, 338 B.C. Here Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B.C.

CHAIN-BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. The honour of constructing the first chain-bridge on a grand scale in England belongs to Mr. Telford, who constructed the chain-suspension-bridge, over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, 1818-25. See *Menai Straits*.

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 55 B.C. These cables came into modern use, and generally in the royal navy of England, in 1812.—**CHAIN-SHOT**, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, was invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666.—**CHAIN-PUMPS** were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAINS, HANGING IN. By the 25th Geo. II. 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomised ; and that he might also direct that they be hung in chains. The custom of hanging the bodies of criminals in chains was abolished in 1834.

CHALDEA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S.W. portion. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology. See *Dan*. ii. &c.—The **CHALDEAN REGISTERS** of celestial observations were commenced 2234 B.C., and were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (a period of 1903 years). These registers were sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle.—**CHALDEAN CHARACTERS** : the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra about B.C. 445.

CHALGROVE (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, June 18, 1643, John Hampden, of the parliament party, was mortally wounded. A column was erected to his memory June 18, 1843.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, N.E. France. Here the emperor Aurelian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, A.D. 274 ; and here also in 451 Ætius thoroughly defeated Attila the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

CHAMBERLAIN, early a high court officer in France, Germany, and England. The office of chamberlain of the exchequer was discontinued in 1834. The title of chamberlain is also conferred upon civic personages, as in London.

CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND, LORD GREAT. The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The rank appertained for many centuries to the family of De Vere, earls of Oxford, granted to it by Henry I. in 1101. On the death of John de Vere, the sixteenth earl, Mary his sole daughter, marrying lord Willoughby de Eresby, the right was established in that nobleman's family by a judgment of the house of peers, 2 Charles I. 1625. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby de Eresby, and her sister the lady Georgina Charlotte Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Ancaster, deceased; and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not under the degree of a knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly. *Beatson*. The office has been held since 1828 by the present lord Willoughby de Eresby (1862).

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD, an ancient office. The title is from the French *Chambellan* in Latin *Camerarius*. He has the oversight of the king's chaplains, the officers of the standing and removing wardrobes, beds, tents, revels, music, hunting, and of all the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, messengers, tradesmen, and artisans, retained in his majesty's service. Sir William Stanley, knt., afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII. 1485. A vice-chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief; the offices are coexistent. *Beatson*.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535 and Henry II. in 1549 employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1560; and in 1679 Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the marchioness Brinvilliers.

CHAMP DE MARS, an open square in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. Here was held, 14th July, 1790, the "fédération," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king," and new constitution: great rejoicings followed, public balls were given by the municipality in the *Champs Elysées*, and Paris was illuminated. On July 14, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A third meeting took place July 14, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I. May 1, 1815, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*. The prince president (now Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, May 10, 1852.

CHAMPAGNE, an ancient province, N.E. France, formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Navarre, count Thibaut becoming king, in 1234. The countess Joanna married Philip V. of France in 1284; and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant king John.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. The championship was instituted at the coronation of Richard II. in 1377. At the coronation of English kings the champion rode completely armed into Westminster-hall, and challenged any one that should deny the title of the sovereign to the crown. The championship is attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, derived from the family of Marmion, and is hereditary in the Dymoke family. Sir Henry Dymoke, the present champion, the 17th of his family who has held the office, was born in 1801.

CHAMPLAIN. See *Lake Champlain*.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, ranks after the princes of the blood royal as the first lay subject. Anciently the office was conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic termed *cancellarius*, or doorkeeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. Arlfastus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067. *Hardy*. Thomas à Becket was made chancellor in 1154. The first person qualified by education, to decide causes upon his own judgment, was sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the office was more that of a high state functionary than the president of a court of justice. Sir Christopher Hatton, appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. In England, the great seal has been frequently put in commission; but it was not until 1813 that the separate and co-existent office of *Vice-Chancellor* was permanently held. See *Keeper, Lord*; and *Vice-Chancellors*.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1487. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury.
1504. William Warham, afterwards archbishop of
Canterbury.
1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and abp. of York.

1529. Sir Thomas More.
1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper.
1533. Sir Thomas Audley, now chancellor, created
lord Audley.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, *continued.*

1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley.
 1547. William, lord St. John, keeper.
 — Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor.
 1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper
 1552. The same; now lord chancellor.
 1553. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
 1556. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.
 1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.
 1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor.
 1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.
 1591. The great seal in commission.
 1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.
 1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.
 1603. Sir Thomas Egerton, now lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor.
 1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper.
 1618. Sir Francis Bacon, created lord Verulam, lord chancellor.
 1622. The great seal in commission.
 1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.
 — Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper.
 1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch.
 1641. Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton, lord keeper.
 1643. The great seal in the hands of parliamentary commissioners, or keepers.
 1645. Lord Richard Lane, royal keeper.
 1646. Again in the hands of parliamentary commissioners.
 1649. In commission for the commonwealth.
 1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.
 1654. In commission during the remainder of the commonwealth.
 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde and earl of Clarendon.
 1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper.
 1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.
 1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.
 1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
 1682. Sir Francis North, created lord Guilford, lord keeper.
 1685. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.
 1689. In commission.
 1690. Sir John Trevor, knt. sir William Rawlinson, knt. and sir George Hutchins, knt. commissioners or keepers.
 1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.
 1697. Sir John Somers, created lord Somers, lord chancellor.
 1700. Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby; chief justice C.P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers.
 — Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
 1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper.
 1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1710. In commission.
 1710. Sir Simon Harcourt, created lord Harcourt, lord keeper.
 1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
 1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1718. In commission.
 — Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Macclesfield.
 1725. In commission.
 — Sir Peter King, created lord King, lord chancellor.
 1733. Hon. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, lord chancellor.
 1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
 1756. In commission.
 1757. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, *last lord keeper.*
 1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Northampton.
 1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
 1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor.
 [Created lord Mordan; died within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.]
 1770. In commission.
 1771. Hon. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley; succeeded as earl Bathurst.
 1778. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow.
 1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
 1783. Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
 1792. In commission.
 1793. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.
 1801. John Scott, lord Eldon.
 1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine.
 1807. John, lord Eldon, again.
 1827. John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst.
 1830. Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham.
 1834. Lord Lyndhurst again.
 1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, C.P., commissioners.
 1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor. Jan. 16.
 1842. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time. Sept. 3.
 1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor. July 6 [His lordship on signifying his intention to retire, June 19, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham.]
 1850. Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, Sir Launcelot Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B.E., commissioners of the great seal. June 19.
 — Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Truro. July 15.
 1852. Sir Edward Sugden, lord St. Leonards. Feb. 27.
 — Robt. Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth. Dec. 28.
 1858. Sir Frederic Thesiger, lord Chelmsford. Feb. 26.
 1859. John, lord Campbell. June 18; died June 23, 1861.
 1861. Richard Bethell, lord Westbury. June 26.
 The present lord chancellor (1862).

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I., A.D. 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland, but not as a distinct appointment, in the reign of Henry III., Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named, 1232.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

From the Revolution.

- Patent.*
 1690. Dec. 29. Sir Charles Porter.
 1697. Jan. 12. Sir John Jeffreys, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan, lords keepers.
 1697. March 11. J. Methuen, ancestor of lord Methuen.
 1697. Dec. 21. Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrugh, viscount Blesington, lords keepers.
Patent.
 1702. Aug. 26. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor, a second time.
 1703. Aug. 6. Sir Richard Cox, bart.; resigned in 1707.
 1707. June. Richard Freeman.
 1710. Nov. 28. Robert earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, commissioners.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH, *continued.*

<i>Patent.</i>		<i>Patent.</i>	
1711. Jan. 22.	Sir Constantine Phipps; resigned Sept. 1714.		English baron of the exchequer; resigned Nov. 1827.
1714. Oct. 11.	Alan Brodrick, afterwards viscount Middleton; resigned May, 1725.	1827. Nov. 5.	Right hon. sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England; resigned Nov. 1830; died 1831.
1725. June.	Richard West.	1830. Dec. 23.	William, baron Plunket; resigned Nov. 1834.
1726. Dec. 21.	Thomas Wyndham, afterwards lord Wyndham of Finglas.	1835. Jan. 13.	Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden; resigned April, 1835.
1739. Sept. 7.	Robert Jocelyn, afterwards lord Newport, and viscount Jocelyn; the latter died, Oct. 25, 1756.	1835. April 30.	William, baron Plunket, a second time; resigned June, 1841.
1757. March 22.	John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes of Clonllyn; died 1767.	1841. June.	John, baron Campbell; resigned Sept. 1841.
1768. Jan. 9.	James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Lifford; died April 28, 1789.	1841. Oct.	Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards lord St. Leonards, a second time; resigned July, 1846.
1789. June 20.	John, baron Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare; died Jan. 28, 1802.	1846. July 16.	Maziere Brady; resigned Feb. 1852.
1802. March 15.	John, baron Redesdale; resigned Feb. 1806.	1852. March.	Francis Blackburn; resigned Dec. 1853.
1806. March 25.	Right hon. George Ponsonby; resigned April, 1807.	1853. Jan.	Maziere Brady, again.
1807. May.	Thomas, lord Manners, previously an	1858. Feb.	Joseph Napier.
		1859. June.	Maziere Brady, again. The PRESENT lord chancellor of Ireland (1862).

CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND, LORD. In the laws of Malcolm II., who reigned A.D. 1004, this officer is thus mentioned:—"The chancellor shall at all tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility. . . . The chancellor shall be ludgit neir unto the kingis Grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and nicht, at the kingis command." *Sir James Balfour.* Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, in 1057; and James, earl of Seafeld, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708, after the union. See *Keeper, Lord.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, is mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Ralf de Leycestre surrendered the office of chancellor of the exchequer in 1248, and the king committed the exchequer seal to Edward de Westminster. The equity jurisdiction of the exchequer, which had long existed, was transferred to the court of chancery in 1841. The last chancellor of the exchequer, who acted judicially, was sir R. Walpole; he decided between the chief baron and his court in 1735. The chancellor is now an influential cabinet minister, usually one of the lords of the treasury and sometimes premier. See *Exchequer.*

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER SINCE 1800.

Henry Addington (aft. lord Sidmouth) Mar. 21, 1801	Viscount Althorpe (aft. earl Spencer) Nov. 22, 1830
Wm. Pitt (<i>premier</i>) May 16, 1804	Sir Robert Peel (<i>premier</i>) Dec. 10, 1834
Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne) Feb. 10, 1806	Thos. Spring Rice (aft. 1d. Monteagle) April 18, 1835
Spencer Percival March 31, 1807	Francis T. Baring (afterwards baronet) Aug. 26, 1839
And <i>premier</i> Dec. 6, 1809 (assassinated May 11, 1812)	Henry Goulburn Sept. 3, 1841
Nicholas Vansittart (aftd. 1d. Bexley) June 9, —	Charles Wood (afterwards baronet) July 6, 1846
Fred. J. Robinson (afterwards lord Goderich and earl of Ripon) Jan. 31, 1823	Benjamin Disraeli Feb. 21, 1852
George Canning (<i>premier</i>) April 24, 1827	William E. Gladstone Dec. 28, —
John C. Herries Aug. 17, —	Sir George Cornewall Lewis March, 1855
Henry Goulburn Jan. 26, 1828	Benjamin Disraeli Feb. 27, 1858
	William E. Gladstone (the PRESENT chancellor, 1862) June 13, 1859

CHANCERY, COURT OF. According to some, instituted as early as A.D. 605, to others, by Alfred, in 887; settled upon a better footing by William I., in 1067 (*Stow*) or 1070. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigour of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relievable here. *Blackstone.* See *Lord High Chancellors.* The delays in chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before parliament in 1825, and frequently since; which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, and 1855, to amend the practice in the court of chancery.

CHANDOS CLAUSE. See *Counties.*

CHANTING the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about A.D. 350. *Lenglet.* It was introduced into the Roman Catholic service in 602, by Gregory the Great, who established schools of chanters, and corrected the church song. *Dufresnoy.* Chanting was adopted by some congregations of dissenters about 1850.

CHANTRY, a chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors. See *Chanting*. Many chantries were abolished in England in 1547.

CHAPEL. There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c. *Cowel*. The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, A.D. 1546-7) were called knights of the chapel.—The place of conference among printers, and the conference itself, is by them called a *chapel*, it is said because the first work printed in England was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster-abbey, converted to the purpose by Caxton.

CHAPLAIN, a clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, or that is retained by a prince or nobleman. About seventy chaplains are attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank, by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 1529 :—

Archbishop 8	Earl 5	Knight of the Garter . . . 3	Baroness 2
Duke 6	Viscount 4	Duchess 2	Master of the Rolls . . . 2
Bishop 6	Baron 3	Marchioness 2	Almoner 2
Marquess 5	Chancellor 3	Countess 2	Chief Justice 1

CHAPLETS, the string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, &c. See *Beads*.

CHAPTER. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Cowel*. The chapter-house of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commoners of England held their parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S. in 1853. About the end of the last century Löwitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorising putrid substances, by absorbing effluvia and gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, &c. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators.

CHARING CROSS, so called from one of the crosses which Edward I. erected to the memory of his queen Eleanor, who died 1291; Charing being the name of the village in which it was built. Some contend that it derived its name from being the resting-place of the *chère reine, dear queen*. It was yet a small village in 1353, and the cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition.—Charing-cross was built about 1678, nearly as it appeared before the new buildings were commenced in 1829. The first stone of Charing-cross hospital was laid by the duke of Sussex, Sept. 15, 1831. Hungerford-bridge (or Charing-cross bridge) was opened May 1, 1845. See *Hungerford Bridge*.

CHARIOTS. Their invention and the harnessing horses to draw them, is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, 1486 B.C. Chariot racing was one of the exercises of Greece. The chariot of the Ethiopian officer, (*Acts* viii. 27) is supposed to have been in the form of our chaise with four wheels. Cæsar relates that Cassibelaunus, after dismissing all his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war-chariots about his person. See *Curriages, Coaches, &c.*

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS, &c. Boards for their recovery were constituted in 1764 and 1800, and a board for Ireland (chiefly prelates of the established church), in 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed in 1844, and an act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in 1853, when commissioners were appointed, who have from time to time published voluminous reports. The law relating to the conveyance of land for Charitable Uses was amended in 1861.

CHARITABLE BRETHREN, an order founded by St. John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572; introduced into France, 1601; settled at Paris, 1602. *Hénault*.

CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS. These are very numerous in this great country. The charity commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000*l.* annually, in 1840. *Parl. Rep.* Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687. *Rapin*. See *Education*. Mr. Low's "Charities of London" (2nd edition, 1862), is full of useful information.

CHARLEROI, in Belgium. Great battles have been fought near this town in several wars; the principal in 1690 and 1794. See *Fleurus*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince

of Orange in 1672, and was again invested by the same prince with 60,000 men, in 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, June 16, 1815.

CHARLES-ET-GEORGES. Two French vessels of this name, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), were seized by the Portuguese, in Conducia bay, Nov. 29, 1857, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as slavers. They were demanded haughtily by the French government, who, on the hesitation of the Portuguese, sent two ships of war to the Tagus. The captured vessels were then surrendered under protest. The conduct of the British government (that of lord Derby), to whom the Portuguese had referred the dispute, was considered more prudent than dignified. The emperor of France, however, gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTON (Massachusetts) was burnt by the British forces under general Gage, June 17, 1775. Charleston taken by the British, May 7, 1779.—**CHARLESTON**, South Carolina. The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, June 28, 1776. It was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered May 13 following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated April 14, 1783. Great commotion arose here on Nov. 1860, through the election of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, he being opposed to slavery. See *United States*. In Dec. 1861, the Federals sank a number of vessels laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston harbour.

"**CHARTÉ**," the French political constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII. in 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The "**Charte**" was sworn to by Louis-Philippe, Aug. 29, 1830; but set aside by the revolution of 1848.

CHARTER-HOUSE (a corruption of Chartreuse, *which see*), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371 by sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor, for denying the king's supremacy, in 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, it passed through various hands till Nov. 1, 1611. It was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Mr. Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, who obtained letters patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter-house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors," &c. On the foundation are 80 poor brothers, and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died Dec. 12, 1611. The expenditure for the year 1853-4 was 22,396*l.*; the receipts 28,908*l.*

CHARTER-PARTY. A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, containing the particulars of their agreement. It is said to have been first used in England so early as the reign of Henry III., about 1243. *Anderson.*

CHARTERS were granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry II. in 1132; were called in and modified by Charles II. in 1682; but the ancient charters were restored at the revolution in 1688. Alterations were made in them by the Municipal Reform act in 1835. Many ancient charters have been printed by the Record Commissioners (1800-37). Their work is now carried on under the superintendence of the master of the rolls. See *Magna Charta* and *Boroughs*.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the working people, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's *Charter*, the five points of which were *Vote by Ballot, Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Payment of the Members, and the Abolition of the Property Qualification* (the last of which was granted, June, 1858). Their petition was presented by Mr. T. Attwood, June 14, 1838. They assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags, and conducting themselves so tumultuously, that a proclamation was issued against them, Dec. 12, 1838. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, July 15, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament called the "**National Convention**," the leading men being Fergus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, &c. On April 10, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The metropolis felt great alarm, and the bank and other establishments were fortified by military; but the preventive measures adopted by the government proved so completely successful, that the rioters, alarmed in turn, dispersed after some slight encounters with the police; their monster petition, in detached rolls, being despatched in cabs to the house of commons. The determination of society at large to oppose their designs operated more powerfully on the Chartists than the display of power by the executive; not less than 150,000 persons, among them nobles and others of high rank (including Louis Napoleon, now emperor), having

pressed forward to be sworn as special constables. From this time the proceedings of the Chartists ceased to create alarm, and they have become insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, famous as the chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, is situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France. It was founded by Bruno, about A.D. 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery at the restoration in 1814.

CHARTS AND MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, with a view to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. These charts were the foundation of the discovery of the western world. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1559. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595. See *Mercator*.

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives; and our laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity; and a husband or a father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from the time of Numa, 710 B.C., to the reign of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 394, but eighteen Roman vestals had been guilty of incontinence. See *Vestals*. Many remarkable instances of chastity are recorded. See *Acre* and *Coldingham*.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATION.* Formed Aug. 1766; terminated Dec. 1767.

Earl of Chatham, *first minister and lord privy seal*.
Duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*.
Charles Townshend, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Northampton, *lord president*.
Earl of Shelburne and general Conway, *secretaries of state*.

Sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by sir Edward Hawke), *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.
Lord Barrington, *secretary-at-war*.
Lord North and sir George Cooke, *joint paymasters*.
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
Duke of Ancaster, lord de Despensers, &c.

CHATHAM (Kent), a principal station of the royal navy. Its dockyard, commenced by queen Elizabeth, contains immense magazines, furnished with all sorts of naval stores. The Chatham *Chest* for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen was originally established here by queen Elizabeth and admirals Drake and Hawkins, in 1588, after the defeat of the Spanish armada, but was removed to Greenwich in 1802. In 1667, on the 10th June, the Dutch fleet, under admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town and burnt several men-of-war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On Feb. 8, 1861, a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many of the rioters severely flogged. About 1000*l.* worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt.

CHATILLON (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended for Napoleon, Feb. 5, 1814; the negotiations for peace were broken off on March 19, following.

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), a peat bog twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse. Over this swamp, George Stephenson, the great railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible by the most experienced surveyors. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by Jan. 1, 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it.

CHAUMONT (on the Marne, France), TREATY OF, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and signed by these powers respectively, March 1, 1814. This treaty was succeeded by the celebrated treaty of Paris, April 11 following, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty over France. See *Paris*.

CHEATS are punishable by pillory (since abolished), imprisonment, and fine, 1 *Hawk*. L.C. 188. A rigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.* or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 *Anne*, 1711. *Blackstone*.

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham (called the *great commoner*), was born Nov. 15, 1708, entered parliament in 1735; became secretary of state (but virtually the premier) in the Devonshire Administration, Nov. 1756, and secretary in the Newcastle Administration, Jan. 1757. In 1766 he became premier, lord privy seal, and earl of Chatham, which lord Chesterfield called a *fall upstairs*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, but protested against the recognition of their independence, April 7, 1778, and died May 11 following.

CHEESE is made almost by all nations. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned the process of making it from the Romans about the Christian era. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. The Cheddar of Somerset, and Stilton of Huntingdon, are as much esteemed with us as the cheese of Parma in Italy, and of Gruyère in Switzerland. In 1840 we imported from abroad 10,000 tons; and in 1849–1850, as many as 27,000 tons. The duty on foreign cheese, producing annually about 50,000*l.*, was taken off in 1860.

CHELSEA. On the site of a college founded by James I. in 1609 for theological disputations against popery, but converted by Charles II. in 1682 to its present purpose, stands Chelsea college, an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers.—The erection was carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The real projector was sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the orator C. J. Fox. The architect was sir Christopher Wren, and the cost 150,000*l.* In 1850 there were 70,000 *out-* and 539 *in-pensioners*.—The physic garden of sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries company in 1721. The Chelsea waterworks were incorporated 1722. The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, June 19, 1801. The body of the duke of Wellington lay here in state, Nov. 10–17, 1852.—The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with Battersea park, was opened in the spring of 1858.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire). Its celebrated mineral spring was discovered in 1718. The king's-well was sunk in 1778; and other wells by Mr. Thompson in 1806. Magnesian salt was found in the waters in 1811. The theatre was erected in 1804.

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One was formed in London in 1780, but its meetings were not long continued. The present society was established in 1841. It includes the most eminent chemists of the day, and publishes a journal. The Chemical Society at Paris was established in 1857.

CHEMISTRY was introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, about A.D. 1150; they had learned it from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine; and embalming was a kind of chemical process. The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemical students in Europe were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*); but chemistry could not be said to exist as a science till the 17th century; during which its study was promoted by the writings of Bacon and the researches of Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the 18th century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Black, Bergman, Stahl, &c. In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, &c.; and thus commenced a new era in the history of chemistry. He was ably seconded by Lavoisier, Cavendish, Scheele, Chaptal, &c. The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Davy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, &c. *Organic Chemistry* has been very greatly advanced by the labours of Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Frankland,* &c., since 1830. See *Pharmacy, Electricity, Galvanism*. The analytical processes termed "*Spectrum analysis*," by Kirchhoff and Bunsen, and "*Dialysis*" by Mr. T. Graham, were made known in 1861. (See those articles.)

CHEQUES. See *Drafts*.

CHERBOURG, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equi-distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by our Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which with some shipping, &c., were destroyed by the British, Aug. 6, 7, 1758. The works were resumed on a stupendous scale by Louis XVI.; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Bonaparte about 1803, and finally completed in 1813, is a magnificent work, forming a secure harbour, capable of affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by batteries and fortifications of enormous strength, which have recently been increased to unparalleled magnitude. The emperor Louis Napoleon has especially here developed his uncle's ideas. On Aug. 4 and 5, 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon

* In 1828 Wöhler succeeded in producing artificially *urea*, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pine-apple, pear, garlic, &c., have been formed by combinations of the gases, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down, though the names are still retained. An eminent chemist has said that, though exceedingly improbable, it is not impossible, that in process of time chemistry may produce the food of man—such as the cereals, &c., but the artificial would be more than 100 times more expensive than the natural method.

docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the queen of England and court, who were there by special invitation.

CHERITON DOWN (Hants). Here sir Wm. Waller defeated the royalists under lord Hopton, May 29, 1644.

CHERRY, the *Prunus Cerasus*, so called from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C. The cherry-tree was first planted in Britain, it is said, about A.D. 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, in 1540, and planted in Kent, it is said, with such success, that an orchard of thirty-two acres produced in one year to the value of 1000*l*.

CHERSON. See *Kherson*.

CHERSONESUS. See *Crimea*.

CHESAPEAKE. At the mouth of the river of that name, a contest took place between the British admiral Greaves and the French admiral De Grasse, in the interest of the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American water of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.—The *Chesapeake* American frigate, commanded by capt. Lawrence (50 guns, 376 men), struck to the *Shannon* British frigate (49 guns, 330 men), commanded by capt. Philip Vere Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, June 1, 1813. Capt. Lawrence, who had invited the contest, died of his wounds.

CHESS, a game invented, according to some authorities, by Palamedes, 680 B.C.; and according to others, in the fifth century of our era. The learned Hyde and sir William Jones concur in stating (as do most writers on the subject) that the origin of chess is to be traced to India. The celebrated automaton chess-player (a figure of wonderful machinery) was exhibited in England in 1769.* A chess congress was held at New York in 1857, and an international one in London in June and July, 1862.

CHESTER (England, N.W.), the Deva of the Romans, and one of the last places quitted by that people, was the station of their twentieth legion, called the *Valeria Victrix*. The city wall was first built by Edelfleda, A.D. 908; and Hugh Lupus, the earl, nephew of William I., rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084, and the abbey of St. Werburgh. Chester was incorporated by Henry III. and made a distinct county. It was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire in 1471. The fatal gunpowder explosion occurred Nov. 5, 1772.—The *see* was anciently part of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, Peter, removing the seat hither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester; but it was not erected into a distinct bishopric until the dissolution of monasteries. Henry VIII. in 1542 raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh for the cathedral. This *see* is valued in the king's books at 420*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. per annum. Present income, 4500*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

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| 1800. Henry Wm. Majendie, trans. to Bangor, 1809. | 1824. Chas. J. Blomfield, trans. to London, Aug. 1828. |
| 1810. Bowyer Edward Sparkie, trans. to Ely, 1812. | 1828. John Bird Sumner, trans. to Canterbury, 1848. |
| 1812. George Henry Law, translated to Bath in 1824. | 1848. John Graham (PRESENT bishop). |

CHEVALIER D'EON. See *D'Eon*.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), built by Cissa, about A.D. 540. The cathedral was erected in 1115, burnt with the city in 1186, and rebuilt by bishop Seffrid in 1187. The spire fell, Feb. 20, 1861. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrida, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about A.D. 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester, then called Cissan-Caester, from its builder, Cissa, or by Stigand, 1070. This *see* has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. per annum. Present income, 4200*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

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| 1798. John Buckner, died May 2, 1824. | 1836. Charles Otter, died Aug. 20, 1840. |
| 1824. Robert J. Carr, trans. to Worcester, Sept. 1831. | 1840. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, died Jan. 7, 1842. |
| 1831. Edward Maltby, translated to Durham, 1836. | 1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert (PRESENT bishop). |

* A chess-club was formed at Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's lane, in 1747. In 1797, M. Philidor played three matches blindfold at the Salopian. The London Chess-club was founded in 1807, and St. George's in 1833. In Dec. 1861 Herr Paulsen played ten games at once, of which he won five, and lost one; three were drawn, and one not played out.

CHICORY, the wild endive, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnæus, grows wild in calcareous soils in Britain and most countries of Europe. It was formerly raised to some extent in England as herbage, its excellence in this respect having been much insisted upon by Arthur Young. Chicory had been for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England, that it became a matter of serious complaint against dealers in the latter article; the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000*l.* a-year. An excise order was at length issued, dated August 3, 1852, interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee by vendors after three months. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly printed on each parcel sold.*

CHILDERMAS DAY, Dec. 28, observed by the Roman Church, in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents. (*Matth.* ii.)

CHILDREN. Many ancient nations exposed their infants,—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways,—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases, they were taken care of, and humanely protected by the state. The custom, which long previously existed, of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited in the reign of Canute, about 1017. *Mat. Paris.* At Darien, it was the practice when a widow died, to bury with her in the same grave such of her children as were unable from their tender years to take care of themselves. In some parts of China, infants are offered to the spirit of an adjoining river, a gourd being tied to their necks to prevent their immediately drowning. The great efforts made by the British government in India, to repress infanticide, have been successful.

CHILI (S. America), discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, A.D. 1535. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver, amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546.—The Chilians declared their independence of Spain, Sept. 18, 1810, and fought with varying success until 1817, when, by the decisive victory gained by San Martin over the royal forces, Feb. 12 in that year, the province was declared independent. The independence of Chili was recognised by Great Britain, whose first envoy extraordinary to this country was the hon. John Walpole, accredited May 24, 1841. Manuel Montt, elected president Oct. 18, 1856, was succeeded by José Perez, Oct. 18, 1861. Population in 1855, 1,439,120; in 1858, 1,559,000. An insurrection headed by Pedro Gallo broke out on Dec. 1858, and was suppressed by the government in April, 1859.

CHILLIANWALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought Jan. 13, 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded.† This battle was followed by lord Gough's attack on the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, on the right bank of the Chenuab, with complete success; in this last desperate engagement, the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British, Feb. 21, 1849. See *Goojerat*.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (viz. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke), an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, with a salary of 20*s.* conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents: this custom is ancient.

CHIMNEY TAX. See *Hearth*.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries, in A.D. 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. The ancients made use of stoves, although Octavio Ferrari affirms that chimneys were in use among them; but this is disputed. Act to regulate the trade of chimney-sweeping, 28 Geo. III. 1789. The *chimney-sweeping machine* was invented by Smart in 1805. A statute repealing this act, and regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues,

* In 1860 a duty of 3*s.* per cwt. was put upon English-grown chicory until April 1861; after that date to be 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

† The duke of Wellington (commander in chief) did not think the victory complete. Gough was superseded, and sir C. Napier sent out (March 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., passed 1834. By 5 Vict. 1840, it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age; and since July 1, 1842, no individual under twenty-one may ascend a chimney. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a *stalk*) 420 feet in height; the height of the Monument in London being 202 feet; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

CHINA, the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annals claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C. It is allowed by some authorities to have commenced about 2500 years before the birth of Christ; by others it is said to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese knew the periods of the sun, moon, and planets, and were acute astronomers, in the reign of Yao, which is set down 2357 B.C. But dates cannot be relied upon until towards the close of the seventh century B.C., when the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty-two dynasties have reigned, including the present. In the battle between Phraates and the Scythians, 129 B.C., the Chinese aided the latter, and afterwards ravaged the countries on the coasts of the Caspian, which is their first appearance in history. *Lenglet*. The population of China was estimated at 190,348,228 in 1757; and at 414,607,000 in 1860.

The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced 2700
The first dates fixed to his history, by Se-ma-tsen, begin 651
Supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutze), the Chinese philosopher 550
Stupendous wall of China completed 208 or 211
The dynasty of Han 202 or 206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged(?) 202
Religion of Tao-tse commenced 15
Religion of Fo commenced about A.D. 60
Pretended embassy from Rome 166
Nankin becomes the capital 420
The atheistical philosopher, Fan-Shin, flourishes 449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach 635
They are proscribed and exterminated 845
China ravaged by Tartars from 9th to 12th centuries
Seat of government transferred to Peking 1260
Marco Polo introduces ambassadors 1275
Canal, called the Yu Mo, completed about 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton 1517
Macao is granted to the Portuguese 1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome 1575
The country is conquered by the eastern or Manchou Tartars, who establish the present reigning house 1616-47
Tea brought to England 1660
An earthquake throughout China buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone 1662
Commerce with East India Company begins 1680
Jesuit missionaries preach 1692
Commercial relations with Russia 1719-27
The Jesuits expelled 1724-32
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb 1731
In a salute by one of our India ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native; the government demanded the gunner to be given up; he was soon strangled.—*Sir George Staunton* July 2, 1785
Earl Macartney's embassy* arrives at Peking; his reception by the emperor Sept. 14, 1793
He is ordered to depart Oct. 7, —
And arrives in England Sept. 6, 1794
The affair of the Company's ship *Neptune*, when a Chinese was killed 1807
Edict against Christianity; † he leaves England 1812
Feb. 8, 1816
Exclusive rights of the E. I. Co. cease April 22, 1834
Opium dispute begins —

Free-trade ships sail for England April 25, 1834
Lord Napier arrives at Macao, to superintend British commerce July 15, —
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war; several Chinese killed, Sept. 5, —
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Davis Oct. 11, —
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, Nov. 7, —
Chinese seize the *Avogge* and crew Jan. 31, 1835
Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese, Feb. 23, —
Captain Elliot becomes chief British commissioner Dec. 14, 1836
Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao July 12, 1838
Commissioner Lin orders seizure of opium, March 18: British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton, March 19; the factories surrounded, and outrages committed, March 24; captain Elliot requires of British subjects their surrender to him of all opium, promising them on the part of government the full value of it, March 27: half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese, April 20; the remainder (20,283 chests) surrendered, May 21; captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton, May 24; the opium destroyed by the Chinese June 3, 1839
Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese; a native killed July 7, —
Hong-Kong taken Aug. 23, —
The British boat *Black Joke* attacked, and the crew murdered, Aug. 24; the British merchants retire from Macao Aug. 26, —
Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks Sept. 4, —
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates *Volage* and *Hyacinth*: several junks blown up Nov. 3, —
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves this day Dec. 6, —
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever Jan. 5, 1840
The *Hellas* ship attacked by armed junks, May 22; blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from sir Gordon Bremer, June 28; the *Monde* with a flag of truce fired on at Amoy, July 2; Ting-hai, in Chusan, surrenders, July 5; blockade established along the Chinese coast, July 10; Mr. Staunton carried off to Canton Aug. 6, —
Captain Elliot, on board a British steam-ship, enters the Peiho river, near Peking, Aug. 11, —

* This embassy threw some light on the political circumstances of the empire; it appeared to be divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities; the population of the whole was given at 333,000,000: its annual revenues at 66,000,000: and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry; the religion Pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts and sciences were encouraged, and ethics studied.

† His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *kou-tou*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.

CHINA, *continued.*

The ship *Kite* lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages, Sept. 15, 1840
 Seizure of captain Anstruther Sept. 16, —
 Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner, Sept. 16; capt. Elliot's truce with him Nov. 6, —
 British plenipotentiaries arrive off Macao, Nov. 20, —
 Admiral Elliot's resignation announced, Nov. 29, —
 Mr. Staunton released Dec. 12, —
 Negotiations cease, owing to breaches of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor Jan. 6, 1841
 Chuen-po and Tse-oc-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England), captured Jan. 7, —
 Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities Jan. 20, —
 Hong-Kong taken possession of by the British Jan. 26, —
 The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, Feb. 11; hostilities resumed, Feb. 23; Chusan evacuated, Feb. 24; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for ringleaders and chiefs Feb. 25, —
 Bogue forts taken by sir G. Bremer; admiral Kwan killed; 459 guns captured Feb. 26, —
 The British squadron proceeds to Canton, March 1; sir H. Gough takes command of the army, March 2; hostilities again suspended, March 3; and again resumed, March 6; Keshin degraded by the emperor March 12, —
 Flotilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 467 guns taken by the British forces March 18, —
 New commissioners from Peking arrive at Canton April 14, —
Hong-Kong Gazette first published May 1, —
 Capt. Elliot prepares to attack Canton, May 17, —
 Heights behind Canton taken and 94 guns captured May 25, —
 The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, of which 5,000,000 are paid down and hostilities cease May 31, —
 British forces withdrawn, June 1; and British trade re-opened July 16, —
 Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded, Aug. 10, —
 Amoy taken and 206 guns destroyed, Aug. 27, —
 The Bogue forts destroyed Sept. 14, —
 Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan re-occupied by the British, Oct. 1; they take Chin-hae, Oct. 10; Ning-po, Oct. 13; Yu-yaou, Tse-kee, and Foong-hua Dec. 28, —
 Chinese attack Ning-po and Chin-hae, and are

repulsed with great loss, March 10; 8000 Chinese are routed near Tsze-kee, March 15, 1842
 Cha-pou attacked, and its defences destroyed, May 18, —
 45 guns taken May 18, —
 The British squadron enters the river Kiang, June 13; capture of Woosung, and of 230 guns and stores, June 16; Shang-hae taken June 19; the British armament anchors near the "Golden Isle," July 20; Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide, July 21; the advanced ships reach Nankin, Aug. 4; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, Aug. 9; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace, Aug. 12, —
 Treaty of peace signed before Nankin on board the *Cornwallis* by sir Henry Pottinger, for England, and Keying Elepoo* and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor—(Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars; Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British, and consuls to reside at these cities; Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, &c.; Chusan and Ku-lang-su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled)† Aug. 29, —
 The ratifications signed by queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged, July 22; Canton opened to the British by an imperial edict July 27, 1843
 Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger Feb. 16, 1844
 Bogue forts captured by the British, April 5, 1847
 Hong-Kong and the neighbourhood visited by a violent typhoon; immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned Oct. 1848
 H.M. steam-ship *Medea* destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas March 4, 1850
 Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si, spreading rapidly Aug. —
 Appearance of the pretender Tien-teh,† March, 1851
 Defeat of Leu, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army June 19, 1852
 Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor applies to the Europeans for help, without success March and April, 1853
 The rebels take Nankin, March 19, 20; Amoy, May 19; Shang-hae Sept. 7, —
 And besiege Canton without success, Aug.-Nov. 1854
 The scanty accounts are unfavourable to the rebels, the imperialists having re-taken Shang-hae, Amoy, and many important places, 1855
 Outrage on the British *lorcha Arrow*, in Canton river § Oct. 8, 1856

* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-Sin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

† The non-fulfilment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7.

‡ Taou-Kwang, the last emperor of China, during the latter part of his reign, became somewhat liberal in his views, and favoured the introduction of European arts; but his son, the late emperor, a rash and narrow-minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy and adopted re-actionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug. 1850, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars; but in March 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien-teh (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names. He is stated to be a native of Quang-si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and also to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian, named Leang-afa, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, but has derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to lord Elgin, in November, 1850. His followers are termed *Taepings*, "princes of peace," a title utterly belied by their atrocious deeds.

§ It was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 being carried off, and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong-Kong, being compelled to resort to hostilities, applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On March 3, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 16 censured sir John for the "violent measures" he had pursued. The ministry (who took his part) dissolved the parliament; but obtained a large majority in the new one.

CHINA, *continued.*

After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken, Oct. 23, 1856
 A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded, by sir M. Seymour Nov. 3, 4
 Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hae, Nov. 6
 The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts Nov. 21—23
 Rebels take Kuri-king Nov. 25
 Other forts taken by the British Dec.
 The Chinese burn European factories Dec. 14
 And murder the crew of the *Thistle* Dec. 30
 A-lum, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread Feb. 2, 1857
 Troops arrive from Madras, and England; and Lord Elgin appointed envoy March
 No change on either side: Yeh said to be stratagued for money: the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels, May
 Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by commodore Elliot, May 25, 27; and sir M. Seymour and commodore Keppel June 1
 Blockade of Canton Aug.
 Stagnation in the war—Lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, July 16; returns to Hong-Kong Sept. 25
 Gen. Ashburnham departs for India, and gen. Straubenzee assumes the command, Oct. 19
 Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, Dec. 28, 29, 1859; who enter it, Jan. 5, Yeh* sent a prisoner to Calcutta Jan.
 The allies proceed towards Peking, and take the Pei-ho forts May 20
 The expedition arrives at Tien-Sin May 20
 Negotiations commence June 1; treaty of peace signed at Tien-Sin by Lord Elgin, baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—(Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff; term *I barbarian*) to be no longer applied to Europeans June 26, 28, 29
 Lord Elgin visits Japan and concludes an important treaty with the emperor Aug. 28
 The British destroy about 130 piratical junks in the Chinese seas Aug. and Sept.
 Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yants-Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England May, 1859
 Mr. Bruce the British envoy, on his way to Peking, is stopped in the river Peiho (or Tien-sin): admiral Hope attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 82 killed, and about 350 wounded June 25
 The American envoy Ward, arrives at Peking, and refusing to submit to degrading ceremonies, does not see the emperor, July 29; the commercial treaty with America is concluded Nov. 24
 The English and French prepare an expedition against China Oct.
 Lord Elgin and baron Gros sail for China, April 26; wrecked near Point de Gallo, Ceylon, May 23; arrive at Shang-hae June 29, 1860
 The war begins: the British commanded by sir Hope Grant, the French by general Montauban. The Chinese, defeated in a skirmish near the Peiho Aug. 12
 The allies repulse the Tae-ping rebels attacking Shang-hae, Aug. 18-20; and take the Taku-forts, losing 500 killed and wounded; the Tartar general San-ko-lin-sin retreats, Aug. 21
 After vain negotiations, the allies advance towards Peking; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chiau Sept. 18 & 21,

Consul Parkes, captains Anderson and Brabazon, Mr. de Norman, Mr. Bowlby (the *Times* correspondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs), advance to Tung-chow to arrange conditions for a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-lin-sin; capt. Brabazon and Abbé de Luc beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Peking Sept. 21, 1860
 The allies march towards Peking; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, Oct. 6; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and others, restored alive, Oct. 8; capt. Anderson, Mr. de Norman and others die of ill-usage, Oct. 8-11
 Peking invested; surrenders, Oct. 22; severe proclamation of sir Hope Grant Oct. 15
 The bodies of Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowlby buried with great solemnity in the Russian cemetery in Peking, Oct. 17; the summer palace (Yuen-ming-yuen) burnt by the British, in memory of the outraged prisoners Oct. 18
 Convention signed in Peking by Lord Elgin and the prince of Kung, by which the treaty of Tien-sin is ratified; apology made for the attack at Peiho (June 25, 1859); a large indemnity to be paid immediately, and compensation in money given to the families of the murdered prisoners, &c.; Kow-loon ceded in exchange for Chusan, and the treaty and convention to be proclaimed throughout the empire Oct. 24
 Allies quit Peking Nov. 5
 Treaty between Russia and China—the former obtaining free trade, enlarged territories, &c. Nov. 14
 Mr. Loch arrives in England with the treaty Dec. 27
 First instalment of indemnity paid Nov. 30
 Part of the allied troops comfortably settled at Tien-sin Jan. 5, 1861
 English and French embassies established at Peking March
 The emperor Hienfung dies Aug. 24
 Canton restored to the Chinese Oct. 27
 Ministerial crisis: several ministers put to death; Kung appointed regent Dec. 13
 Advance of the rebels: they seize and desolate Ning-po and Hang-chow Dec.
 They advance on Shang-hae, which is placed under protection of the English and French, and fortified Jan. 1862
 Rebels defeated in two engagements about April 21
 English and French assist the government against the rebels—Ning-po retaken, May 10
 French admiral Protet killed in an attack on rebels May 17
 Captain Gerard Osborne permitted by the British government to organise a small fleet of gun-boats to aid the imperialists to establish order July

 CHINESE EMPERORS.
 Chwang-wei 1627
 Shun-che (first of the Tsing dynasty) 1644
 Kang-he 1669
 Yung-ching 1693
 Keen-lung 1736
 Kea-ding 1796
 Taou-Kwang 1821
 Hienfung, Feb. 25, 1850; died Aug. 24, 1861
 His eldest son, seven years old, succeeded.

CHINA PORCELAIN is first mentioned about 1531, when it was introduced in England. See *Porcelain*.

* He died peacefully at Calcutta, April 9, 1859. He is said to have beheaded above 100,000 rebels.

CHINA ROSE, &c. A delicate and beautiful flower called the *Rosa indica* was brought to these countries from China, and after various failures planted in England, with success, in 1786; the Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, about 1780; and other plants since.

CHIOS, now Scio, an isle in the Greek Archipelago, revolted against Athens, 412 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of the Greeks, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the Crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor and Romans, 1329; by the Genoese, 1329, and by the Turks in 1459. A dreadful massacre of the inhabitants by the Turks took place April 11, 1822, during the Greek insurrection.*

CHIPPAWA (N. America); where the British under general Riall were defeated by the Americans under general Browne, July 5, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British, commanded by generals Drummond and Riall, July 25 following, but the latter was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIVALRY arose out of the feudal system in the latter part of the eighth century, (*chevalier*, or knight, being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horseback). From the twelfth to the fifteenth century it had considerable influence in refining the manners of the nations of Europe. It flourished during the Crusades. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies. He devoted himself to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honour and character. Chivalry, which owed its origin to the feudal system, expired with it. See *Tournaments*. It was commonly after the lie-direct had been given, that combats took place in the *court of chivalry*. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the courts of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623.

CHLORINE (Greek *chloros*, pale green), a gaseous element, first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic acid (now termed hydrochloric acid). Sir H. Davy, in 1810, proved this gas to be an element, and named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and with lime, the well-known bleaching powder and disinfectant—chloride of lime: the bleaching powers of chlorine were made known by Berthollet in 1785. In 1823 chlorine was condensed into a liquid by Faraday.

CHLOROFORM (the ter-chloride of the hypothetical radical formyl), the now well-known anæsthetic, is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, and is manufactured from alcohol, water, and bleaching powder. It was discovered by Soubeiran in 1831 and its composition was determined by Dumas in 1834. The term chloric ether was applied in 1820 to a mixture of chlorine and elephant gas. Chloroform was first applied as an anæsthetic by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh; it was first administered in England on Dec. 14, 1848, by Mr. James Robinson, surgeon-dentist.

CHOBHAM COMMON, in Surrey, about 20 miles from London. A camp was formed for military exercise at this place, and occupied on June 14, 1853, by a force between 8000 and 10,000 strong. The last field-day (when there was a mock fight) took place Aug. 17, 1860. Only one serious case of misconduct was reported during all the time.

CHOCOLATE was introduced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazils) about A.D. 1520. It is the flour or paste of the cocoa berry, and makes a wholesome beverage, and a delicate confection. Chocolate was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650. *Tatler*. See *Cocoa*.

CHOIR. This was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, A.D. 677. See *Chanting*.

CHOLERA MORBUS. This fatal disease, known in its more malignant form as the Indian cholera, made great ravages in the north, east, and south of Europe, and in Asia, where alone it carried off more than 900,000 persons, in 1829-30. In England and Wales in 1848-9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, and in 1854, 20,997.

Cholera appears at Sunderland . . . Oct. 26, 1831	The mortality very great, but more so on the Continent; 18,000 deaths at Paris, between March and August, 1832
And at Edinburgh . . . Feb. 6, 1832	
First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, Feb. 13; and in Dublin, . . . March 3, —	

* The slaughter lasted 10 days: 40,000 of both sexes falling victims to the sword, or to the fire, which raged until every house, save those of the foreign consuls, was burned to the ground. 7000 Greeks, who had fled to the mountains, were induced to surrender by a promise of amnesty, guaranteed by the consuls of England, France, and Austria: yet even they were all butchered! The only exception made during the massacre was in favour of the young and more beautiful women and boys, 30,000 of whom were reserved for the markets.

CHOLERA MORBUS, *continued.*

Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c., in . . . July and August, 1837
 Another visitation of the cholera in this kingdom: the number of deaths in London, for the week ending Sept. 15, 1849, was 3183, the ordinary average being 1008; and the number of deaths by cholera from June 17 to Oct. 2, in London alone, 13,161. From this time the mortality lessens, and the distemper disappeared . . . Oct. 13, 1849

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns, suffer much from cholera . . . Sept. 1853
 It rages in Italy and Sicily: above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples: it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna, autumn, 1854
 Cholera very severe for a short time in the southern parts of London, and in Soho and St. James's, Westminster, Aug. and Sept., —

CHORAGUS, an important public officer among the Greeks, who paid and regulated the chorus in the public feasts, worship, &c. Stesichorus, whose real name was Tysias, received this appellative form, he having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C. *Quintil. Inst. Orat.*

CHORUS-SINGING is very ancient, and was early practised at Athens. Hypodicus, of Chalcedes, carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C. *Parium marbles.* See *Music.*

CHOUANS, a name given to the Bretons during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their chief Jean Cottureau, a smuggler, who had used, as a signal, the cry of the *Chat-huant*, or screech-owl. He was killed near Misdon in 1794. George Cadoudal, their last chief, was connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804.

CHRISM. Consecrated oil was used early in the ceremonies of the Roman and Greek churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense, are mentioned as used with the oil, in A.D. 1541. It was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature, 1596.

CHRIST. See JESUS CHRIST.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (the *Blue-Coat* school) was established by Edward VI. 1552, on the site of the Grey Friars monastery. A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II., 1672, and the city of London and the community of England have contributed to render it a richly endowed charity. The *Times* ward was founded in 1841. Large portions of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt; in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (April 25) the duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall.—On Sept. 24, 1854, the master, Dr. Jacob, in a sermon, in the church of the hospital, censured the system of education and the general administration of the establishment. Many improvements have since been made. The subordinate school at Hertford, for 416 younger boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1683.

CHRIST'S-THORN, conjectured to be the plant of which Our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed, came hither from the south of Europe before 1596.

CHRISTIAN ERA. See *Anno Domini.*

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY was founded in 1698 to promote the erecting of charity schools, and to disperse bibles and religious tracts. It has an annual revenue of about 100,000*l.*

CHRISTIAN AND MOST CHRISTIAN KING; *Christianissimus Rex*, a title unworthily conferred by pope Paul II. in 1469 on the crafty and tyrannical Louis XI. of France.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624 by Christian IV. of Denmark to replace Opslo, which had been destroyed by fire. In April 1858 Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about 250,000*l.* New Storthing (parliament house) built 1861-2.

CHRISTIANITY. The name Christian was first given to the believers and followers of Christ's doctrines at Antioch, in Syria, *Acts* xi. 26, A.D. 43. The first Christians were divided into *episcopoi* (bishops or overseers), *presbyteroi* (elders), *diaconoi* (ministers or deacons) and *pistoi* (believers); afterwards *catechumens*, or learners, and *energumens*, who were to be exorcised, were added.

The persecutions of the Christians commenced . . .
 See *Persecutions* . . . A.D. 64
 Christianity said to be taught in Britain about 64; and propagated with some success (*Bede*) 156
 Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I. about . . . 212

Constantine the Great professes the Christian religion . . . 312
 Prudentius preaches in Abyssinia . . . 346
 Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas . . . 376
 Into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick in 432

CHRISTIANITY, *continued.*

Christianity established in France by Clovis	496	Into Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars	1227
Conversion of the Saxons* by Augustin	597	Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished about	1386
Into Helvetia, by Irish missionaries	643	Into Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century.	
Into Flanders in the seventh century.		Into China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death)	1575
Into Saxony, by Charlemagne	785	Into India and America, in the 16th century.	
Into Denmark, under Harold	827	Into Japan, by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1549; but the Christians were exterminated in	1638
Into Bohemia, under Borzivoi	894	Christianity re-established in Greece	1628
Into Russia, by Swiatoslaf	940		
Into Poland, under Meicislaus I.	992		
Into Hungary, under Geisa	994		
Into Norway and Iceland, under Olof I.	1000		
Into Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.			

CHRISTMAS-DAY, Dec. 25 (from *Christ* and the Saxon *messe*, signifying the *mass* and a *feast*), a festival observed in commemoration of the nativity of Our Saviour. It was first observed A.D. 98; and ordered to be held as a solemn feast, and divine service to be performed on the 25th of December, by pope Telesphorus, about A.D. 137.* In the eastern church, Christmas and the Epiphany (*which see*) are deemed but one and the same feast. The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the remains of the religious observances of the Druids.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day, 1777. He had passed Christmas-day at Christmas-sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbour, visited by him in 1776, one of his men found a piece of parchment with this inscription: "*Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d. Bohnes regi a secretis ad res maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773.*" On the other side of it captain Cook wrote: "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannie, Dec. 1776,*" and placed it in a bottle safely.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. (or St. Kitt's), a West India Island, discovered in 1493, by Columbus, who, pleased with its appearance, called it after himself. Settled by the English and French, 1623 or 1626. Entirely ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. This island suffered greatly from a storm, and the town of Basseterre from a fire, Sept. 3, 1776.

CHROMIUM (Greek, *chrome*, colour) a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the colouring matter of the emerald and other crystalline bodies.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY. *See Printing in Colours.*

CHRONICLES. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, Hindoos, and perhaps of the Irish. After the invention of writing, all civilised nations appear to have kept chroniclers, generally priests or astrologers, who mingled popular legends with their records. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles." Collections of the British chroniclers have been published by Camden, Gale, &c., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society &c. In 1858, the publication of them recommenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Macray's "Manual of British Historians" is very useful; published 1845.

CHRONOLOGY (the science of time) has for its object the arrangement and exhibition of the various events of the history of the world in the order of their succession, and the ascertaining the intervals between them. *See Eras and Epochs.* Valuable works on the subject are *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1783—1820). Playfair's Chronology, 1784; Blair's Chronology, 1753 (new editions by sir H. Ellis, in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse, in 1856). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838. Sir Harris Nicolas' Chronology of History, 1833; new edition, 1852. Hales' Chronology, 2nd edition, 1830; and Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's Fasti Hellenici and Fasti Romani (1824-50) are very valuable and elaborate works on this subject.

CHRONOMETER. *See Clocks and Harrison.*

* It is, traditionally, said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, chanced one day to pass through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some children of great beauty who were set up for sale, he inquired about their country, and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out in the Latin language, "*Non Angli sed Angeli forent, si essent Christiani.*" that is, "they would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he was struck with an ardent desire to convert that unenlightened nation, and ordered a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others of the same fraternity, to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 596.

† Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and six hundred perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, A.D. 303.

CHRONOSCOPE, an apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone in 1840, to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles, and to electricity. Chronoscopes were invented by Pouillet, and others in 1844.

CHUNAR, TREATY OF, concluded between the nabob of Oude and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of all his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English. This treaty also enabled the nabob to take possession of the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had escaped from a recent massacre, and had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. On this occasion the nabob made a present to Mr. Hastings of 100,000*l.* Sept. 19, 1781. See *Hastings, Warren, Trial of*.

CHURCH, (a term probably derived from the Greek *kyriakos*, pertaining to the Lord, *kyrios*), signifies a collective body of Christians, and is also applied to the place where they meet. In the New Testament, it signifies "congregation," in the original *ekklesia*. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who, after he was settled in his government, erected, at Rome, churches (called basilicas, from the Greek *basileus*, a king); St. Peter's being erected about 330. His successors erected others; and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland. See *Architecture; Choir and Chanting; Rome, Modern; and Popes*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. * The following are important facts in her history: for details, refer to separate articles.

Britain converted to Christianity ("Christo subdita," Tertullian) 2nd century.
Invasion of the Saxons,—who are converted by Augustin and his companions . . . 596
Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders . . . about 960
The aggrandising policy of the Church fostered by Edward the Confessor was checked by William I. and his successors.
Severe contest between Henry II. and Becket respecting the "Constitution of Clarendon" . . . 1164-1170
John surrenders his crown to the papal legate . . . 1213
Rise of the Lollards—Wickliffe publishes Tracts against the errors of the Church of Rome; 1356; and a version of the Bible . . . about 1383
The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII. 1531; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it . . . 1535
Coverdale's Translation of the Bible commanded to be read in churches . . . —
"Six Articles of Religion," promulgated . . . 1539
First book of Common Prayer issued . . . 1548
"Forty-two Articles of Religion" issued . . . 1552
Restoration of the Roman Catholic forms; and fierce persecutions of the Protestants by Mary . . . 1553-8
The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth; the Puritan dissensions begin . . . 1558-1603
"Thirty-nine" Articles published . . . 1563
Hampton Court Conference . . . 1604
New translation of the Bible published . . . 1611
Book of Common Prayer suppressed and Directory established by parliament . . . 1644
Presbyterians established by the Commonwealth 1649

Act of Uniformity (14 Charles II. c. 4) passed —2000 nonconforming ministers ejected from their livings . . . 1662
Attempts of James II. to revive Romanism; "Declaration of Indulgence" published . . . 1687
Acquittal of the seven bishops on a charge of "seditious libel" . . . 1688
"Queen Anne's Bounty," for the augmentation of poor livings . . . 1704
Act for building 50 new churches passed . . . 1710
Fierce disputes between the low church and high church; trial of Sacheverell . . . —
The Bangorian Controversy begins . . . 1717
John Wesley and George Whitfield commence preaching . . . 1738
Rise of the Evangelical party in the church, under Newton Romaine and others in the latter part of the last century. [It is predominant at the present time, 1862.]
Act passed for building and enlarging churches . . . 1828, 1838
200 new churches erected in the diocese of London during the episcopate of C. J. Blomfield . . . 1828-56
"Tracts for the Times" (No. 1—90), published (much controversy ensued) . . . 1833-41
Ecclesiastical Commission established . . . 1834
New Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86) . . . 1841
"Essays and Reviews," published, 1860; numerous Replies issued . . . 1861-2
[The Church of England is now said to be divided into High, Low (or Evangelical) and Broad Church: the last including persons who hold the opinions of the late Dr. Arnold, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and others.]

CHURCH OF IRELAND. See *Ireland*. It is now in connection with that of England, —the United Church of England and Ireland. Previously to the Church Temporalities act of Will. IV. in 1833, there were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which ten have since ceased; that act providing for the union of sees, and for the abolition of certain sees, according as the possessors of them died. See *Bishops*.

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA. The Episcopal church was established in Nov. 1784, when bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Scotland.

* The church of England consists of three orders of clergy,—bishops, priests, and deacons; viz. two archbishops and twenty five bishops, exclusive of the see of Sodor and Man. The other dignities are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest-vicars: these and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the Established Church, according to official returns, 12,327. The number of churches for Protestant worship in England was 11,742 in 1818, and 14,077 in 1851.

The first convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785. On Feb. 4, 1787, two more American bishops were consecrated at Lambeth. In 1851 there were 37 bishops. As the church is independent of the state, bishops are elected whenever required.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. See *Bishops in Scotland*. On the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland in 1638, Presbyterianism became the religion of Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seemed to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567, was finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and was afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The Church of Scotland is regulated by four courts—the General Assembly,* the Synod, the Presbytery, and Kirk Sessions. See *Presbyterians*. A large body seceded from this church in 1843, and took the name of the Free Church of Scotland, *which see*.

CHURCH-RATES. The maintaining the church (*i. e.* the building) in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry. The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belongs to the ecclesiastical courts. Many attempts have been made to abolish church-rates. A bill for this purpose has passed the commons several times since 1855, but was thrown out in May, 1861. See *Braintree*.

CHURCH-SERVICES were ordered to be read everywhere in Latin by pope Vitellianus, 663; to be read in English in her kingdoms by queen Elizabeth in 1558.

CHURCH-WARDENS, officers of the parish church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted. *Johnson's Canons*. There are commonly two church-wardens to every parish, who direct and control its affairs, summon the parishioners to meet, &c.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN is the act of returning thanks in the church by women after their delivery. It began about A.D. 214. *Wheatley*. See *Purification*.

CHUSAN, a Chinese isle. See *China*, 1840, 1841, 1860.

CIDER (*Zider*, German), when first made in England, was called wine, about A.D. 1284. When the earl of Manchester was ambassador in France, he is said to have frequently passed off cider upon the nobility of that country for a delicious wine. It was made subject to the excise regulation of sale in 1763 *et seq.* A powerful spirit is drawn from cider by distillation.—Many orchards were planted in Herefordshire by lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I. to France. John Philips published his poem "Cider" in 1706.

CILICIA, in Asia Minor, partook of the fortunes of that country. It became a Roman province 67 B.C. and was conquered by the Turks, A.D. 1387.

CIMBRI, a Teutonic race, who came from Jutland, and invaded the Roman empire about 120 B.C. They entered Gaul and defeated the Romans, under the consul, Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C., and under Manlius, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 105 B.C. Their allies, the Tentones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul; 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus, as they were again endeavouring to enter Italy; 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. They were afterwards absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

CINCINNATI. A society established in the American army soon after the peace of 1783, "to perpetuate friendship," and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war." On the badge was a figure of Cincinnatus, hence the name. Owing to the people who had just accomplished their freedom dreading military influence, the officers gave up the society.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel, a native of Ceylon. Cinnamon is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary, *Exodus xxx. 23*. Cinnamon was found in the American forests, by Don Ulloa, in 1736. It was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica by transplantation in 1788.

CINQUE-CENTO (five hundred); for an explanation of this term, *tre-cento*, &c., see note to article *Italy*.

* The first general assembly of the church was held Dec. 20, 1560. The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

CINQUE PORTS, on the South coast of England, were originally *five* (hence the name)—Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. *Jeake*. Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the English coast, these ports being the nearest points to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom; instituted by William I. in 1078. *Rapin*. The last lord-wardens were the duke of Wellington, 1828-52; the marquess of Dalhousie, 1852-60; lord Palmerston, appointed March, 1861.

CINTRA (Portugal). Here was concluded the convention between the British army under sir Hew Dalrymple; and the French under marshal Junot. By this compact, on Aug. 30, 1808, shortly after the battle of Vimeira (Aug. 22), the defeated French army was allowed to evacuate Portugal in British ships, carrying with them all their spoil. A court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, Nov. 17 same year, and the result was a formal declaration by the king strongly condemning the terms of the convention. Wellington and Napoleon held a different opinion.

CIRCASSIA (Asia, on N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians are said to be descended from the Albanians. They continued unsubdued, even by the arms of Timour; but in the sixteenth century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the czar, Ivan II. of Russia. About A.D. 1745, the princes of Great and Little Kabarda took oaths of fealty to that power. One branch of their traffic is the sale of their daughters, famed throughout the world for their beauty, whom they sell to the merchants, generally Jews, for the seraglios of Turkey and Persia. *Klaproth*. The Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1830 Circassia was surrendered to Russia by Turkey. But the Circassians, particularly under a native chief, named Schamyl, carried on a war of independence with varying success against the whole power of Russia till 1859. In June, Nov. and Dec. 1857 they were defeated by the Russian governor, prince Orbelliani; who also in April 1858 conquered a large tract of country and expelled the inhabitants. On Sept. 7, 1859, Schamyl was captured by the Russians, and treated with great respect. Many Circassians (about 20,000), in consequence, emigrated to Constantinople in 1859-60.

CIRCENSIAN GAMES were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honour of Consus, the god of councils, but afterwards of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), instituted by Evander, and established at Rome 732 B.C. by Romulus, at the time of the rape of the Sabines. They were an imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were called the Great games, but Tarquin named them Circensian; their celebration continued from Sept. 4 to 12. *Virgil*.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 and 72 decimals to 3; and Lagny (1719) as 1 and 122 decimals to 3.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY (formed about 1500 to distinguish the members of the diet of the empire) were, in 1512, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Saxony; in 1789, Austria, Burgundy, Westphalia, Palatinate, Upper Rhine, Suabia, Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, *which see*.

CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 22 Hen. II. 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin*. They have been frequently altered. England and Wales are at present divided into eight—each travelled in spring and summer for the trial of civil and criminal cases; the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only: this is called “going the circuit.” There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Stationers lent books on hire in the middle ages. The circulating library in England, on a public plan, was opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740. He had little encouragement in the undertaking, which in the end failed. More success, however, attended similar institutions at Bath and in London, and in a short time they spread throughout the kingdom. *Ferguson's Biog.* There was a circulating library at Crane court, London, in 1748, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published.—No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies are circulating.—The London Library (circulating) was founded in 1841, under the highest auspices, and is of great value to literary men.—Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that of Mr. C. E. Mudie, in New Oxford-street, is the most remarkable for the

large quantity and good quality of the books : several hundreds, sometimes thousands, of copies of a new work being in circulation. It was founded in 1842, and grew into celebrity in Dec. 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's England were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, which this library supplied. A noble hall, having the walls covered with shelves filled with new books, was opened in Dec. 1860. In Jan. 1862, the present Circulating Library Company issued their prospectus.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. See *Blood*.

CIRCUMCISION (instituted 1897 B.C.), was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally "the Octave of Christmas," is mentioned about A.D. 487. It was introduced into the Liturgy in 1550.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the greatest and most daring of human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth, A.D. 1519.*

Magellan first entered the Pacific Ocean	A.D. 1519	Tasman, Dutch	A.D. 1642	James Cook	A.D. 1768
Groalva, Spaniard	1537	Cowley, British	1683	On his death the voyage was continued by King	1779
Ayalradi, Spaniard	—	Dampier, English	1689	Bougainville, French	1776
Mondana, Spaniard	1567	Cooke, English	1708	Portlocke, British	1788
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577	Clipperton, British	1719	King and Fitzroy, British	1826-36
Cavendish, first voyage	1586	Roggewein, Dutch	1721	Belcher, British	1836-42
Le Maire, Dutch	1613	Anson (aftds. lord)	1740	Wilkes, American	1838-42
Quiros, Spaniard	1625	Byron, English	1764	See <i>North West Passage</i> .	
		Wallis, British	1766		
		Carteret, English	—		

CIRCUS. There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome ; the largest, the *Circus Maximus*, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure ; length three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs ; breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea-fight. *Pliny*. See *Amphitheatres*. In the fifth and sixth centuries after Christ, Constantinople was greatly disturbed by the white, red, green, and blue factions of the circus. In 501, 3000 persons were killed.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, N. Italy, was founded by the French in May, 1797, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany to be independent, by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), Oct. 17 following. It received a new constitution in Sept. 1798 ; but merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805. See *Italy*.

CISTERCIANS, an order of monks founded by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Cîteaux, hence called the order of Cîteaux, in France, near the end of the eleventh century. For a time it governed almost all Europe. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. *De Vitri*. They soon degenerated, and were reformed by St. Bernard. See *Bernardine*.

CITATE. The Russian general Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalafat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, Jan. 6, 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

CITIES. The word *city* (French *cité*, Italian *città*, Latin *civitas*) has been in use in England only since the Conquest, at which time even London was called *Londonburgh*, as the capital of Scotland is still called *Edinburgh*. The English cities were very inconsiderable in the twelfth century. Cities were first incorporated A.D. 1079. Towns corporate were called cities when the seat of a bishop's see and having a cathedral church. *Camden*.

CITIZEN. It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome. *Livy*. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein. *Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns.—The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear minever caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or

* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's or Magelhaen's ; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in three years and twenty-nine days ; but Magellan was killed on his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.

four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558. *Stow*. Citizen was the only title allowed in France at the revolution, 1792.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortress of Spain, invested by the French, June 11, 1810; and surrendered to them July 10, following. It remained in their possession until it was gallantly stormed by the British, commanded by Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812. The loss of the British and Portuguese amounted to about 1000 killed and wounded; that of the garrison was the same, besides 1700 prisoners. *Napier*.

CIVIL ENGINEERS. See *Engineers*.

CIVIL LAW. A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations, was first collected by Alfenus Varus, the civilian, who flourished about 66 B.C.; and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, 53 B.C. The Gregorian code was issued A.D. 290; the Theodosian in 438. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them (in 529-534), which was called the Justinian code, and constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127. *Blair*. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs. See *Doctors' Commons*, and *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST. This now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.* and that of Charles I. was about 800,000*l.* After the Revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.*, the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of George III. in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l.* In 1831, the civil list of that sovereign was fixed at 510,000*l.*, and in Dec. 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l.* Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l. per an.*, on Feb. 7, 1840. Sir H. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration, Nov. 15, 1830. On Feb. 2, 1860, a select committee was appointed by the house of commons for the purpose. The civil service estimates for the financial year 1860-1 (exclusive of those for the army and navy) amounted to 7,368,000*l.*

CIVIL SERVICE. Nearly 17,000 persons are employed in this service under the direction of the Treasury, and the Home, Foreign, Colonial, Post, and Revenue Offices, &c. In 1855 a commission reported most unfavourably on the existing system of appointments, and on May 21 commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. The Civil Service Superannuation Act passed in April 1859.

CIVIL WARS. See *England, France, &c.*

CLANSHIPS were tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, and originated in feudal times. See *Feudal Laws*. They are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1008. Clanships and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland (where clans were taken to be tenants of one lord), and the liberty of the English was granted to clansmen, 20 Geo. II. 1746. *Ruffhead*. The following is a curious and rare list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan. *Chambers*. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1775.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>
Buchanan . . . Birch.		Lamont . . . Crab-apple tree.		M'Neil . . . Sea-ware.	
Cameron . . . Oak.		M'Allister . . . Five-leaved heath.		M'Pherson . . . Variegated Box-wd.	
Campbell . . . Myrtle.		M'Donald . . . Bell-heath.		M'Quarrie . . . Blackthorn.	
Chisholm . . . Alder.		M'Donnell . . . Mountain heath.		M'Rae . . . Fir-club Moss.	
Colquhoun . . . Hazel.		M'Dougall . . . Cypress.		Menzies . . . Ash.	
Cumming . . . Common Sallow.		M'Farlane . . . Cloud-berry bush.		Munro . . . Eagle's feathers.	
Drummond . . . Holly.		M'Gregor . . . Pine.		Murray . . . Juniper.	
Farquharson . . . Purple Foxglove.		M'Intosh . . . Box-wood.		Ogilvie . . . Hawthorn.	
Ferguson . . . Poplar.		M'Kay . . . Bull-rush.		Oliphant . . . Great Maple.	
Fergus . . . Broom.		M'Kenzie . . . Deer-grass.		Robertson . . . Fern, or Brechans.	
Fraser . . . Yew.		M'Kinnon . . . St. John's wort.		Rose . . . Briar-rose.	
Gordon . . . Ivy.		M'Lachlan . . . Mountain-ash.		Ross . . . Bear-berries.	
Graham . . . Laurel.		M'Lean . . . Blackberry heath.		Sinclair . . . Clover.	
Grant . . . Cranberry Heath.		M'Leod . . . Red Whortle-berries.		Stewart . . . Thistle.	
Gun . . . Rosewort.		M'Nab . . . Rose Blackberries.		Sutherland . . . Cat's-tail grass.	

CLARE AND CLARENCE (Suffolk). Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants

who came to England, 1248. *Tanner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III. becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family.*—CLARE was the first place in Ireland for 140 years that elected a Roman Catholic member of parliament. See *Roman Catholics*. At the election, held at Ennis, the county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned, July 5, 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation act, in 1829, being re-elected July 30, 1829.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST., a sisterhood founded in Italy about A.D. 1212. This order settled in England, in the Mineries without Aldgate, London, about 1293. Blanche queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., founded the abbey for those nuns on the east side of the street leading from the Tower to Aldgate; they were called Minoreesses (hence Minories); and the order continued till the suppression, when the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 1539. *Tanner*.

CLAREMONT (Surrey), the residence of the princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV.), and the scene of her death, Nov. 6, 1817. The house was originally built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the earl of Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyreconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for 65,000*l.* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, now king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, March 4, 1848; and the king, Louis-Philippe, died there, Aug. 29, 1850.

CLARENCIEUX, the second king-at-arms, so called because formerly he belonged to the duke of Clarence; his office was instituted to marshal and dispose of the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on the south side of Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy or south-roy.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, were enacted at a council held A.D. 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, the object of which was to retrench the then enormous power of the clergy. They were the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II., and were at first condemned by the pope, but afterwards agreed to in 1173.

I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined in civil courts.

II. The clergy accused of any crime to be tried by civil judges.

III. No person of any rank whatever to be permitted to leave the realm without the royal licence.

IV. Laics not to be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V. No chief tenant of the crown to be excommunicated, or his lands put under interdict.

VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.

VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected in churches.

VIII. Sons of villains not to be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burthens belonging to that rank.

X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII. If any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.

XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be determined by a jury.

XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and no further without his consent.

CLARENDON PRINTING-OFFICE, OXFORD, erected by sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711-3, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given by his son to the university. The original building has been converted into a museum, lecture-rooms, &c., and a new printing-office (covering 2½ acres) erected by Blere and Robertson, 1826-9. *Sharp*.

CLARION, it is said by Spanish writers, invented by the Moors in Spain, about A.D. 800, was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and bass. *Ashe*. Its tube is narrower and its tone shriller than the common trumpet. *Pardon*.

CLARIONET, a wind instrument of the reed kind, invented by Joseph Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690.

CLASSIS. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people, 573 B.C. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called *classici*.

* DUKES OF CLARENCE: 1362, Lionel, born 1338, died 1369. See *York, dukes of*.—1411, Thomas (second son of Henry IV.), born 1389, killed at Baugé, 1421.—1461, George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered, 1478.—1789, William (third son of George III.), afterwards William IV.

CLAVICHORD, a musical instrument in the form of a spinnet (called also a manichord); much in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the 17th century. It had 49 stops, and 70 strings, which bore upon five bridges, the first being the highest, and the others diminishing in proportion. The chords were covered with cloth, which rendered the sound sweeter, and deadened it so that it could be heard only at a small distance. This instrument is of much older date than the harpsichord. *Pardon.*

CLEARING-HOUSE. In 1775, a building in Lombard-street was set apart for the use of bankers, in which they might exchange cheques, bills, and securities, and thereby save labour and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the different houses if effected singly. By means of transfer tickets transactions to the amount of millions daily are settled without the intervention of a bank note. The railway clearing-house in Seymour-street, near Euston-square, is regulated by an act passed in 1850. In 1861, 117 companies were united in the clearing system.

CLEMENTINES, apocryphal pieces, attributed to the primitive father Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul; some say he succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Rome. He died A.D. 102. *Nicéron.* Also, the decretals of pope Clement V. who died 1314, published by his successor. *Bouvyer.* Also, Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk. **CLEMENTINES** were the adherents of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. on the death of Gregory XI., 1378, and **URBANISTS**, those of pope Urban VI. All Christendom was divided by the claims of these two pontiffs; France, Castile, Scotland, &c., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England declaring for Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V. was elected pope, and his rivals resigned. See *Anti-Popes.*

CLERGY * (from the Greek, *kleros*, a lot or inheritance) in the first century were termed presbyters, elders or bishops, and deacons. The bishops (*episcopoi* or *overseers*) in the second century assumed higher functions over the presbyters. This distinction was still further promoted in the third century; and, under Constantine, the bishops obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman kings in the seventh and eighth centuries the clergy began to possess temporal power, as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made between the *regular* clergy who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula* or rule; and the *secular* (worldly) or beneficed clergy.—The Clergy in ENGLAND increased rapidly early in the seventh century, and at length controlled the king and kingdom. They were frequently repressed by the government; were reformed and regulated by parliament in 1529, compelled to recognise Henry VIII. as head of the church in 1531; and were permitted to marry in 1549. The first-fruits of the clergy were assigned by parliament to the king, 1534; they were excluded from parliament in 1536. The conference between the established and dissenting clergy was held in 1604. See *Conference.* Two thousand resigned their benefices in the church of England, rather than subscribe their assent to the book of common prayer, including the thirty-nine articles of religion, as enjoined by the act of uniformity, 1612. The Irish Protestant Clergy were restored to their benefices, from which they had been expelled, owing to the state of the kingdom under James II., 1689. The Clergy Incapacitation act passed, 1801. See *Church of England, Benefit of Clergy, and Convocation.*

CLERGY CHARITIES. The Clergyman's Widows' and Orphans' Corporation was established in England 1670, and incorporated 1678. William Assheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. *Watts's Life of Assheton.* The festival of the "Sons of the Clergy," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral, was instituted about 1655; the charity called the "Sons of the Clergy," was incorporated in 1678. There are several other charities for the relatives of the clergy.

CLERK. See *Clergy.*

CLERKENWELL, a parish near London, so called from a well (*fons clericorum*) in Ray-street, where the parish clerks occasionally acted mystery-plays; once before Richard II. in 1391. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa-fields in this parish. In St. John's parish are the remains of the priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614; the then Bridewell having been found insufficient. The prison called

* The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order; and the officers being clergy: this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone's Comm.* "As the Druids," says Pasquier, "kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone made profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship." The English clergy add "clerk" to their name in legal documents.—In 992, the distinction obtained in France. *Hénault.*

the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818; again, 1844. At Clerkenwell-cloose formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, Jan. 1649.

CLERMONT (France). Here was held the council under pope Urban II. in 1095, in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, exclusively of the bishops, who used previously to assume the title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Henault*.

CLEVES (N.E. Germany), a duchy, after some contention assigned to the elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763.

CLIMACTERIC, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it is affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen, and expose him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th or 9th or 63rd year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climacteric* is 63. Hippocrates is said to have referred to these periods in 383 B.C. Much misemployed erudition has been expended on this subject.

CLIO. The initials, C. L. I. O., forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713. *Cibber*.

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (583 B.C.) and his successors.

CLOCK. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome about 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, A.D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Genoa, invented one in the ninth century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the thirteenth century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have invented lanterns to defend them from the wind about 887.

The escapement ascribed to Gerbert	A.D. 1000	Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum	about 1659
A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral cost £30	1292	Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow	about 1676
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's	about 1326	The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham	about 1700
John Visconte sets up a clock at Genoa	1353	The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex escapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached escapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw and others in the 18th century.	
A striking clock in Westminster	1368	Harrison's time-piece (<i>which see</i>) constructed	1735
A perfect one made at Paris, by Vick	1370	Clocks and watches taxed, 1707; tax repealed	1708
The first portable one made	1530	The Horological Institute established	1858
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials, N.O.)	1540	The great Westminster clock set up	May 30, 1859
Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden) and the younger Galileo constructed the pendulum	1641	266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches imported into the United Kingdom in 1857; the duty came off in 1861.	
Christian Huygens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to	1658		

CLOCK, THE ELECTRIC, Strand, London. See *Electric Clock and Ball*.

CLOGHER (Ireland). St. Macartin, an early disciple of St. Patrick, fixed a bishopric at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." He died in 506. Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the register of Clogher. *Sir James Ware*. In 1041 the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tottenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by the act of 1834. Jocelyn, bishop of Clogher, was degraded, and fled, 1822. See *Bishops*.

CLONFERT (Ireland). St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558: his life is extant in jingling monkish metre in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected; and Colgan makes St. Brendan its founder and the first bishop; but it is said in the Ulster Annals, under the year 571, "*Mæna*, bishop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den or retirement. In 1839 the see merged into that of Killoree. See *Bishops*.

CLONTARF (near Dublin), the site of a battle celebrated in the annals of Ireland, fought on Good Friday, 1039, between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryan Boroinhe, monarch of Ireland, who signally defeated the invaders after a long and bloody engagement, but was wounded, and soon afterwards died, and his son Murchard fell with many of the nobility; but 11,000 of the Danes perished in the battle.

CLOSTERSEVEN (Hanover), **CONVENTION OF**, was entered into Sept. 8, 1757, between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies. By its humiliating stipulations 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. The duke immediately afterwards resigned all his military commands. The convention was soon broken by both parties.

CLOTH. Both woollen and linen cloths were known in very early times. Coarse woollens were introduced into England, A.D. 1191; and seventy families of cloth-workers from the Netherlands settled in England, by Edward III.'s invitation, and the art of weaving was thereby introduced, 1331. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Woollens were first made at Kendal in 1390. Medleys were manufactured, 1614. Our fine broadcloths were yet sent to Holland to be dyed, 1654. Dyed and dressed in England, by one Brewer, from the Low Countries, 1667. The manufacture was discouraged in Ireland, and that of linen countenanced, at the request of both houses of parliament, 1698. See *Woollen Cloth*.

CLOUD, St., a palace, near Paris, named from prince Clodoald or Cloud, who became a monk there in 533, after the murder of his brothers, and died in 560. The palace was built in the 16th century, and in it Henry II. was assassinated by Clement in 1589.

CLOUDS consist of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1802 Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms,—cirrus, cumulus, and stratus; and three compounds of these forms; and the nimbus or black rain-clouds (cumulo-cirro-stratus).

CLOYNE (S. Ireland), a bishopric, founded in the sixth century by St. Coleman, in 1431 united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It was united with that of Cork and Ross, 1834. See *Bishops*.

CLUBMEN, associations formed in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the civil wars, 1642-9. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS, **ENGLISH**, in the last century, consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Button's coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The Kit-Cat club (*which see*) was founded in 1703; and the Beef-Steak club (*which see*) at Covent Garden Theatre in 1735. The celebrated Literary club was established by sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson about 1763. The members met weekly, and dined together once a fortnight.—The present London clubs, some comprising 300, others about 1500 members, possess luxuriously furnished edifices, several of great architectural pretensions, in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain the choicest viands and wines at very moderate charges. Many of the clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from 6*l.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*; the entrance fee from 9*l.* 9*s.* to 31*l.* 11*s.* The following are the principal London clubs:

White's (<i>Tory</i>), established . . . 1736	Union 1821	Reform (<i>Liberal</i>) 1836
Boodle's 1762	United University 1822	Parthenon —
Brooks's (<i>Whig</i>) 1764	Athenæum (<i>which see</i>) 1824	Army and Navy 1837
Alfred 1808	Oriental —	Conservative 1840
Guards' May 1, 1810	United Service (Junior) 1827	Whittington (by Douglas Jer-
Arthur's 1811	Wyndham 1828	rold) 1846
United Service 1815	Oxford and Cambridge 1829	
Travellers' 1819	Carlton (<i>Conservative</i>) 1832	

CLUBS, FRENCH. The first of these arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and were greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two clubs came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence; they were suppressed by decrees, June 22, 1849, and June 6, 1850. *Bouillet*.

CLUB-FOOT, a deformity produced by the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be cured by Lorenz in 1784, by cutting the tendo achillis, was not effectually cured till 1831, when Stromeyer of Erlangen cured Dr. Little by dividing the

tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife. Very judicious after-treatment is required.

CLUGNY, OR CLUNY, ABBEY OF, in France, formerly one of the most magnificent and spacious religious institutions in the world. It was founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about A.D. 910, and was sustained afterwards by the munificence of William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine; its greatness has now passed away. In England foundations for Cluniac monks were among the earliest monastic institutions.

CLYDE AND FORTH WALL was built by Agricola, A.D. 84. The Forth and Clyde CANAL was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, July 10, 1768, and was opened July 28, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

CNIDUS, in Caria, Asia Minor; near here Conon the Athenian defeated the Lacedemonian fleet, 394 B.C.

COACH (from *coucher*, to lie). Beckmann states that Charles of Anjou's queen entered Naples in a *caretta*. Under Francis I., a contemporary of our Henry VIII., there were but two in Paris, one belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one without straps or springs. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin, who could not travel otherwise, on account of his enormous bulk. Previously to the use of coaches, the kings of France travelled on horseback, the princesses were carried in litters, and ladies rode behind their squires. The first coach seen in England was in the reign of Mary, about 1553. *Priestley's Lect.* They were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580. *Stow.* And in some years afterwards the art of making them. *Anderson's Hist. of Commerce.* A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601.* *Carte.* Repealed, 1625. The coach-tax commenced in 1747. See *Car, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches, &c.*

COAL.† It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons. *Brandt.* Henry III. is said to have granted a licence to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273. *Stow.* In 1306 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich. II. 1381. *Rymer's Fœdera.* Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I. 1625.

COAL CONSUMED IN LONDON‡ IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

1700	317,000 chald.	1810	980,372 chald.	1835	2,299,816 tons.
1750	510,000 ditto.	1820	1,171,178 ditto.	1840	2,638,256 ditto.
1800	814,000 ditto.	1830	1,588,360 ditto.	1850	3,638,883 ditto.

1860.—Coal brought to London 3,573,377 tons coast ways; 1,499,899 tons by railways and canals.

The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 5400 square miles; of Durham and Northumberland, 723 square miles. *Bakewell.* In 1857 about 65½ millions of tons were extracted (value about 16,348,676*l.*) from 2095 collieries; about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain. Mr. Sopwith computes the annual product of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons:—6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported; 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, &c.; and 2 millions for local consumption. The produce of coal in the whole is estimated at 96 millions of tons.—Scotland teems with coal, and fine coal is found in Kilkenny, Ireland. The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry in 1742. *Burns.* The consumption of coal in France, which in 1780 was only 400,000 tons, had risen in 1845 to 6,000,000 tons.—In 1855 the United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons; Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000.—The duties on the exportation of British coal which had existed since the 16th century were practically repealed in 1834. In 1842 sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4*s.* a ton,

* In the beginning of the year 1619, the earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the Gunpowder plot, obtained his liberation. Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), the earl put on eight to his and in that manner passed from the Tower through the city. *Rapin.*

† No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of wood is 49½ carbon; 6½ hydrogen; 44½ oxygen; of coal 82½ carbon; 5½ hydrogen; 11½ oxygen.

‡ COAL-WHIPPER'S BOARD, to protect the men employed in unloading coal-vessels from publicans, formed by an act of parliament in 1843, lasted till 1856, when the coal-owners themselves established a whipping-office.

which caused much dissatisfaction, and was repealed in 1845. By a stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1860, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to lay no duty on exported coal for ten years. In 1859 about 7,000,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,391,009 tons went to France. Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in 1842. An act for the regulation and inspection of mines was passed in 1860.*

COAL EXCHANGE, London, was established by 47 Geo. III. c. 68, 1807. The present building was erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, and opened by prince Albert, Oct. 30, 1849. It is a most interesting structure.

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidising the great powers of the continent. They were entered into as follows:—

Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain 1793	England and Austria April 6, 1809
Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed June 22, 1799	Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch March 17, 1813
Great Britain, Russia, Austria, & Naples, Aug. 5, 1805	See <i>Treaties</i> .
Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, & Saxony, Oct. 6, 1806	

“COALITION” MINISTRY, that of Mr. Fox and lord North, memorable union in political life, on account of the strong personal dislike which had always been displayed by these personages towards each other. It was formed April 5, 1783; dissolved Dec. 19, same year.

Duke of Portland, *first lord of the treasury*.

Viscount Stormont, *president of the council*.

Earl of Carlisle, *privy seal*.

Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, *home and foreign secretaries*.

Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*.

Viscount Townshend, *ordnance*.

Lord Loughborough, *chief commissioner of great seal*.

Charles Townshend.

Edmund Burke.

Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.

(See also *Aberdeen and Broad Bottom Administration*.)

COAST GUARD. In 1855 the raising and governing this body was transferred to the admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov. 1859.

COAST VOLUNTEERS. See under *Navy of England*.

COBALT, a rare mineral, found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundic. *Hill*. It was distinguished as a metal by Brandt, in 1733.

COCCEIANS, a small sect founded by John Cock, or Cocceius, of Bremen, 1665, who held, amongst other opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith.

COCHIN CHINA or ANAM, *which see*.

COCHINEAL INSECT (*Coccus cacti*), derives its colour from feeding on the *cactus*, and became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico, in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523, but was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in the Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. 260,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1830; 1,081,776 lbs. in 1845; 2,360,000 lbs. in 1850; and 3,034,976 lbs. in 1859.

COCKER'S ARITHMETIC. The work, edited by John Hawkins, first appeared in 1677.

COCK-FIGHTING, practised by the early barbarous nations, and by Greece. It was introduced at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B.C.; and was brought by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove-Tuesday. It was prohibited, 39 Edw. III. 1365; and again by Henry VIII., and also by Cromwell, 1653. Part of the site of Drury-lane theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.; and the cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Till within these few years there was a *Cock-pit Royal* in St. James's

* It has been estimated that about 1000 lives are lost annually by accidents in coal mines. In 1858, by EXPLOSIONS in coal mines, 52 persons perished at Bardsley; 20 at Duffryn near Newport; 52 at Tyldesley near Leeds; and about 36 in different parts of the country. On April 5, 1859, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery near Neath, through the irruption of water. In 1860, 76 lives were lost on March 2, at Burradon near Killingworth; 145 at the Risca mine near Newport, Dec. 1; and 22 at the Hetton mine, Northumberland, Dec. 20. On June 11, 1861, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire. In 1862, 47 lives were lost at Cothin mine, Merthyr Tydvil, S. Wales, Feb. 19. For still more fatal accidents, see *Lundhill and Hartley*. 85 lives were lost at Lalle coal mine in France in Oct. 1861.

Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease for a building devoted to cruelty.* Cock-fighting is now forbidden by law.

COCK-LANE GHOST, an imposition practised by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist. All who heard her believed she was a ghost. The deception, a malignant conspiracy, carried on for some time at No. 33, Cock-lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, July 10, 1762.

COCOA, or **CACAO**, the kernel or seed of the tree *Theobroma cacao* (Linn.), was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it forms an important article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was, in 1849, 1,989,477 lbs.; in 1851, 4,349,051 lbs.; in 1855, 7,343,458 lbs.; in 1859, 6,006,759 lbs.; in 1861, 9,080,288 lbs.; about half for home consumption.

COCOA-NUT TREE (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.), supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c. *Ray*. In Sept. 1829, Mr. Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and elaine from cocoa-nut oil. It is said that 32 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials, at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

CODES, see *Laws*. Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian code in 438; the celebrated code of the emperor Justinian, in 529—a digest from this last was made in 533. Alfred's code of laws is the foundation of the common law of England, 887.—The **CODE NAPOLEON**, the civil code of France, was promulgated from 1803 to 1810. The emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing.

CODFISH. See *Holland*, 1347.

COD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, and its employment in diseases of the lungs began about 1838. De Jongh's celebrated treatise on Cod-liver oil was published in Latin in 1844; in English, in 1849.

CŒUR DE LION, OR **THE LION-HEARTED**, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage, about A.D. 1192; and also conferred on Louis VIII. of France, who signalled himself in the crusades and in his wars against England, about 1223.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland, about 1616; and carried to the West Indies in 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow the coffee-tree abundantly. Its use as a *beverage* is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix, about 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France, to which country he returned, after an absence of seven years, in 1662. *Chambers*. Coffee was brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Baliol college, Oxford, in 1641. *Anderson*. The quantity of coffee imported into these realms and entered for home consumption in 1843, was 29,979,404 lbs.; in 1850, 31,166,358 lbs.; in 1857, 34,367,484 lbs.; in 1859, 34,492,947 lbs.; in 1860, 35,674,381 lbs. (duty 3d. per lb. raw coffee; 4d. roasted). Total imported in 1861, 83,532,525 lbs.

COFFEE-HOUSES. The first in England was kept by a Jew named Jacobs, in Oxford, 1650. In that year Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant named Pasquet, who opened the first coffee-house in London, in George-yard, Lombard-street, in 1652. Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country. *Anderson*. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood, 1657. Coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation in 1675; but the order was revoked in 1676, on the petition of the traders in tea and coffee.

* Mr. Ardesoif, a gentleman of large fortune and great hospitality, who was almost unrivalled in the splendour of his equipages, had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost; which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever, the result of his rage and inebriety, in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, April 4, 1788.

COFFERER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, formerly an officer of state, and a member of the privy council, who had special charge of the other officers of the household. Sir Henry Cocks was cofferer to queen Elizabeth. Some of the highest statesmen filled the office up to 1782, when it was suppressed by act of parliament, and the duties of it ordered to be discharged by the lord steward and the paymaster of the household. *Beatson*.

-COFFINS. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities. *Thucydides*. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England. *Gough*. The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us is that of the burial of king Arthur, who was buried in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, A.D. 542. *Asser*. Patent coffins were invented in 1796. Air-tight metallic coffins were advertised at Birmingham in 1861.

COHORT. A division of the Roman army consisting of about 600 men. It was the sixth part of a legion, and its number, consequently, was under the same fluctuation as that of the legions, being sometimes more and sometimes less. The cohort was divided into centuries. In the time of the empire the cohort often amounted to a thousand men. In the fourth century mention is made of an Italian cohort, probably so called because most of the soldiers belonging to it were Italians.

COIF. The serjeant's coif was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone*. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant-at-law. *Foss's Lives of the Judges*.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, who cherished commerce, and whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian, of the fifth century B.C.; but others are believed to be more ancient. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver), a sign that little correspondence was then held with the East, where gold and silver were in use long before. Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain. *Dufresnoy*. Julius Cæsar was the first who obtained the express permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. In the earlier days of Rome, the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honours.

COIN OF ENGLAND. The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camalodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used. Groats were the largest silver currency until after A.D. 1531. Coin was made sterling in 1216; before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. *Stow*. Queen Elizabeth caused the *base coin* to be recalled and genuine issued in 1560. During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, &c. A commission (lord Somers, sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. to reform the coinage. An act was passed in 1696, withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and 1,200,000*l.* was raised by a house duty to defray the expense. English and Irish money were assimilated Jan. 1, 1826. The coin of the realm was valued at about twelve millions in 1711. *Davenant*. It was estimated at sixteen millions in 1762. *Anderson*. It was supposed to be twenty millions in 1786. *Chalmers*. It amounted to thirty-seven millions in 1800. *Phillips*. The gold is twenty-eight millions, and the rest of the metallic currency is thirteen millions, while paper largely supplies the place of coin. *Duke of Wellington*, 1830. In 1840 the metallic currency was calculated as reaching forty-five millions; and in 1853 was estimated as approaching, in gold and silver, sixty millions. The amount of gold and silver coin in the world is assumed by the able writer of *The Times'* money articles to be 400,000,000*l.* sterling, of which 250,000,000*l.* are in silver and 150,000,000*l.* are in gold. *Times*, June 25, 1852. Napier's coin-weighing machine at the Bank of England was constructed in 1844. See *Gold and Copper money*. The law respecting coinage offences was consolidated in 1861.

The first gold coins on certain record, struck
42 Hen. III. A.D. 1257
Gold florin first struck, Edward III. (*Camden*) . . . 1337
He introduced gold 6*s.* pieces, and nobles of

6*s.* 8*d.* (hence the lawyer's fee), afterwards
half and quarter nobles.
Old sovereigns first minted 1494
Shillings first coined (*Dr. Kelly*) 1503

COIN OF ENGLAND, *continued*.

Edward IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon.	By the government, 23 Car. II.	1672
Henry VIII. coined sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the modern value.	Guineas first coined, 25 Car. II.	1673
Crowns and half-crowns coined	Double guineas	—
Irish shilling struck	Five guineas	—
Milled shilling of Elizabeth	Half-guineas	—
First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c.	Quarter-guineas coined, 3 Geo. I.	1716
Modern milling introduced.	Seven-shilling pieces coined	1797
Halfpence and farthings coined	Two-penny copper pieces	1797
	Sovereigns, new coinage	1817
	Half-farthings	1843
	Silver florin	1849
	New bronze coinage issued	Dec. 1, 1860

AMOUNT OF MONEY COINED IN THE FOLLOWING REIGNS :—

Elizabeth	£5,832,000	George III.	74,591,586	Value of ten years (1849-59) gold coinage	£54,490,265
James I.	2,500,000	George IV.	47,782,815	Coined from July 1, 1854 to Dec. 31, 1860—gold 27,632,039 <i>l.</i> , silver 2,432,116 <i>l.</i>	
Charles I.	10,500,000	William IV.	10,827,603	Coined in 1861 : gold, 8,053,069 <i>l.</i> , silver, 200,484 <i>l.</i> , bronze, 273,578 <i>l.</i>	
Cromwell	1,000,000	Victoria, from 1837 to 1843, gold, 20,886,457 <i>l.</i> ; silver, 2,440,614 <i>l.</i>		13 <i>8</i> . <i>4d.</i> (No crowns, half-crowns, or four-penny pieces coined.)	
Charles II.	7,524,100	copper, 43,743 <i>l.</i>			
James II.	3,740,000	1848-1852, gold, silver, and copper, 19,838,377 <i>l.</i>			
William III.	10,511,900	Coined in 1859, 1,547,603 sovereigns, and 2,203,813 half-sovereigns.			
Anne	2,691,626				
George I.	8,725,920				
George II.	11,966,576				

COINING. This operation was originally performed by the metal being placed between two steel dies, struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill was invented by Antonie Brucher, and introduced into England, 1562. An engine for coining was invented by Balancier, 1617. Great improvements in the art were effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788; and by the erection of costly machinery at the Mint, London, commenced in 1811.

COLCHESTER (Essex), *Cannadodunum*, supposed by some authors to be the birthplace of Constantine the Great, and famous in history as a Roman station; it obtained its first charter from Richard I. in 1189. Siege of Colchester in the civil war, when its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage; the siege continued for ten weeks, when cats, &c., were eaten, 1648. Two of its gallant defenders, sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lisle, were tried and shot after surrendering. The baize manufacture was established here, 1660. *Anderson*. The railway to London was opened in 1843.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg. *Greig*. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, Jan. 13, 1810. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. On Jan. 3, 1854 the thermometer marked 4° below zero, and on Dec. 25, 1860, it fell in some places to 18° and in others to 15° below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20° below zero. From Dec. 23 to 30 the cold was excessive. See *Frosts, Ice, Congelation, and Regelation*.

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve themselves inviolate, cut off their noses and lips, thereby becoming objects of horror to the lustful invaders. The Danes, in revenge, burnt the whole sisterhood, with the abbess Ebba, in their monastery, A.D. 875.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised in the town of Coldstream that regiment of royal guards which still bears this name, A.D. 1660. The town is situated at the confluence of the Leet with the Tweed.

COLIN. See *Kolin*.

COLISEUM, or **COLOSSEUM**, at Rome, an elliptical amphitheatre, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet. It is supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports in the arena. It was erected between A.D. 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are still very imposing.

COLLAR, generally a gold enamelled chain with ciphers and other devices, having the badge of some order suspended at the bottom. The collar of the order of the Garter consists of SS., with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, A.D. 1349-50. The fashion of wearing the collar of SS., in honour of St. Simplicius, began about 1407. One was given to

the mayor of Dublin, Robert Deey, by Charles II., 1660. A second was presented as a royal donation to the chief magistrate of Dublin, the former one having been lost, 1697.

COLLECTS are short prayers introduced into the Roman mass by pope Gelasius, 493, and into the English Liturgy in 1548. The king of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166. *Rapin.*

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the university of Paris, A.D. 1140; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of those universities. See *Cambridge, Oxford, Aberdeen, &c.*

FOUNDED A.D.	Harrow	1585	Physicians, Edinburgh.	1681
Addiscombe Military College	1809	Haylebury, or East India	St. Andrew's, Scotland	1410
Birmingham, Queen's College	1853	College	Sion College, incorporated	1630
Cheshunt College	1792	Highbury College	Surgeons, London.	1745
Doctors' Commons, civil law	1670	Highgate	Surgeons, re-incorporated	1800
Dulwich College	1619	King's College, London	Surgeons, Dublin	1786
Durham University	1827	Maynooth College	Surgeons, Edinburgh (new)	1803
Edinburgh University	1580	Military College, Sandhurst	Trinity College, Dublin	1501
Eton College	1441	Naval College, Portsmouth	University, London	1826
Glasgow University	1451	Physicians, London	Winchester College	1387
Gresham College	1561	Physicians, Dublin	See these Colleges severally.	

COLLEGES IN IRELAND. The new colleges in Ireland endowed by government "for the advancement of learning in that kingdom," have been variously called the Government Colleges, the Queen's Colleges, and, by a section of the Roman Catholics, the "Godless Colleges." They were instituted by act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, in 1845, and were designed to afford collegiate education of the highest order to the youth of all religious denominations, and wholly irrespective of religious distinction. The seats of these colleges were fixed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; the last was opened on Oct. 30, 1849. They were "condemned" by the propaganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept. 1850.

COLLODION, a film obtained from the solution of gun-cotton in ether. It has been applied to wounds, to exclude the air. The *iodised* collodion extensively employed in photography, was discovered by Mr. F. Scott Archer, and published in the "Chemist," in March, 1851. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50*l.* per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

COLOGNE (*Colonia Agrippina*), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the empress Agrippina, A.D. 50; became a member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct. 6, 1794. In the cathedral are shown the heads of the three Magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of that saint, and bones said to be those of 11,000 virgins put to death with her. The archbishopric was secularised in 1801, and Cologne was made over to Prussia in 1814. The building of the cathedral, begun in 1248, and suspended in consequence of the Reformation, was vigorously continued by king Frederick William IV. since 1842.

COLOMBIA, a republic of S. America, formed of states which declared their independence of the crown of Spain, Dec. 1819, but its several chiefs afterwards contending against each other, the states became a prey to civil war, and the union was dissolved. See *New Grenada.*

Union of New Grenada and Venezuela, Dec. 17, 1819	Bolivar's return to Bogotà	Nov. 1826
The Royalists wholly overthrown at Carabobo	He assumes the dictatorship	Nov. 23, —
June 24, 1821	Padilla's insurrection	April 9, 1828
Bolivar named dictator by the congress of Peru	Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolivar	Sept. 25, —
Feb. 10, 1824	Venezuela separates from Grenada	Nov. 1829
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico, June 30, —	Bolivar resigns the office of president, April 4;	and dies
Alliance with Guatemala	March, 1825	Dec. 17, 1830
Congress at Lima names Bolivar president of the republic	Aug. 1826	May 26, 1840
		Santander dies

COLOMBO (Ceylon), was built in 1638, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch, in 1666; the latter surrendered it to the British, Feb. 15, 1796. The British troops were murdered here in cold blood by the adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803. See *Ceylon.*

COLON (:), a point known to the ancients, but not expressed. The colon and period were adopted and explained by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C. *Suidas*. It was known to Aristotle. The colon and semicolon (;) were both first used in British literature in the 16th century.

COLONEL (from Italian, *colonna*, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the 16th century.

COLONIES. The Phœnician and Greek colonies being frequently founded by political exiles, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies on the contrary continued in close connexion with Rome itself; being governed almost entirely by military law.—The COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN partake of both these characters. The N. American colonies revolted in consequence of an injudicious attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1861, at 142,952,243 (of which 135,442,911 belong to the East Indies). The act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l.* sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on Aug. 1, 1834.

Colony, or Possession.	Date of Settlement, &c.	Colony, or Possession.	Date of Settlement, &c.
African Forts		Madras	See <i>India</i> .
Anguilla	Settlement . . . 1666	Malacca (under Bengal).	
Antigua	Settlement . . . 1632	Malta	Capitulation, Sept. 1800
Australia, South	Settlement . . . 1834	Mauritius	Capitulation, Dec. 1810
Australia, West	Settlement . . . 1829	Montserrat	Settlement, in . . . 1632
Bahama Island	Settlement 1609, <i>et seq.</i>	Natal	Settlement . . . * *
Barbadoes	Settlement . . . 1605	Nevis	Settlement, in . . . 1628
Bengal	See <i>India</i> .	New Brunswick	Settlement, in . . . 1622
Berbee	Capitulation, Sept. 1803	British Columbia	Settlement . . . 1858
Bermudas	Settlements 1609, <i>et seq.</i>	Newfoundland	Settlement, about . 1500
Bombay	See <i>India</i> .	New South Wales	Settlement, in . . . 1787
British Burmah	See <i>Pegu</i> 1862	Nova Scotia	Settlement, in . . . 1622
Canada, Lower	Capitulation, Sept. 1759	New Zealand	Settlement . . . 1840
Canada, Upper	Capitulation, Sept. 1760	Pegu	Conquered . . . 1852
Cape Breton	Settlement, in . . . 1584	Port Phillip	See <i>Victoria</i> .
Cape Coast Castle	By cession . . . 1672	Prince Edward's Island	Capitulated, in . . . 1745
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation, Jan. 1806	Prince of Wales' Island	Settlement, in . . . 1786
Ceylon	Capitulation, Sept. 1795	Queensland, N.S. Wales	Settlement, in . . . 1860
Demerara and Essequibo	Capitulation, Sept. 1803	Sierra Leone	Settlement, in . . . 1787
Dominica	Ceded by France . 1763	Singapore	Purchased, in . . . 1819
Falkland Islands	See <i>Falkland Islands</i> 1833	St. Christopher's	Settlement, in . . . 1623
Gambia	Settlement in . . . 1631	St. Helena	Capitulated, in . . . 1600
Gibraltar	Capitulation, Aug. 1704	St. Lucia	Capitulation, June, 1803
Gold Coast	Settlement . . . * *	St. Vincent	Ceded by France . 1763
Goza	Capitulation, Sept. 1800	Swan River	See <i>West Australia</i> .
Grenada	Ceded by France . 1763	Tobago	Ceded by France . 1763
Guiana, British	Capitulation . . . 1803	Tortola	Settlement, in . . . 1666
Heligoland	Capitulation . . . 1807	Trinidad	Capitulation Feb. 1797
Honduras	By treaty, in . . . 1670	Van Diemen's Land	Settlement, in . . . 1803
Hong Kong (Victoria)	Ceded in . . . 1842	Vancouver's Island	Settlement, in . . . 1848
Ionian Isles (under British Protection)	. . . 1815	Victoria (Port Phillip)	Settlement, in . . . 1850
Jamaica	Capitulation . . . 1665	Victoria	See <i>Hong Kong</i> .
Jagos	Ceded . . . 1867	Virgin Isles	. . . 1666
Labuan	See <i>Borneo</i> . . . 1846		

COLOSSEUM, see *Coliseum*. The building in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a land surveyor, and commenced in 1824, by Peto and Grissell, from designs by Decimus Burton. The chief portion is a polygon of 16 faces, 126 feet in diameter externally; the walls are three feet thick at the ground: the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome is painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1829 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's cathedral in 1821-2. The picture covers above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Parris, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited; succeeded, in 1850, by the lake of Thorm in Switzerland; in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre with the panorama of Lisbon was added. In 1831, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was sold for 40,000*l.* to Messrs. Braham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. *Timbs*. After having been closed for some time, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1856, all the several charges being reduced to one shilling. It is now (1862) under the superintendence of Dr. Bachhoffner.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 288 B.C. It was thrown down by an earth-

quake 227 B.C. The figure stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. A winding staircase led to the top, from which could be discerned the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 653. *Dufresnoy.*

COLOUR, according to the Undulatory Theory, put forth by Huyghens (about 1678) and established by Dr. T. Young and others, is to light what pitch is to sound. The shade varies according to the number of vibrations. The number of millions of millions of vibrations in a second attributed to the red end of the spectrum is 458; to the violet, 727. See *Spectrum*.*

COLUMBIA, a federal district round the city of Washington in Maryland: established 1800. In 1850, slavery was abolished therein. It has no political rights. See *British Columbia*.

COMBAT, SINGLE. Trial by this commenced with the Lombards, A.D. 659. *Baronius.* It was introduced into England and was allowed in accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce evidence of the charge, or of innocence, 9 Will. II. 1096. The first battle by single combat was that fought before the king and the peers between Geoffrey Baynard and William earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted. The last combat proposed was between lord Reay and David Ramsay, in 1631, but the king prevented it. See *High Constable* and *Appeal of Battle*. The same method of trial had also existence in *Ireland*. A trial was appointed between the prior of Kilmainham and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason; but the quarrel having been taken up by the king, was decided without fighting, 1446. Remarkable combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor MacCormack O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, in which the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords justices, 1553.

COMBINATION. Laws were enacted from the time of Edward I. downwards, regulating the price of labour and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from *combining* for their own protection. All these laws were repealed in 1825, due protection being given to both parties. The act was amended in 1859, when the subject was much discussed, in consequence of the strike of the building trades.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon were the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C. They performed the first comedy at Athens, on a waggon or moveable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine. *Arundelian Marbles.* Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 320 B.C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B.C. Statius Cæcilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; he flourished at Rome 180 B.C. The comedies of Lælius and Terence were first acted 154 B.C. The first regular comedy was performed in England, about A.D. 1551. It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language (1775-1779). See *Drama*.

COMETS (Greek *comē*, a hair). It is recorded that more than 600 have been seen. Mr. Hind in his little work on comets, gives a chronological list. The first discovered and described accurately was by Nicéphorus. At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendour eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and which occupied the fourth part of the heavens, 135 (or 130) B.C. *Justin.* A grand comet was seen in 1264. Its tail is said to have extended 100°. It is considered to have re-appeared in 1556, with diminished splendour; and was expected to appear again about Aug. 1858 or Aug. 1860. *Hind.* A remarkable one was seen in England, June 1337. *Stow.* Comets were first rationally explained by Tycho Brahe, who, about 1577, demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere. A comet, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680. The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses by Newton, 1704. A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth.†

* Some persons (about 65 out of 1154) cannot distinguish between colours, and are termed *colour blind*. In 1859 Professor J. Clerk Maxwell invented spectacles to remedy this defect, which is also called "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the chemist to whom scarlet appeared drab-coloured.

† This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens, like a prodigious luminous arch, thirty-six millions of miles in length. The brilliant pheno-

One still more brilliant appeared in Sept. Oct. and Nov. 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Another in 1823.

HALLEY'S COMET. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1531 and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns. *Vince's Astronomy.* The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; its last appearance was 1835.

ENCKE'S COMET. First discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in three years and fifteen weeks.

BIELA'S COMET has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path; it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, Feb. 28, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in six years and

thirty-eight weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was Nov. 27; its third was in 1839; its fourth in 1845; and its fifth in 1852.

DONATI'S COMET, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, June 2, 1858, being then calculated to be 228 millions of miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40 millions of miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

The **GREAT COMET** of 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt at Sydney in Australia, May 23; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on June 29, 30. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush like tail, travelling at the rate of 10 million miles in 24 hours. On June 30, it was suggested that we were in the tail, there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare."

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Seeling at Athens on July 2, and by M. Tempel at Marseilles July 2 and 3, 1862.

M. Rosa (at Rome) discovered a comet on July 25, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. This office in the British army has been very frequently vacant, and sometimes for several years consecutively. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming minister, in 1828, his grace's successor, lord Hill, assumed the rank of commander of the forces, or general commanding in chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL

Duke of Albemarle	1660
Duke of Monmouth	1678
Duke of Marlborough	1702
Duke of Ormond	1711
Duke of Marlborough, again	1724
Duke of Cumberland	1744
Duke of York	1799

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Duke of Monmouth	1674
Duke of Marlborough	1690
Duke of Schomberg	1691
Duke of Ormond	1721
Earl of Stair	1744
Field-Marshal Wade	1745

Lord Ligonier	1757
Marquess of Granby	1766
Lord Amherst, general on the staff	1778
Gen. Seymour Conway	1782
Lord Amherst, again	1793
Frederick, duke of York	1795
Sir David Dundas	March 25, 1809
Frederick, duke of York, again	May 29, 1811
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 22, 1827
Lord Hill, general commanding in chief	Feb. 25, 1828
Duke of Wellington, again	Dec. 28, 1842
Viscount Hardinge (died Sept. 24, 1856), general commanding in chief	Sept 28, 1852
Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief (the PRESENT, 1862)	July 15, 1856

COMMENDAM. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77, future bishops were prohibited from holding *in commendam* the livings, &c. they held when consecrated.

COMMERCE flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phenicians in the earliest ages. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, A.D. 1241. See *Hanse Towns*. The discoveries of Columbus, and the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese, enlarged the sphere of commerce, and led other nations, particularly England, to engage extensively in its pursuit. See the various articles connected with this subject through the volume. The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw. I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edw. II. 1308. *Anderson.* See *Treaties*. Hertslett's Collection in 10 vols. 8vo., published 1827-59, has a copious index. An important commercial treaty was concluded with France in 1860.

COMMISSION. See *High Court of Commission*.

COMMISSIONAIRES. The street messengers thus named (pensioners wounded either in the Crimea or India) were first employed in the west-end of London. They were

menon that accompanies a comet, and which we call the tail, is a vast stream of light. The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on October 15, according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of one hundred millions of miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, fifteen millions of miles. *Philos. Trans. Royal Soc. for 1812.*

* M. Babinet, on May 4, 1857, considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it.

appointed by a society, founded in Feb. 1859 by capt. Edward Walter, which is now under the patronage of the queen and the commander-in-chief. The charges are regulated by a tariff. In Jan. 1861 the society commenced the gratuitous issue of a Monthly Advertising Circular. Commissionaires have long existed in France.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its formation commenced about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, this being a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's Cross, St. Paul's churchyard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of common council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but the number was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council became the parent of similar institutions throughout the realm. It is elected annually on Dec. 21, St. Thomas's day. A *Common Hall* is held occasionally. The common council supported the prince of Orange in 1688; and queen Caroline in 1820.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*Leges non scriptæ*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorably in this kingdom; and although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. This endeared it to the people in general, as well because its decisions were universally known, as because it was found to be excellently adapted to the genius of the English nation; and accordingly, at the famous parliament of Merton, 1236, "all the earls and barons," says the parliament roll, "with one voice answered, that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved;" eminently the law of the land. See *Bastard*.

COMMON LAW COURTS. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law, were amended in 1852 and 1854.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND. This court in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the confirmation of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In it are debated all controversies, in matters civil, between subject and subject, according to law. Here real actions are pleadable; and this court may grant prohibitions, as the court of King's Bench does. In personal and mixed actions it has a concurrent jurisdiction with that court; but no cognisance of pleas of the crown. *Blackstone*. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 39 (1833), the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of a serjeant could plead in the court of common pleas; the serjeants-at-law enjoying the exclusive right. In 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS OF ENGLAND (*from the reign of Elizabeth*).

1558. Sir Anthony Browne.	1689. Sir Henry Pollexfen.	1804. Sir James Mansfield, Apr. 21.
1559. Sir James Dyer.	1692. Sir George Treby.	1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, Feb. 24.
1582. Sir Edmund Anderson.	1701. Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards lord Trevor.	1818. Sir Robert Dallas, Nov. 5.
1605. Sir Francis Gawdy.	1714. Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chancellor King.	1824. Sir Robert Gifford, Jan. 9 (lord Gifford); aft. master of the rolls.
1606. Sir Edward Coke.	1725. Sir Robert Eyre.	— Sir William Draper Best, aft. lord Wynford, April 15.
1613. Sir Henry Hobart.	1736. Sir Thomas Reeve.	1829. Sir Nicolas C. Tindal, June 9; died July, 1846.
1626. Sir Thomas Richardson.	1737. Sir John Willes.	1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, July 11; aft. lord chancellor Truro.
1631. Sir Robert Heath.	1761. Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord chancellor Camden.	1850. Sir John Jervis, July 16; died November 1, 1856.
1634. Sir John Finch.	1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot.	1856. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Nov. 15; made chief justice of the Queen's Bench, June, 1859.
1639. Sir Edward Lyttleton.	1771. Sir William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.	1859. Sir William Eric, June. The PRESENT (1862) chief justice.
1640. Sir John Banks.	1780. Alexander Wedderburne, afterwards lord chancellor Loughborough.	
1648. Oliver St. John.	1793. Sir James Eyre.	
1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, afterwards lord keeper.	1799. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor Eldon.	
1668. Sir John Vaughan.	1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (lord Alvanley), May 22.	
1675. Sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper Guilford.		
1683. Sir Francis Pemberton.		
— Sir Thomas Jones.		
1686. Sir Henry Bedingfield.		
1687. Sir Robert Wright.		
— Sir Edward Herbert.		

The COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN IRELAND is similarly constituted to the court in England, but always was open to the profession at large.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS IN IRELAND (*since the Revolution*).

1691. Richard Pyne, Jan. 5.	1701. Sir Richard Cox, May 4.	1714. John Forster, Sept. 30.
1695. Sir John Hely, May 10.	1703. Robert Doyne, Dec. 27.	1720. Sir Richard Levinge, Oct. 13.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN IRELAND, *continued*.

1724. Thomas Wyndham, Oct. 27.	1765. Richard Clayton, Feb. 21.	1827. Lord Plunket, June 18.
1726. William Whitshed, Jan. 23.	1770. Marcus Patterson, June 18.	1830. John Doherty, Dec. 23.
1727. James Reynolds, Nov. 8.	1787. Hugh Carleton, aft. viscount	1850. James Henry Monahan, Sept.
1740. Henry Singleton, May 11.	Carleton, April 30.	23. The PRESENT (1862)
1754. Sir William Yorke, Sept. 4.	1800. John Toler, afterwards lord	chief justice.
1761. William Aston, May 5.	Norbury, Oct. 22.	

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF, was ordered by parliament to be printed in the English language in 1548. It was voted out of doors by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644, and a proclamation was issued against it in 1647. With a few changes the Common Prayer-book is used by the episcopal churches in Scotland and the United States of North America.

The King's Primer published	1545	The <i>State services</i> (which had never formed part of the Prayer-book, but were annexed to it at the beginning of every reign) for November 5 (Gunpowder treason); January 30 (Charles I.'s execution), and May 29 (Charles II.'s restoration), were ordered to be discontinued on January 17, 1859.
First book of Edward VI. printed	1549	
Second book of Edward VI.	1552	
First book of Elizabeth	1559	
King James's book	1604	
Scotch book of Charles I.	1637	
Charles II.'s book (<i>Savoy Conference</i>)	1662	
(The one, with alterations, now in use.)		

COMMONS, HOUSE OF, the great representative assembly of the people of Great Britain, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who by the Provisions of Oxford ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III. This was the first confirmed outline of a house of commons, and the first commons were summoned to meet the king in parliament, 42 & 43 Hen. III., 1258. *Stowe*. The first parliament formally convened was the one summoned 49 Hen. III., Jan. 23, 1265; and writs of the latter date are the earliest extant. Some historians date the first regularly constituted parliament from the 22nd of Edward I., 1294. The first recorded speaker of the house of commons was Peter de Montfort in 1260; he was killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265; but sir Peter de la Mare is said to have been the first regular speaker, in 1376. The following is the constitution of the house of commons since the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832:—

ENGLISH.—County members	144	English and Welsh	502
Universities	4	SCOTCH.—County members	30
Cities and boroughs	325—473	Cities and boroughs	23—53
WELSH.—County members	15	IRISH.—County members	64
Cities and boroughs	14—29	University	2
English and Welsh	502	Cities and boroughs	39—105
		Total (see <i>Parliament</i>)	660*

CONSTITUENCY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1851.

[Population, 27,452,252.]

	<i>Electors.</i>		<i>Electors.</i>
ENGLAND.—County	461,463	England and Wales	887,866
Borough	378,384—839,847	SCOTLAND.—County	48,456
WALES.—County	36,984	borough	41,849—90,305
Borough	11,035—48,019	IRELAND.—County	31,832
England and Wales	887,866	borough	49,234—72,066
		Constituency	1,050,273

In 1859 Mr. Newmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 934,000.

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. The term is applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649,—a new oath called the "Engagement" was framed, which the people were obliged to take.† *Salmon*. Oliver

* In 1848 Sudbury, and in 1852 St Alban's were disfranchised for bribery and corruption; each having previously returned two members; the aggregate number of the house then became 656. In 1861, the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of parliament—two additional to the west riding of York, one additional to south Lancashire, and one to a newly created borough, Birkenhead.

† By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's, and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up:—*"Erit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ Restitutæ Prius, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30."*

Cromwell was made Protector, Dec. 16, 1653. Richard Cromwell was made Protector, Sept. 3, 1658. Monarchy was restored in the person of Charles II., who entered London, May 29, 1660. See *Rome*.

COMMUNION, one of the names given to the ordinance of the Lord's supper, in the primitive church. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the West, under pope Urban II., 1096. The fourth Lateran council, 1215, decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1453. The communion service, as now performed in the church of England, was instituted in 1548.

COMMUNISTS. See *Socialists*.

COMPANIES.* Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard Society, established A.D. 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248. *Stow*. The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. The following are the city companies of London, in the order of precedence; the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honourable." Several companies are virtually extinct, and many of the dates are of doubtful authenticity.

1. Mercers . . . A.D. 1393	25. Sadlers . . . A.D. 1280	49. Upholders . . . A.D. 1627	73. Wheelwrights . . . A.D. 1670
2. Grocers . . . 1345	26. Carpenters . . . 1344	50. Musicians . . . 1604	74. Distillers . . . *
3. Drapers . . . 1430	27. Cordwainers . . . 1410	51. Turners . . . 1604	75. Hatband-makers . . . 1638
4. Fishmongers . . . 1284	28. Paper-stainers . . . 1580	52. Basket-makers . . . *	76. Pattern-makers . . . 1670
5. Goldsmiths . . . 1327	29. Curriers . . . 1605	53. Glaziers . . . 1637	77. Glass-sellers . . . 1664
6. Skinners . . . 1327	30. Masons . . . 1677	54. Horners . . . 1638	78. Tobacco-pipe-makers . . . 1663
7. Merchant Tailors . . . 1426	31. Plumbers . . . 1611	55. Farriers . . . 1673	79. Coach and Harness makers . . . 1677
8. Haberdashers . . . 1447	32. Inn-holders . . . 1515	56. Paviers . . . *	80. Gunmakers . . . 1638
9. Salters . . . 1358	33. Founders . . . 1614	57. Lorimers . . . 1488	81. Gold and silver wire-drawers . . . 1623
10. Ironmongers . . . 1464	34. Poulterers . . . 1503	58. Apothecaries . . . 1617	82. Bowstring-makers . . . *
11. Vintners . . . 1437	35. Cooks . . . 1481	59. Shipwrights . . . 1610	83. Card-makers . . . 1609
12. Clothworkers . . . 1482	36. Coopers . . . 1501	60. Spectacle-makers . . . 1630	84. Fan-makers . . . 1709
13. Dyers . . . 1469	37. Tilers and Bricklayers . . . 1568	61. Clock-makers . . . 1632	85. Wood-mongers . . . *
14. Brewers . . . 1438	38. Bowyers . . . 1620	62. Glovers . . . 1556	86. Starch-makers . . . 1632
15. Leather-sellers . . . 1442	39. Fletchers . . . 1536	63. Comb-makers . . . 1650	87. Fishermen . . . 1687
16. Pewterers . . . 1474	40. Blacksmiths . . . 1577	64. Felt-makers . . . 1604	88. Parish clerks . . . 1232
17. Barber Surgeons . . . 1308	41. Joiners . . . 1564	65. Framework-knitters . . . 1664	89. Carmen . . . *
18. Cutlers . . . 1417	42. Weavers . . . 1164	66. Silk-throwsters . . . 1629	90. Porters . . . *
19. Bakers . . . 1307	43. Woolmen . . . *	67. Silk-men . . . 1608	91. Watermen . . . 1556
20. Wax-chandlers . . . 1484	44. Scriveners . . . 1616	68. Pin-makers . . . 1636	
21. Tallow-chandlers . . . 1463	45. Fruiterers . . . 1604	69. Needle-makers . . . 1656	
22. Armourers and Braziers . . . 1463	46. Plasterers . . . 1500	70. Gardeners . . . 1616	
23. Girdlers . . . 1448	47. Stationers . . . 1556	71. Soap-makers . . . 1638	
24. Butchers . . . 1604	48. Embroiderers . . . 1591	72. Tinsplate-workers . . . 1670	

COMPASS, MARINER'S, is said to have been known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C. The invention is by some ascribed to Marco Polo, a Venetian, A.D. 1260; by others to Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator of Naples, about 1300.† Until this time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water; Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle as we have it now, 1302. It is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608. See *Magnetism*. The *measuring* compass was invented by Jost Bing, of Hesse, in 1602.

COMPIEGNE, an ancient French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carolingian kings. During the siege of this place, Joan of Arc was captured by the English, May 24, 1430. The emperor Napoleon III. and the king of Prussia met here on Oct. 6, 1861.

COMPLUTENSIA BIBLE. See *Polyglot*.

COMPOSITE ORDER, principally a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and also called the Roman order, is of uncertain date.

COMTE PHILOSOPHY. See *Positive Philosophy*.

* Bubble companies have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the *South Sea Bubble*, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families.—Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and turned out to be bubbles. Immense losses were incurred by individuals and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many of our railway enterprises (1844-5) may be termed bubbles. See *Law's Bubble*; *South Sea*; *Railways*; *Joint-Stock Companies*.

† The statement that the *flour-de-lis* was made the ornament of the northern point of the compass in compliment to Charles the king of Naples at the time of the discovery has been contradicted.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival (on Dec. 8) appointed in 1389, is observed with great devotion in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. Pope Paul V. in 1617 forbade any one to stand up against the opinion of the immaculate conception; this order was confirmed by Gregory XV. and by Alexander VII. *Hénault*. On the 8th of December, 1854, the pope promulgated a bull with great solemnity and pathos, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it.—The CONCEPTIONISTS were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488.

CONCERTINA, a musical instrument invented by professor Wheatstone, about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case and others. The sounds are produced by free vibrating springs of metal.

CONCERTS. The Filarmonia gave concerts at Vicenza in the 16th century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford, in 1665, and attended by many persons of rank and talent from every part of England. The first concert of a like kind performed in London was in 1678. The Academy of Ancient Music began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1776; and the present Philharmonic Society in 1813. See *Crystal Palace* and *Handel*.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722. Johnston's Introduction (1850) and Sowerby's Manual of Conchology (1842), are useful. Forbes and Hanley's "British Mollusca and their Shells" (1848-53) is a magnificent work.

CONCLAVE. This term is derived from the conclave, a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and is also used for the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. The conclave had its rise in A.D. 1271. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed. Hence the custom of shutting up the cardinals while they elect a pope.

CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words, and also a chronological account of all the transactions of that sacred volume. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500. monks upon it, A.D. 1247. *Abbé Lenglet*. Cruden's well-known Concordance was published in London in 1737.* The concordat between the emperor Henry V. of Germany and pope Calixtus II., in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany.

CONCORDAT. The name is given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The celebrated concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, July 15, 1801, re-established the Catholic Church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect the head of the Gallican Church, as bishops were to have their appointments from him and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between Bonaparte and the same pontiff was signed at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813. These concordats were almost nullified in 1817 and 1819. A very important concordat was signed Aug. 18, 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the Papacy. It caused much public dissatisfaction.

CONCUBINES were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but strictly forbidden by Christ and his apostles (*Mark* x. 1 *Cor.* vii. 2). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, A.D. 1132. Cujas observes that, although concubinage was beneath marriage, both as to dignity and civil effects, yet concubine was a reputable title, very different from that of mistress among us. See *Morganatic Marriage*.

CONDOTTIERI, *conductors* or leaders of mercenaries, became so troublesome in Italy in the middle ages, that the various cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342.

CONDUITS. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The Great Conduit was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and

* Verbal Indexes accompany good editions of the ancient Classics. An Index to Shakspeare by Ayscough, appeared in 1790; another by Twiss in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's (date Mary Novello) Complete Concordance to Shakspeare (on which she spent 16 years' labour) in 1847.

was built in 1285. At the procession of Anna Boleyn on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, June 1, 1533. *Stow.*

CONFEDERATES, the name given to the states which seceded from the United States in 1860-1. See *Southern Confederacy*.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, July 14, 1790. See *Champs de Mars* and *Bastille*.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. The League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman empire, and the emperor of Germany became emperor of Austria. It consisted of the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; seven grand-duchies; six duchies; and 20 principalities. The German princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814. See *Germanic Confederation*.

CONFERENCES. The great religious conference was held at Hampton Court Palace, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I. Jan. 14-16, 1604. It led to a new translation of the Bible, which was executed in 1607-11, and is that now in general use in England and the United States. During the meeting some alterations in the Church liturgy were agreed upon; but these not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done.—Another conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers with the same view was held in the *Savoy*, April 25 to July 25, 1661. The dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer-book. See *Wesleyans*.

CONFESSIONAL. See *Auricular Confession*.

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, OR CREEDS. See *Apostles'*, *Nicene* (A.D. 325), and *Athanasian* (about 434) *Credo*s.

The confession of faith of the Greek Church was presented to Mahommed II. in 1453. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek Church.

The Creed of Pius IV., composed of the Nicene Creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, published by the Council of Trent

The Church of England retains the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with the

addition of 42 Articles (*which see*), in 1552; reduced to 39 . . . 1563

The confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melancthon in 1530, and has since undergone modifications—the last of which is called the "Form of Concord" . . . 1579

The Westminster Confession was agreed to in 1643; and adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. See *Westminster* . . . 1647

The Congregational Dissenters published a Declaration of Faith . . . 1635

CONFIRMATION, OR LAYING ON HANDS, was practised by the apostles, A.D. 34 and 56 (*Acts viii. 17; xix. 6*), and was general, according to some church authorities, in A.D. 190. In the church of England it is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is made a sacrament by the church of Rome.

CONFLANS (near Paris), **TREATY OF**, between Louis XI. of France, and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy. By these provisions Normandy was ceded to the duke of Berry, 1465. The treaty which put an end to the "War of the Public Good," was confirmed by that of Peronne, with other stipulations, in 1468.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE (permission to elect), the licence of the sovereign, as head of the church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops, 26 Hen. VIII. 1535. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John had an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops.

CONGELATION, the act of freezing. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1783. The congelation of quicksilver was effected without snow or ice, in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the aërication of liquefied carbonic acid gas. In 1857 Mr. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by means of ether and salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carré devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off the gas ammonia. Siebe's ice-making machine, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, excited much admiration.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD. A name taken by the Scotch Reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the duke of Argyle, &c.) were called Lords of the Congregation about 1577.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. See *Independents*.

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people. The following were the most remarkable congresses of Europe :—

Munster	1648	Rastadt	Dec. 9, 1797	Laybach	May 6, 1821
Nimeguen	1678	Chatillon	Feb. 5, 1814	Verona	Aug. 25, 1822
Ryswick	1697	Vienna	Nov. 3, —	Paris	Jan. 16, April 22, 1856
Utrecht	1713	Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 9, 1818		
Soissons	1728	Carlsbad	Aug. 1, 1819		See <i>Alliances, Conventions, &c.</i>
Antwerp	April 8, 1793	Troppau	Oct. 20, 1820		

The first general congress of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held Sept. 5, 1774. The second was held May 10, 1775; the third, when the independence was declared July 4, 1776.

The first federal American congress, under the

constitution, was held at New York, George Washington, President March, 1789. The first congress of the seceding Southern States was held at Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 4; it elected Jefferson Davis president of the Confederate States on Feb. 9. For political reasons, it adjourned, on May 24, to meet at Richmond, in Virginia, on July 20, 1861.

CONGREVE ROCKETS. Invented by general sir William Congreve, in 1803. They were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire, which burned for two days : they were employed in various operations in the French war with much success, by a corps called rocket-men.

CONIC SECTIONS. Their more remarkable properties were probably known to the Greeks four or five centuries before the Christian era. The study of them was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B.C. The earliest treatise on them was written by Aristeus, about 330 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo; the ellipse to the orbit of planets, by Kepler.

CONJURATION. See *Witchcraft*.

CONNECTICUT granted to lords Say, and Brooke, 1631. See *America and United States*.

CONNOR, BISHOPRIC OF, in Ireland. The see was united to that of Down, A.D. 1442. The first prelate was Angus Macnisius, who died A.D. 507. The united sees were added to Dromore on the death of the last bishop of the latter, in accordance with the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities' act, passed 1833.

CONQUEST, THE. The memorable era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (for Edgar was the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him; and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the conqueror, instead of William I. *Selden*. Maclise exhibited forty-two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857.

CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, or REQUESTS, first constituted by a statute of Henry VII. 1493, and re-organised by statute 9 Hen. VIII. 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to 5*l.* and (until superseded by county-courts) to 40*s.* in other towns. The practice was by summons, and if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit. See *County Courts*.—James II. proclaimed Liberty of Conscience in 1687.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS (*Patres conscripti*) was the honourable designation given to the Roman senators, because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, a mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting the French and other armies. In 1798, a military conscription took place in France comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age : from these selections were made. The present law of 1818, (modified in 1824 and 1832) requires a certain annual contingent from each department,—for all the country, 80,000 men,—which may be increased. The duration of service is seven years. Substitutes and exemptions are permitted. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan. 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec., same year, another for 300,000 after the battle of Leipsic.

CONSECRATION. That of churches was instituted in the second century, the temple of worship being dedicated with pious solemnity to God and a patron saint. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to the election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828. *Hénaull*.

The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. The consecration of bishops was ordained in the church of England in 1549. *Stov.*

CONSERVATION OF FORCE. The philosophical doctrine that no physical force can be created or destroyed, but may be transferred, is maintained by Grove, Faraday, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and other philosophers. See *Correlation*.

CONSERVATIVES, a name of modern date, is given to, and accepted by, a political party, whose leading principle is the conservation of our ancient national institutions. It sprung up in England at the time when the Orange societies and lodges were discouraged, 1836, and was substituted for Orangemen, as a less obnoxious term, and as indicative of milder, but equally constitutional opinions. *Conservative* has, however, in some measure changed its signification, and in popular parlance is now opposed to *Liberal*. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman; but the party that afterwards separated from him called their principles conservative, in contradistinction to his,—his policy and measures being changed. —The Conservative Club was founded in 1840. *Political Notes*. See *Protectionists*.

CONSERVATOIRES, a name given to schools for the cultivation of music on the continent. The celebrated Conservatoire de Musique at Paris began in 1793.

CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES. Officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury and correct abuses in administration, 28 Hen. III. 1244. *Rapin*. Conservators were appointed to see the king's peace kept. *Pardon*. Conservators were formally appointed in every sea-port to take cognisance of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports. *Bailey*.

CONSISTORIES, for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran church in Germany, were established at the reformation—the first at Wittenberg in 1542; other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg in 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the Hundred court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I., 1079, quoted by lord Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (*which see*).

CONSOLS. See *Stocks*.

CONSOLIDATED FUND. On Jan. 5, 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated under this title.

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable:—

Of the Norman barons and Waltheof against William I. the Conqueror	A.D. 1074	hanged him; and who afterwards attempted to steal the regalia	A.D. 1671
Bishop Odo, &c. against William II.	1088	The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II. revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue and others	1678
Against Henry II. by his queen and children	1173	The Meal-tub plot (<i>which see</i>)	1679
The barons against Henry III. (<i>See Barons' War</i>)	1258	The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (<i>See Rye-house Plot</i>)	1683
Of barons against Henry IV.	1400	Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II.	1691
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V.	1415	Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders	1692
Of Lambert Simnel (1487) and Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII.	1492	The Assassination plot (<i>which see</i>)	1696
Insurrection of the London apprentices. (<i>See Evil May-day</i>)	1517	Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against queen Anne. (<i>See Rebellions</i>)	1703
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth. (<i>See Babington</i>)	1586	Of the marquess Guiscard	1710
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594	Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I.	1718
Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	—	Of counsellor Layer and others, to bring in the Pretender	1722
Of Walpole, a Jesuit, and Squire	1598	Of the Corresponding Society, &c. (<i>which see</i>)	1766-8
Tyburn's insurrection in Ireland	1605	Of colonel Despard	1802
The Gunpowder Plot (<i>which see</i>)	1605	Of Robert Emmett in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed	July 23, 1803
Tyburn's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin	1607	Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (<i>See Cato-street</i>)	1820
Of Sindercomb and others, to assassinate Oliver Cromwell	1656	Of the Sepoys in India. (<i>See India</i>)	May 10, 1857
Insurrection of the Puritans	1657		See <i>Rebellions, Chartist, &c.</i>
Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy-men against Charles II.	1661		
Of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have			

CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of

Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honour. It is the fountain of the martial law; and the power of this officer was so great, and such improper use was made of it, that in the 13th Richard II., 1389, a statute passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (*which see*). The office existed before the conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521 it became forfeited to the king in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, that year attainted for high treason, and has never been since granted to any person, otherwise than *pro hac vice* (for this occasion), and that to attend at a coronation or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being *ordered* since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Reay and sir David Ramsay in Nov. 1631; but the king prevented it.*

CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, LORD HIGH. The office was instituted by David I. about 1147. The holder has the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, delivers to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword); and the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The jurisdiction of this office came at last to be exercised only in dealing with crimes during the time of parliament, which some extended likewise to all general conventions. The office was conferred heritably in 1321 on sir Gilbert Hay, created earl of Erroll, by Robert Bruce, and with his descendants it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of union in 1707. The present earl of Erroll is the twenty-second lord high constable (1862).

CONSTABLES OF HUNDREDS AND FRANCHISES, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285, are now called high constables. There are three kinds of constables, high, petty and special: the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular occasions and emergencies (as in April, 1848, on account of the Chartists).

CONSTABULARY FORCE. For that of London, see *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1823, when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated in 1836.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S. Germany). See *Councils* xvii., and *Huss*.

CONSTANTINA, the ancient capital of Numidia, was taken by the French, Oct. 13, 1837. During the assault on Oct. 12, the French general Damremont was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men as the victors entered Constantina.

CONSTANTINOPLÉ, formerly Byzantium (*which see*), derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, A.D. 330. It was continually convulsed by factions and religious dissensions. See *Eastern Empire and Turkey*. The ERA of Constantinople has the creation placed 5508 years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The Russian year begins Sept. 1, and the ecclesiastical year towards the end of March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from Sept. to the end. *Nicolas*.

CONSTELLATIONS. Those of *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the *Pleiades*, and *Mazzaroth*, are mentioned in the book of Job (ch. ix. 9 & xxxviii. 31) about 1520 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemaeus, about A.D. 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a catalogue of forty-eight constellations. Others were added by Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, Halley, and others. The number at present acknowledged is 29 northern, 45 southern, and 12 zodiacal.

CONSTITUENCIES. See *Commons*.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented. *Lord Somers*. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times; and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time. *Lord Bolingbroke*. The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power; on the contrary, he sees his *equals* in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognises

* The lord high constable at the coronations respectively of—queen Anne, Wriothesley, duke of Bedford, 1702;—of George I., John, duke of Montagu, 1714;—of George II., Charles, duke of Richmond, 1727;—of George III., John, duke of Bedford, 1761;—of George IV., 1821, William IV., 1831, and Victoria, 1838, Arthur, duke of Wellington.

his superior in the law. *Sheridan*. Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" was first published in 1827.

CONSULS. These officers were appointed at Romé, 509 B.C. They possessed regal authority for the space of a year: Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the latter the injured husband of Lucretia, were the first consuls. A consular government was established in France, Nov. 9, 1799, when Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun were made consuls; and subsequently Bonaparte was made first consul for life, May 6, 1802. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of *consuls* in Italy in 1485, being appointed by Richard III. A British consul was first appointed in Portugal in 1633.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire continent. It began with his *Berlin decree* in 1806, and occasioned the *Orders in council* (*which see*).

CONTRACTORS WITH GOVERNMENT, disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these in 1798, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*; and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799. See *Patriotic Fund*.

CONTROL, BOARD OF. See *Board of Control* and *East India Bill*.

CONVENTICLES, private assemblies for religious worship, held by dissenters from the Established Church; but first applied to the schools of Wickliff.—Conventicles, numerous at the time, were prohibited in 1664, and persons attending them were liable to fine, imprisonment, or transportation. The statute was repealed by William III. in 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS. Two memorable parliaments (especially distinguished by this term), assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. The first held in March, 1660, voted the restoration of Charles II.; the second held in Jan. 1689, by a majority of two voices, declared for a new sovereign William III. (and Mary), in preference to a regent which had been proposed. See *National Convention*.

CONVENTIONS. The following are the principal conventions between Great Britain and foreign powers, and by foreign powers with each other. They are more fully described in their respective places through the volume:—

Of Closterseven	Sept. 8, 1757	accept 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> as a composition for claims
Of Armed Neutrality	July 9, 1780	on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling 1824
Of Pilnitz	July 29, 1791	Of England with Russia Feb. 28, 1825
Of Paris (French National) instituted	Sept. 17, 1792	Of England and United States Nov. 26, 1826
Of Cintra	Aug. 30, 1808	Of Spain, for satisfying the claims of British
Of Berlin	Nov. 5, 1808	merchants June 26, 1828
Of Peterswalden	July 8, 1813	Of the Viceroy of Egypt and sir E. Codrington,
Of Paris	April 23, 1814	for restoring Greek captives &c. Aug. 6, —
Of the Dutch with England	Aug. 13, —	Of France with Brazil Aug. 14, —
Of Vienna; Saxony placed under the control of		Convention between Holland and Belgium,
Prussia	Sept. 28, —	signed in London April 19, 1839
Of Zurich, signed	May 20, 1815	Of England with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and
Of Capua, with Murat	May 20, —	Turkey, for the settlement of the Eastern
Of St. Cloud, between Davoust, and Wellington,		question July 15, 1810
and Blucher	July 5, —	Of France and England, respecting the Slave
Of Paris, with the allies	April 25, 1818	Trade May 29, 1845
Of Aix-la-chapelle	Oct. 9, —	Of England with the Argentine republic, Oct. 24, 1849
Of Austria, with England: the latter agrees to		See <i>Treaties</i> .

CONVENTS were first founded, according to some authorities, A.D. 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadbald, in 630. *Camden*. The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil, in 670. They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland. They were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VELL, and comparatively few now exist in Great Britain.* A very great number have been suppressed in Europe in the present century. The emperor of Russia abolished 187 convents of monks by an ukase dated July 31, 1832. The king of Prussia followed his example, and secularised all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1834; and Spain has abolished 1800 convents. Many were abolished in Italy and Sicily in 1860 and 1861.

CONVICTS. See *Transportation*.

* In 1597, lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England. They were received by bishop Mäner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1857. This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the continent after the Reformation.

CONVOCACTION OF THE CLERGY. A general assembly of all the clergy in the nation convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the church, and directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, deacons, archdeacons, &c. The convocation is divided into two houses, called the upper, consisting of the bishops; and lower, consisting of the deacons, prebendaries, archdeacons, and clergy. The first summoned to meet by writ of the king was 23 Edw. I. 1295. The power of the convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convocation was reorganised. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716. Formal meetings of the clergy in convocation are held annually, and attempts have been made since 1853 to obtain the power of dealing with ecclesiastical affairs, but without effect.

CONVOLVULUS. The Canary Convolvulus (*Convolvulus Canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many-flowered convolvulus in 1779.

COOKERY, an art-peculiarly connected with civilised life. Animals were granted as food to Noah, 2348 B.C., the eating blood being expressly forbidden (*Gen.* ix. 3, 4). In 1898 B.C. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (*Gen.* xviii. 7, 8). Cookery is alluded to throughout the Scriptures and the ancient classics: "The Forme of Cury" (*i.e.* cookery) is dated 1390. An English Cookery-book was printed as early as 1498.* See *Cottage's Stove*.

COOK'S VOYAGES. James Cook sailed from England in the *Endeavour* on his first voyage, July 30, 1768;† and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Spithead, July 13, 1771. Sir Joseph Banks, afterwards the president of the Royal Society, accompanied him in this voyage. Captain Cook again sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, July, 1772, and returned in July, 1775. In his third expedition this great navigator was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, at 8 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sheerness, Sept. 22, 1780.

COOPERAGE. This art must have been suggested for preserving wine in the earliest ages, as many household utensils are known to have been of wood as well as pottery. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES are composed of working men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society began in 1844, with a capital of 28*l.* In 1860, the business done amounted to 152,063*l.*, the profits being 15,906*l.* These societies, now numerous in the North, are registered pursuant to 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115 (1849).

COPENHAGEN (Denmark), built by Waldemar I., 1157, and made a royal residence, 1443; university founded, 1479. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its famous palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1795. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, April 2, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, Sept. 8, 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores. See *Denmark*.

COPENHAGEN FIELDS (N. London). Here the Corresponding Society met on Oct. 26, 1796; and the Trades' Union, April 21, 1834. The fields are now occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened June 13, 1855.

* *Military Cookery.*—Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1857, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking is one half-pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.

† A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1768, setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavour* was, in consequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July, 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and after a prosperous voyage reached Otaheite, the place of destination, in April, 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (June 3, 1769) from the various parts of the globe on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has, in some particulars, been better understood; the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, is now settled at 108,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation of 95,000,000. *Butler*.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM, so called from its author Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, 1473, died 1543. A few days before his death the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies," was completed. The system, which resembles that attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1616, which was not revoked till 1821 by Pius VII. The sun is supposed to be in the centre and immovable, and the earth and the rest of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits. The heavens and stars are imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion which they seem to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east.

COPLEY MEDAL. See *Royal Society*.

COPPER. One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus. *Pliny*. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass), precious as gold 457 B.C. (*Ezra* viii. 27). The mines of Fahlun, in Sweden, is the most surprising artificial excavation in the world. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch of trade: there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1857, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. The Burrā-Burra copper-mines in S. Australia were discovered in 1842. They have brought great prosperity to that colony.—The first ship to which a sheathing of copper was applied, was his majesty's ship *Alarm*, at Woolwich, in 1761, "to preserve her from worms in southern climates;" it gave great satisfaction, and in 1780 all ships in the British navy were copper-bottomed.—About 1850 the electro-type process was first employed to face with copper printing-types and casts from woodcuts.

COPPER-MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money. See *Coin*. In England, copper-money was made at the instance of sir Robert Cotton, in 1609; but was first really coined in 1665, when Miss Stewart sat for the figure of Britannia. Its regular coinage began in 1672, and it was largely issued in 1689. Private traders had done so previously. In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland in 1406; in France in 1580. Wood's coinage (*which see*) in Ireland commenced in 1723. The copper coinage was largely manufactured at Birmingham by Boulton and Watt in 1792. Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively issued 1797. The half-farthing was coined in 1843; but was disused. See *Farthing*. In July, 1859, 10,000*l.* were voted towards replacing the copper coinage. See *Bronze*.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING was first invented in Germany, about A.D. 1450; and rolling-presses for working the plates about 1545. Messrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented in 1819 a mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely. See *Engraving*.

COPPERAS, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper mines, commonly of a green or blue colour; first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant in 1587.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity, derived from the Eutychians, a sect of the fifth century (*which see*).

COPYHOLDERS, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict. c. 35, 1841. By the Reform Act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of 10*l.* became entitled to a vote for the county. The copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (1858).

COPYRIGHT. Decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, A.D. 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585.

Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner 1549
The first copyright act was that of 8 Anne 1709
Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III. 1777
Copyright protection act, 54 Geo. III. 1814

Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15 1833
Act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV. c. 65 1835
International copyright bill, 1 Vict. 1838
5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 (Talfourd's or lord Mahon's act), to amend the copyright act, passed 1842

* This act was confirmed by a memorable decision at the bar of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled, Feb. 22, 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to return to him again for the same term of years. Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life.

† By this act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript.

COPYRIGHT, *continued.*

The colonies copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 95, passed 1847

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS.

Protection granting security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linens, calicoes, and muslins 1787

Extended to three months 1794

A copyright of 14 years conferred on sculpture, and 1814

The designs acts of Geo. III. made to embrace printed designs on wool, silk, and hair; and twelve months' copyright granted to designs applied to all tissues except lace and those already provided for; for the modelling, embossing, and engraving of any manufacture

not being a tissue; and for the shape or configuration of any article 1839

By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, the existing designs acts all repealed (except that for sculpture), and provision made for including all ornamental designs under 13 classes, and conferring upon them terms of protection, varying from nine months to three years. 1842

[Fees on registration vary from 12. to 17.] By the "designs act," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years 1850

The "non-ornamental designs act," securing the configuration of articles of utility (see 101.), passed in 1843

Copyright of photographs secured by the act, protecting works of art, passed in July, 1862

COPYRIGHT, INTERNATIONAL. In 1838 and 1852 acts were passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have in consequence been entered into with France, Prussia, &c.

CORCYRA (now *Corfu*, chief of the Ionian Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother country, one about the possession of Epidamnus (431 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Spartans in 373, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the eastern empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians about 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was subdued by the Russian and Turkish fleets in 1799, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic. See *Ionian Isles*.

CORDELIERS, friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites) instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, with a small cowl and cloak of the same material, having a girdle of cord or rope, tied with three knots, and hence the name, which was first given to them by St. Louis of France, about 1227. The French revolutionary partisans, termed "Cordeliers," Hebert, Cloots, &c., were executed March 24, 1794.

CORDOVA, the ancient Corduba, a Roman city in Spain, taken by the Goths in A.D. 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderahman in 757. It became eminent for its learned men. It was rescued from the Arabs by Ferdinand III., of Castile, in 1236, and was taken by the French in 1809; but abandoned by them, in 1813. It was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan under the Romans, and of the great Arabian physician Averrhoës.

CORFU. See *Corcyra*.

CORINTH (Greece), a city, said to have been built, 1520 B.C., on the ruins of Ephyra. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Acrocorinth, surrounded with strong walls. Its situation was so advantageous, that Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*, and declared, that of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire.—For *Corinth*, in North America, see *United States*, 1862.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is said, by Sisyphus, who founded a kingdom. . . . B.C. 1326
Return of the Heraclidae 1107
Their dynasty established by Aletes 1074
The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes*, with three benches of oars. 786 or 758
Reign of Bacchis, 925; oligarchy of the Bacchidae 747-657
Thebes deposed, and the government of the Prytanes instituted: Automenes is the first on whom this dignity is conferred 745
A colony goes to Sicily and founds the colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra. about 734
Revolt of the Coreyreans: they defeat the Corinthians at sea 664
Cypselus, a despot, sets aside the Prytanes His son Periander rules, and favours genius and learning 627-585
Psammetichus deposed, and a republic formed 580
The Corinthians engaged in the Persian war 480

War with the Coreyreans B.C. 435
The Corinthian war (*which see*) 395
Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus 243
Corinth joins the Achaean League
The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth 228
Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius, who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen, they being part of the spoil (*Livy*) 146
Rebuilt by Julius Caesar 46
Visited by St. Paul (*Acts xviii.*) A.D. 54
His two epistles to the Corinthians 59, 62
Ravaged by Alaric 396
Plundered by Normans from Sicily 1146
Taken by Turks, 1446; by Venetians, 1687; by Turks, 1715; from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in 1823. It now belongs to the kingdom of Greece.
Corinth nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 21, 1858

* The important question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the House of Lords, in August, 1854, which reversed the decision of the Court of Exchequer, on an appeal by the defendant in the case of *Boosey v. Jeffrey*. (In 1831 Mr. Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr. Jeffrey published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights and seven of a contrary opinion.)

CORINTHIAN ORDER, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Scamozzi, the virginal order, is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C. See *Abacus*.

CORINTHIAN WAR (395-387 B.C.), received this name, because the battles were mostly fought in the neighbourhood of Corinth, by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra (*which see*).

CORK, S. Ireland, built in the sixth century. The principality of the M'Carty's was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. A charter was granted to the city by Henry III. in 1242; its great charter was granted by Charles I. A large part of the town was consumed by an awful fire in 1621. Taken by Cromwell in 1649. The earl of Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James's army, in 1690, when the duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II., was slain. The cathedral was built by the produce of a coal duty, between the years 1725 and 1735. Explosion of gunpowder here, Nov. 10, 1810. One of the three colleges, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed July 31, 1845, was inaugurated in this city, Nov. 7, 1849. See *Colleges in Ireland*. Cork Industrial Exhibition was opened June 10, and closed Sept. 11, 1852. The railway to Dublin was finished in 1850. The foundation of the see is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the seventh century. About 1431, this see and that of Cloyne were canonically united; but on the death of bishop Synge, in 1678, they were separated, the see of Ross having been added to Cork about a century before, 1582. No valuation is returned of this see in the king's books; but in a manuscript in Marsh's library, it is taxed 31 Eliz. at 40*l.*, sterling; and in a MS. in the college library at 25*l.* The sees of Cork and Cloyne were again united in 1833.

CORK-TREE, the *Quercus suber*, resembling the holm, is a species of the oak; its fruit is an acorn, and its bark, when burned, makes the cork used for stopping bottles, casks, and other articles. Cork was in use among the ancients. The Egyptians made coffins of cork, which, being lined with a resinous composition, preserved dead bodies uncorrupted. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England before 1690. A cork carpet company was formed in 1862.

CORN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nong, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages. See *Exodus* xii. 15. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the sixth century by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Robert's Hist. Anc. Britons*. The first importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1360. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1686.—The new LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, London, was opened June 24, 1828, and was erected at an expense of 90,000*l.*

CORN-LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn are felt, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; they were relaxed in . 1773

Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting its importation when wheat should be 80*s.* per quarter . 1815

During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, Jan. 28; and a riot in Westminster continued several days and occasioned much mischief, March 21, *et seq.*

The corn bill, after passing in the commons, is

Average per quarter.	Duty.	Average per quarter.	Duty.
Shillings.	£ s. d.	Shillings.	£ s. d.
— under 51	1 0 0	59 and under 60	0 13 0
51 and under 52	0 19 0	60 and under 61	0 12 0
52 and under 53	0 18 0	61 and under 62	0 11 0
53 and under 54	0 17 0	62 and under 63	0 10 0
54 and under 55	0 16 0	63 and under 64	0 9 0
55 and under 56	0 15 0	64 and under 65	0 8 0
56 and under 57	0 14 0	65 and under 66	0 7 0

The CORN IMPORTATION Bill (introduced by sir Robert Peel), granting a free trade in corn, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, received the Royal Assent 26th June, 1846

By this act the duty on wheat was reduced to

defeated in the house of lords by a clause, proposed by the duke of Wellington, which is carried by a majority of four . June 1, 1847

The act (called the *sliding scale*) whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62*s.*; from 62*s.* to 63*s.* 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and so gradually reduced to 1*s.*, when the average price was 73*s.* and upwards, passed . July 15, 1848

The act 5th Vict. c. 14, passed 29th April, 1842, also called the "*sliding-scale act*," regulated the duty on wheat as follows; with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn.

Average per quarter.	Duty.	Average per quarter.	Duty.
Shillings.	£ s. d.	Shillings.	£ s. d.
66 and under 67	0 6 0	70 and under 71	0 4 0
67 and under 68	0 5 0	71 and under 72	0 3 0
68 and under 69	0 4 0	72 and under 73	0 2 0
69 and under 70	0 3 0	73 and upwards.	0 1 0

4*s.* when imported at or above 53*s.* until 1st Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1*s.* per quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom, at any prices. See *Anti-Corn Law League*.

CORNWALL, S.W. extremity of England, originally called *Kernou*, a term connected with the Latin *cornu*, a horn, in allusion to its numerous promontories of projecting points. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall is said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. It was erected into a dukedom by Edward III. in 1337, and the heir to the crown of England, if a prince, is born duke of Cornwall, but is immediately afterwards created prince of Wales. The Cornish insurgents were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, 1497. The last person who spoke the Cornish dialect is said to have been Dolly Pentreath, who died aged 102 at Penzance in 1778. See *Stannary Courts*.

CORONATION. The first coronation by a bishop was that of Majocianus, at Constantinople, A.D. 457. The ceremony of anointing at coronations was introduced in England in 872, and into Scotland in 1097. The coronation of Henry III. took place, in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216. A plain circlet was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lyfn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach. At the coronation of William and Mary, the bishop of London put the crown on the king's head, as Dr. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths to their majesties. George IV. was crowned July 19, 1821. William IV. crowned, with his queen, Sept. 8, 1831; and Victoria, June 28, 1838.

CORONATION CHAIR. In the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. In A.D. 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to

Scone; and in 1296, it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster.

THE CORONATION OATH was first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan (archbishop of Canterbury), to Ethelred II. in 978. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377, and was altered in 1689.

CORONEA, BATTLES OF. 1. (or Charonea). The Athenians were defeated and their general Tolmides slain in a battle with the Boeotians at Coronea near Charonea, 447 B.C. 2. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even into Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Boeotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

CORONERS were officers of the realm in A.D. 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edw. I. 1276. *Stow*. They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of violent or unnatural death, upon view of the body. Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II. about 1004. By an act passed in 1843, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them, but only in case of illness.—20,531 coroners' inquests were held in England and Wales in 1859; and 21,178 in 1860.

CORONETS, caps or inferior crowns, of various forms, that distinguish the rank of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II. *Baker*. But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled. *Beaton*.

CORPORATIONS are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans, by whom they were introduced into other countries. These political bodies were first planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession. *Plutarch*.

CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, IN ENGLAND. Bodies politic, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter. *Cowel*. Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, A.D. 1100: and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths and conditions. *Blackstone*. The Corporation and Test Act, passed in 1661, was repealed in May, 1828. The Corporation Reform bill, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (1835). The Irish Municipal Corporation bill, 4 Vict. c. 108, passed in 1840, was amended in 1861.

CORPULENCY. In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone. *Render.* Of modern instances known in this country was Mr. Bright, a tallow-chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in the 29th year of his age. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat. He was buried at All Saints, Maldon, Nov. 12, 1750. Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing ten stone more than Mr. Bright, June 21, 1809. He is said to have weighed 52 stone, 11 pounds. James Mansfield died at Debden, Nov. 9, 1856, aged 82, weighing 34 stone.

“**CORRELATION OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES**” is the title of a book by Mr. W. R. Grove, F.R.S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature (viz. heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See *Mercury*.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON, was formed about 1791 to spread liberal opinions and check the tyranny of the British government, then much alarmed by the French revolution. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen-fields and elsewhere, in Oct. 1796, were termed treasonable.—On April 21, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others, were tried for corresponding with the French directory; and James O'Coigley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on June 7th.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, respecting elections for members of parliament, was passed in 1854, and continued in 1861.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, called by the Greeks *Cyrrnos*. The ancient inhabitants were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca when he lived among them. Corsica was colonised by Phœnicians 564 B.C., and afterwards held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 231 B.C. In modern times, it was nominally dependent upon Genoa, until 1768, when it was ceded to France. During a revolt it was erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king, in 1736.* The celebrated Pascal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans, in 1753. He was defeated by the count de Vaux, and fled to England, 1769. The people acknowledged Geo. III. of England for their king, June 17, 1794, when sir Gilbert Elliott was made viceroy, who opened a parliament in 1795. A revolt was suppressed in June, 1796; and the island was relinquished by the British, Oct. 22, same year, when the people declared for the French, who still retain it. Napoleon I. was born at Ajaccio in Corsica in Aug. 15, 1769.

CORTES, a Spanish deliberative assembly, originating in the old Gothic councils. The cortes were newly assembled after a long interval of years, Sept. 24, 1810; and settled the new constitution, March 16, 1812. This constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes were opened by him in 1820, and dissolved in 1823; again assembled in 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of don Pedro's charter, Oct. 30, 1826; they were suppressed by don Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1833.

CORUNNA (N.W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of sir John Moore, had just accomplished a safe retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000: the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense, Jan. 16, 1809. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh; he died universally lamented. The remains of the army hastily embarked at Corunna, Jan. 17, under sir David Baird.

CORYPHÆUS, the principal person of the chorus in the ancient tragedy. The name was given to Tysias, afterwards named Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

* He came to England, where he was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and for many years subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Having been released by an act of insolvency in 1756, he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year at his lodgings in Soho. The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, on a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's church, Dean-street:—

“The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread.”

COSMOGRAPHY. See *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

COSSACKS, the warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia : but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori, in 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. In an inroad against Poland in 1673 they were defeated by John Sobieski. They joined the Russians in 1654, and in the great war of Europe against France a vast body of them formed a portion of the Russian armies and fought almost invincibly.

COSTA RICA, a republic in Central America, established in 1848. It has been much disturbed by the American filibusters. See *Nicaragua* and *Central America*. On Aug. 14, 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Montealegre made president. Population in 1860, 126,750.

COSTERMONGERS, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., deriving their name, it is said, from *costard*, a favourite apple. The London costermongers are useful frequently in relieving the markets when glutted; and were said in 1860 to possess a floating capital of 3,000,000*l*. Previous to fasting and thanksgiving days, they sell the appointed forms of prayers in great numbers. On Nov. 22, 1860, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police checking their means of livelihood.

COSTUME. See *Dress*.

COTTAGER'S STOVE. This useful invention was designed by captain John Grant, registered Dec. 1849, and presented by him to the Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes. It requires no fixing, is extremely simple in its construction, and all the operations of cooking may be carried on with any description of fuel. 100 lbs. of meat and 115 lbs. of vegetables have been cooked in one of these stoves with less than 20 lbs. of coals. See *Cookery*.

COTTAGES IN ENGLAND. The term cottage originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," &c., 31 Eliz. 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III. 1775. By returns to the tax office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. In 1860 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country.

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of the *Gossypium*, a shrub indigenous in the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, A.D. 627, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the 13th century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed nankeen. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the Americans when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the 10th century; and in the 14th century was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons were so largely imported into England in the 17th century, that in 1700 an act of parliament was passed, prohibiting their introduction; their cheapness and excellence interfering with the linen and silk manufactures. Cotton has now become the staple commodity of England, as wool was in the time of Edward III. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manchester" interest began to obtain the political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. See *Calico*, *Muslin*, &c.

PROGRESS OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND.

Fustian and Velveteen made of cotton about 1641.
Calico, *Shedding*, &c. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1738; the drop-box, by Robert Kay, 1760; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Wyatt), patented by Lewis Paul, 1758; the spinning jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1769; the power-loom, by Rev. D. E. Cartwright, 1785; the dressing machine, by Johnson and Radcliffe, 1802-4; another power-loom, by Horrocks, 1803-73.
British Muslin (totally superseding that of India), is due mainly to the invention of the MULE (which see) by Samuel Crompton, 1779-9; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825.
Calico Printing commenced 1764.

The Steam-Engine first applied to the cotton manufacture (by Boulton and Watt) 1785.
Bleaching by means of chloride of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant of Glasgow, 1798.
Stockings. The stocking-frame was invented by William Lee in 1589. *Cotton Stockings* were first made by hand about 1730; Jedediah Strutt obtained a patent for Derby ribbed stockings in 1759; and Horton patented his knitter frame in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1770.
Cotton Lace—Bobbin-net. The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by Hammond, about 1768; the process perfected by John Heathcoat, 1809.

COTTON, *continued.*

COTTON FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1697 . . .	1,976,359	1764 . . .	3,870,392	1800 . . .	56,000,000	1830 . . .	264,000,000
1710 . . .	715,008	1782 . . .	11,828,039	1810 . . .	132,500,000	1840 . . .	592,500,000
1730 . . .	1,545,472	1790 . . .	31,500,000	1820 . . .	151,500,000	1860 . . .	1,390,938,752

In 1860, 12,419,096 cwt. of raw cotton was imported; of which 9,963,309 cwt. came from the United States, and 1,822,689 cwt. from India.—The supply of cotton, from North America, has nearly ceased, in consequence of the secession of the southern states from the Union in 1860-61. In 1852 Mr. T. Bazley warned the country on the danger of trusting to this source. In May, 1862, he stated that through its failure the loss of the labouring classes was twelve million pounds sterling a year, and that the loss including the employing classes might be estimated at nearly forty millions a year. At a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the cotton manufacturing districts at Bridge-water-house, St. James's, on July 19, 1862, the earl of Derby in the chair, 10,000l. were subscribed to the Cotton District Relief fund. The Viceroy of Egypt, in London at the time, gave 1000l., and the Queen gave 2000l. on July 24. Liberal subscriptions flowed in from all parts. On Aug. 28 the lord mayor had received 41,902l.

American Cotton. Previous to 1795, our cotton fibre came from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and a little from the United States. In 1793, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the saw-gin, a machine by which cotton wool is separated from the pod and cleaned with great ease and expedition. This led to such increased cultivation that the United States soon exported one and a-half million of pounds of cotton; in 1795, five and a-quarter million pounds; in 1820, 80,999,174 lbs.; in 1830, 210,885,358 lbs.; in 1840, 487,856,504 lbs.; in 1847, 364,599,291 lbs.; in 1850, 961,707,264 lbs.; in 1860, 1,115,890,608 lbs.; in 1861, 819,500,528 lbs. Cotton imported from other countries; in 1847,

110,208,324 lbs.; in 1850, 264,281,808 lbs.; in 1860, 215,048,144 lbs.; in 1861, 437,481,208 lbs. *Australian Cotton* is said by Manchester manufacturers to be superior to the best American cotton. Jan. 1861. A company was formed at Manchester in Sept. 1860, to endeavour to obtain cotton from India, Africa, and other places. It arose out of the Cotton Supply Association, formed in 1857. Cotton Factories were regulated by acts of parliament passed in 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844. The hours of labour were limited, and the employment of children under nine years of age prohibited. In 1846, 1724 cotton mills employed 197,500 persons. In 1862, the persons employed were stated to be 451,000: 315,000 in Lancashire.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, YARN, &c.

Official Value.		Official Value.		Official Value.	
1697	£ 5,915	1790	£1,662,369	1859	£48,202,225
1701	23,253	1800	5,406,501	1860	52,012,430
1751	45,986	1820	20,509,926	1861	46,836,749
1780	335,000	1847	23,333,225		

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed with great labour and judgment by sir Robert Cotton, 1600, *et seq.* It was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster, where on Oct. 23, 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1757.

COUNCILS. King Alfred, in about 886, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted; here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council,—bishops and nobles appointed by the king like the present privy council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxon, Wittenagemot, to which quality and offices gave a right to sit, independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils and the antiquity of parliaments. See *Cabinet, Common and Privy Councils, &c.*

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the *General Councils*. Sir Harris Nicolas in his "Chronology of History" enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

Of the church at Jerusalem (<i>Acts xv.</i>)	50	III. Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided; Pelagius censured	431
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church attended	314	IV. Chalcedon: Marcian and his empress attended; Eutychianism censured	451
I. First (Ecumenical or General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the constancy of the Son of God, condemned Arianism, and composed the Nicene creed	325	V. Constantinople: pope Vigilius presided; against errors of Origen	553
At Tyre, against Athanasius	335	VI. Constantinople, when pope Agathe presided; against Monothelites, Nov. 7, 680, to Sept. 16, Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius	715
The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground	337	VII. Second Nicene council: 350 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts, Sept. 24 to Oct. 23	787
At Rome, in favour of Athanasius	342	VIII. Constantinople: the emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and various heresies	870
At Sardis: 370 bishops attended; Arians condemned	347	At Clermont, convened by Urban II. to authorise the crusades: 310 bishops attended	1095
At Rimini: 400 bishops attended; Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession	359	IX. First Lateran: right of investiture settled	
II. Constantinople: 350 bishops attended, and pope Damasus presided	381		

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH, *continued.*

by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. March 18 to April 5, 1123		The order of the Knight-Templars suppressed Oct. 16, 1311; April 3 and May 6, 1312	
X. Second Lateran : Innocent II. presided : preservation of temporalities of ecclesiastics, the principal subject : 1000 fathers of the church attended April 20, 1139		XVI. Pisa : Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected March 5 to Aug. 7, 1409	
XI. Third Lateran : against schismatics, ... March 5 to 19, 1179		XVII. Constance : Martin V. is elected pope ; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt 1414-1418	
XII. Fourth Lateran : 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended : Innocent III. presided ; against Albigenses, &c. Nov. 11 to 30, 1215		XVIII. Basil 1431-1443	
XIII. Lyons : under pope Innocent IV. ; emperor Frederick II. deposed June 28 to July 17, 1245		XIX. Fifth Lateran : begun by Julius II. 1512	
XIV. Lyons : under Gregory X. ; temporary union of Greek and Latin churches May 7 to June 17, 1274		XX. Trent : the last styled Œcumenical : was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin (See <i>Trent</i>) Dec. 13, 1545, to Dec. 3, 1536	
XV. Vienne in Dauphiné : Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended.			

COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN. The council of ANCIENTS was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris, Nov. 1, 1795, together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED : the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte dispersed the council of Five hundred at St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisoires*. See *France*.

COUNSEL. See *Barristers*. Counsel are supposed to be coëval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but earlier mention is made of them. Counsel were certainly employed in the previous reign. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason by act 8 Will. III. 1696. The act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, passed Aug. 1836.

COUNT, from the Latin *comes*, a companion, and French *comte* ; somewhat equivalent to the English earl, whose wife is still termed a countess. Count corresponds to the German *graf*. See *Champagne* and *Toulouse*.

COUNTERPOINT (in music), writing the chords to a melody. The earliest specimen of contrapuntal writing extant is by Adam de la Halle in the 12th century.

COUNTIES or SHIRES. The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred ; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord-lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England and in 1831 in Ireland. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. CHANDOS CLAUSE, Sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the marquis of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of lands paying an annual rent of 50*l.* became entitled to a vote for the knight of the shire. It had the effect of increasing the number of tory members of parliament, and in consequence several vain attempts have been made to repeal the clause.

COUNTRY PARTY. See *Court Party*.

COUNTY COURTS* for the recovery of debts under 20*l.*, superseding courts of requests, were instituted in 1846 by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95. The counties of England and Wales are divided into sixty districts, each district having a county court, and a barrister as judge, and juries sworn when necessary. These courts having been found to work well, their jurisdiction was extended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61 (1850), to sums not exceeding 50*l.*, and their proceedings were facilitated in 1852 and 1854. There are now (1862), 502 county courts in England and Wales. In 1850 the number of plaints entered at the courts of the sixty circuits was 306,793 for 1,265,115*l.* ; in 1857, 744,652 plaints for 1,937,745*l.* ; of the 217,173 causes tried, 4297 were for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.* *Official Returns*. From 1847 to 1858 judgment was obtained in these courts for 8,309,236*l.*

COURIERS. Xenophon attributes the first couriers to Cyrus ; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians. The Greeks or Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. The couriers for letters were employed in the early part of the reign of Louis XI. of France, owing to this monarch's

* COUNTY COURTS, or schyremotes, are of such remote antiquity that their origin is lost. In the time of the Saxons they were the most important tribunals in this country. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds ; but the county-courts, the creation of which is generally attributed to him, in 896, seem to have existed at a period long anterior to his reign, and to have been an essential part of the Saxon judicial system.

extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, 1463. *Hénault*. See *Post-office*.

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, subjected to Poland in 1582, conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; afterwards restored to Sweden, but annexed to Russia in 1795.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY, classes of politicians of fluctuating numbers and varying power in the parliaments of England, beginning about 1620. At the end of the seventeenth century the latter embodied toryism and high church principles with a strenuous maintenance of the assumed rights of "the land," as opposed to the innovations of whiggism and the corruptions of the trading interests. Its most distinguished statesman was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's *Satires*), who died in 1746. *Ashe*.

COURTRAI (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, July 11, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

COURTS OF JUSTICE were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. (see *Arcopagita*); by Moses, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xviii. 25). They existed under various denominations in Rome. For these realms, see *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257. *Stow*. The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British parliament in April, 1783. **COURTS MARTIAL** are regulated by the Mutiny act, first passed in 1690.

COURT BARON, an ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription in some part of the manor. It is supposed to have originated with the nobility. In it duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed.

COURT OF HONOUR. In England the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris*, in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honour. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819. Mr. Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently laboured to establish a similar institution in Britain.

COURT OF SESSION, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, was instituted by James V. by statute, May 17, 1532. It consisted originally of 14 judges and a president, and replaced a committee of parliament. In 1830 the number of judges was reduced; and the court now consists of the lord president, the lord justice clerk, and 11 ordinary judges (1862).

COURT LEET, a court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, and fraudulent weights and measures, and also offences against the crown. The steward is the judge, and all persons residing within the hundred (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

COURT OF REQUESTS (also called a Court of Conscience) was first instituted in the reign of Henry VII. 1493, and was remodelled by Henry VIII. in 1517. *Stow*. Established for the summary recovery of small debts under forty shillings; but in the city of London the jurisdiction extends to debts of five pounds. *Ashe*. The courts of requests in the principal towns of the kingdom were superseded in 1847 (those of the city of London only excepted) by the County Courts (*which see*).

COUTRAS (S.W. France). Here Henry of Navarre totally defeated the duc de Joyeuse and the royalists, Oct. 20, 1587.

COVENANTERS, a name particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and *covenant*, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king; it was entered into in 1638. The COVENANT or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified) was adopted and solemnly received by the parliament, Sept. 25, 1643;* and was accepted by Charles II. in 1650, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burnt all over England. See *Cameronians*.

COVENT GARDEN (London), so called from having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and the piazza on the north side was designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (on about three acres of ground belonging to the duke of Bedford).

* It consisted of six articles: 1, the preservation of the reformed church in Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland; 2, the extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, &c.; 3, the preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority; 4, the discovery and punishment of all malignants, &c.; 5, the preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms;" 6, the assisting all who enter into the covenant: "*This will we do as in the sight of God.*"

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE sprang out of one in Lincoln's-inn-fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II. 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the Duke's servants, as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II. The theatre opened by Rich, about 1732, after undergoing several alterations, was destroyed by fire, Sept. 20, 1808. The first stone of another was laid by the prince of Wales, Dec. 31, 1808, and opened September 18, 1809, with *Macbeth*. The memorable O.P. riot on account of the increased prices of admission, commenced on the first night, and did not terminate until Dec. 10 following. The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund was instituted in 1765. This theatre was opened as an Italian opera-house, April 6, 1847. It was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out about five o'clock in the morning of March 5, 1856, at the close of a bal masqué, conducted by Mr. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, which had lasted two days. A new theatre (by E. M. Barry) was completed, and opened by Mr. Gye with *Les Huguenots*, May 15, 1858. It is much larger and grander than its predecessor. The *Floral Hall* adjoining it was opened in March 17, 1860, with the volunteers' ball.

COVENTRY ACT. Sir John Coventry, K.B., M.P., was maimed and had his nose slit in the streets of London, by sir Thomas Sandys and others, the adherents of the duke of Monmouth, Dec. 25, 1670. This outrage caused a bill, named the Coventry Act, to be passed, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, March 6, 1671: repealed in 1828.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1057. Processions in her memory took place in 1851 and on June 23, 1862. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *parliamentum indoctum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded; and in the reign of Henry VI. another met here afterwards called *parliamentum diabolicum*, from the acts of attainder passed against the duke of York and others. The town was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II. in 1662. The ribbon-makers here suffered much from want of work in the winter of 1860-1.—The **BISHOPRIC** was founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, A.D. 656, and had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by later bishops. It was so wealthy, that king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 to Coventry; and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. Coventry has lately merged into the bishopric of Lichfield. *Beatson.* See *Lichfield*.

COW-POCK INOCULATION. See *Small Pox*, and *Vaccination*.

CRACOW (a city in Austrian Poland). The Poles elected Cracus for their duke, who built Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, A.D. 700 *et seq.* Cracow was taken by Charles XII. in 1702. Taken and retaken several times by the Russians and confederates on the one side, and the people on the other. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. Kosciusko expelled the Russians from the city, March 24, 1794; but it surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, same year. Cracow was formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence was extinguished; and it was seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with his empire, Nov. 16, 1846, which was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey. See *Poland*. A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, July 18, 1850.

CRANES are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 50 tons.

CRANIOLOGY (or PHRENOLOGY), names given to the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the first propounder, was a German physician, born March, 1758. His first observations were among his schoolfellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1800 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim; and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their great work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1828. Whatever opinion may be entertained of phrenology, there is no doubt that the researches of Gall and Spurzheim have contributed greatly to physiological science, animal and mental. Combe's "Phrenology" is the popular English work on this subject. Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY, Martyrdom of, see *Persecutions*, note.

CRANON, Thessaly, N. Greece. The Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus defeated the confederated Greeks, twice by sea, and once by land, near Cranon. The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, 322 B.C. Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after. *Dufresnoy*.

CRAPE, a light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill. Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about A.D. 680. It was first made at Bologna.

CRAYFORD (Kent). Here the Britons, it is said, were defeated by Hengist the Saxon, A.D. 457.

CRAYONS, coloured substances made into paste, and dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422; and were improved by L'Oriot, 1748.

CREASOTE, or **KREASOTE**, (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833,) a powerful antiseptic and coagulator of albuminous tissue, is obtained from the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matters. It is successfully applied to the preservation of meat, timber, &c.

CREATINE (from the Greek *kreas*, flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1835 by E. Chevreul, and has been fully investigated by Liebig and Gregory.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English bible, and by Usher, Blair, and others, is 4004 B.C. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3616 years to 6984. Dr. Hales fixes it at 5411.

CRECY, or **CRESSY** (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 100,000, Aug. 26, 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind); James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign prince); and a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*—in English, "I serve,") has since been adopted by princes of Wales.

CRÉDIT MOBILIER: a joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris, Nov. 18, 1852, by Isaac and Émile Pereire, and others. It takes up or originates trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandité*, or limited liabilities; and is authorised to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2½ million sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered; but is, nevertheless, considered by experienced persons as a near approach to Law's bank of 1716, and likely to end disastrously. In Sept. 1857, several of the directors failed; and in May, 1858, no dividend was paid.

• **CREEDS** (from *credo*, I believe). See *Confessions of Faith*.

CREMERA, BATTLE OF. See *Fabii*.

CREMONA (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1107, but was frequently subjugated by its neighbours, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes.

CRESCENT, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of the city Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it after capturing the city. The crescent has given name to three orders of knighthood; founded by Charles I. of Naples, 1268; by René of Anjou, in 1448; by the sultan Selim, in 1801; the last is still in existence, and to it none but Christians are admissible.

CRESTS. Their origin is ascribed to the Carians. In English heraldry there are several representations of Richard I. 1189, with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers; and afterwards the English kings have generally crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II. 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. See *Crecy*. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers by way of crest; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. From this period crests appear to have been very generally borne both in England and Scotland. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the palmy days of heraldry, the crest was described to be, as it still is, a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance. *Gwillim*.

CRETE, now **CANDIA** (*which see*), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, once famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which Minos decreed about 1015 B.C. The Labyrinth of Crete

was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Crete became subject to the Roman empire 68 B.C.

CREVANT-SUR-YONNE (N. France). John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, was besieging this place in 1423, when it was relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians; after a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

CRICKET, an ancient English national game, said to be identical with "club ball" played in the 14th century. In 1861 the All England Eleven gained and lost games in Australia.

CRIME. About 1856 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. Since 1848 there has been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. See *Executions* and *Trials*!

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL) IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Capital Offences.</i>		<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Capital Offences.</i>		<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Capital Offences.</i>
1847 .	21,542		1852 .	21,304	61	1857 .	15,397	54
1849 .	21,001	66	1853 .	20,756	55	1858 .	13,249	53
1850 .	20,537	49	1854 .	23,047	49	1859 .	12,470	52
1851 .	21,579	70	1855 .	19,971	50	1860 .	12,068	48
			1856 .	14,734	69	1861 .	13,879	50

Convictions, in 1847: in Scotland, 358; Ireland, 15,233; in 1861: Scotland, 2428; Ireland, 3271.

The Criminal Justice act of 1855 authorises justices, with the consent of the prisoners, to pass sentences for short periods, instead of committing them to trial.

In 1856, the expenses for criminal prosecutions were 104,912*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Sixteen persons were executed for murder in 1856 (four foreigners); 14 in 1857; 11 in 1858 (four foreigners); and 9 (four for wife-murder) in 1859. 2,666 persons were liberated on *tickets-of-leave* in 1856. On Feb. 17, 1857, of 126 persons thus liberated 58 were believed to be living honestly. But in 1861 and 1862 the system was considered to have failed through the numerous crimes committed by *ticket-of-leavers*.

"Judicial Statistics" of crime, police, and law, with a report, were first published in 1857.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, colonised by the Greeks about 550 B.C. The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, now Kertch, which about 108 B.C. formed part of the dominions of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country under Roman protection till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, &c., about A.D. 258. About 1237, it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa, about 1261. In 1475 Mahomet II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native khans, but closing the Black Sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II., the Crimea recovered its independence: but on the abdication of the khan in 1783, the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by a treaty of peace in 1791. The Crimea (now Taurida), was divided into eight governments in 1802. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, March 28, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli, and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked May 29th. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by lord Raglan and marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna, Sept. 3rd, and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong (under prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma* and *Russo-Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea in July following.

CRIMESUS, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF ENGLAND. Their great severity, pointed out by sir Samuel Romilly, sir James Mackintosh, and others, about 1818, was considerably mitigated by sir R. Peel's acts, passed 1826-8. The criminal law was consolidated in six acts passed in 1861.

CRIMPING-HOUSES were used to entrap persons into the army; hence the name of "crimp sergeant." In a riot in London, some of these receptacles were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavouring to escape, Sept. 16, 1794.

CRINOLINE (a French word, meaning stuff made of *crin*, hair) is the modern name of the "fardingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, &c.,

revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life, by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Tailor*, published Jan. 5, 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion.

CRIPPLEGATE (London), was so called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was new-built by the brewers of London, in 1244; and was pulled down and sold for 91*l.* in July, 1760. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, Nov. 12, 1674. See *London Gates*.

CRISPIN and **CRISPINUS** are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, from whence they travelled to Soissons, in France, to propagate the Christian religion. Not to be chargeable to others, they worked as shoemakers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded, about A.D. 288. On this account, the shoemakers choose them for their tutelar saints. Their day is Oct. 25.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 B.C. *Blair*. Of this class were Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and many distinguished men. In modern times, the *Journal des Savans* was the earliest work of the system of periodical criticism, as it is now known. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, May 30, 1655, and is still continued. The first work of this kind in England was the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb. 1703. The *Waies of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and was discontinued in 1722. See *Reviews*.*

CROATIA was conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, and was with that country united to Austria in 1526. The Croatian diet was abolished in Nov. 1861.

CROCKERY-WARE. See *Earthenware*.

CROCODILES, the largest animals of the order. Reptiles were revered as divinities by the Egyptians, fed well, and even ornamented. The emperor Augustus is said to have collected twenty-five at one time in his amphitheatre, where they were killed by gladiators. A fossil crocodile was found at Doddridge, Gloucestershire, in 1806.

CROIX, ST., a W. India Island, purchased from the French by Christian VI., king of Denmark, in 1733. It was taken by sir Alexander Cochrane, Dec. 22, 1807; and restored in 1814.

CROSIER, a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop. The pastoral staff, or bishop's staff, with which it is often confounded, was in the form of a shepherd's crook, intended to admonish the prelate to be a true spiritual shepherd. The custom of bearing a crosier before ecclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Cesarea of Arles, who lived about A.D. 500.

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found at Jerusalem, deep in the ground with two others, by St. Helena, May 3, 328; Christ's being distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle) Sept. 14, 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642.—It is asserted by church writers that a shining cross, two miles in length, was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standards, with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*;" "in this sign thou shalt conquer." With these he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, Oct. 27, 312. *Lenglet*. **SIGNING WITH THE CROSS** was first practised by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about A.D. 110; and in the time of Tertullian, 260, it was deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c. *Crosses in churches* and chambers were introduced about 431; and were first set up on steeples in 568. They were erected in England in honour of queen Eleanor, in the places where her hearse rested. These monuments were set up between 1296 (when she died) and 1307. Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament, 17 Charles I. 1641. *Maids of the Cross* were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in 1265. The order of *Ladies of the Star of the Cross* was instituted by the empress Eleonora de Gonzaga, queen of Leopold I., in 1668.

* The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb. 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favour of the defendant, on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious.

CROSSED CHEQUES. See *Drafts*.

CROTONA (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achaean Greeks about 710 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 520 B.C.

CROWS. An act was passed for their destruction in England (which breeds more of them, it is said, than any other country in Europe), 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier-pigeons are now.

CROWN. An Amalekite brought Saul's crown to David, 1056 B.C. (2 Sam. i.) The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. See *Tiara*.

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (872); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649.

The crown worn by Athelstan resembled a modern earl's coronet, 929.

William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066.

Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483.

Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485.

The crown of Charles II. made in 1660, is the oldest existing in our day. See *Blood's Conspiracy*.

The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 200*l.* in 1386. See the king's receipt on redeeming them.

Kymer.

The *Imperial State Crown of England* was made by Rundell and Bridges, in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains 1 large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop shaped pearls, and 273 pearls. Professor Tennant.

CROWN LANDS. The revenue arising from those in England is now nearly all subject to parliament, which annually provides for the support of the sovereign and government. The annual revenue now (1862) arising from crown lands is about 284,500*l.* The revenues of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster belong to the prince of Wales, and accumulate during his minority.

CROWNS AND HALF-CROWNS were coined in England very near to the present standard by Edward VI. in 1553. None were coined in 1861, and they will gradually be withdrawn from circulation.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, esteemed the most dreadful on account of the shame attached to it; it was usually accompanied by other tortures. Among early accounts may be mentioned, that Ariarathes of Cappadocia, aged 80, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners; and by the conqueror's orders the unhappy monarch was flayed alive, and then nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified April 15, A.D. 33. *Clinton*. Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, A.D. 330. *Lenglet*. See *Death, Punishment of*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, was instituted in 1824. Through its exertion hundreds of cases of cruelty are annually prosecuted. A similar society exists in Paris. In 1860 both societies endeavoured to repress vivisection (physiological experiments on living animals).

CRUSADES (French, *Croisades*), wars undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the adjacent countries, called the Holy Land.* They were projected by Peter Gautier, or Peter the Hermit, an enthusiastic French officer of Amiens, who turned pilgrim. Having travelled in the Holy Land, on his return, he deplored to pope Urban II. that infidels should be in possession of the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the fatal commission to excite all Europe to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was

* The Crusaders took Jerusalem by assault, July 15, 1099, after a siege of five weeks. Impelled by rage, they put the numerous garrison and inhabitants to the sword without distinction. Neither arms defended the valiant nor submission the timid; no age or sex was spared; infants on the breast were pierced by the same blow with their mothers, who implored for mercy; even a multitude, to the number of 10,000, who had surrendered themselves prisoners, and were promised quarter, were butchered in cold blood by these ferocious conquerors. The streets of Jerusalem were covered with dead bodies; and the triumphant warriors, after every enemy was subdued and slaughtered, immediately turned themselves with sentiments of humiliation towards the holy sepulchre! They threw away their arms still streaming with blood; they advanced with reclined bodies, and naked feet and hands, to that sacred monument; they sang anthems to their Saviour, who had there purchased salvation by his death and agony; and their devotion so overcame their fury, that they dissolved in tears, and bore the appearance of every soft and tender sentiment. So inconsistent is human nature with itself! and so easily does superstition ally, both with the most heroic courage and with the fiercest barbarity!—*Abbé Vertot: Hume*. It is reckoned that 2,000,000 perished in the crusades.

raised, Peter had the direction of it, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095. *Voltaire*. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."—The French government are publishing the Western Historians of the Crusades in a magnificent form (1844-60).

- I. Crusade (1096) ended in establishing Godfrey de Bouillon as king of Jerusalem, 1099.
- II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by emperor Conrad II., and Louis VII., of France. Crusaders defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.
- III. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, &c., in 1188, joined by Philip II. of France and Richard I. of England, in 1190. Glorious, but fruitless.
- IV. 1195, by emperor Henry VI.; successful till his death in 1197.
- V. Proclaimed by Innocent III., 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1202. His companions returned.

- VI. In 1228, by emperor Frederick II., who obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.
- VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, April 5, 1250; released by ransom; truce of ten years.
- VIII. And last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died on his way of a contagious disease at Carthage in Africa. Other princes followed him, among others prince Edward, afterwards our Edward I. In 1291, the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

CRYOPHORUS, an instrument wherewith is demonstrated the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold. It was invented and named by Dr. Wollaston, about 1812. See *Cold*.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC MACHINE; for carrying on secret correspondence, patented, 1860.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY is the science relating to the symmetrical forms assumed by substances passing from the liquid to the solid state. Romé de Lisle published his "*Essai de Cristallographie*," in 1772; but René-Just Haüy is justly regarded as the founder of the modern school of Crystallography (1801). *Whewell*. Dana, Dufresnoy, and Miller, are eminent modern writers on this subject.

CRYSTAL PALACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON, built for the Exhibition of 1851 (*which see*). Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year; the width 408 feet, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long, by 48 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide and 64 feet high, and the great avenues ran east and west through the building; the transept near the centre was 72 feet wide and 108 feet high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about nineteen acres. Four galleries ran lengthways, and others round the transept. The ground-floor and galleries contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring. There were altogether 4000 tons of iron in the structure, and seventeen acres of glass in the roof, besides about 1500 vertical glazed sashes. The palace, with the exception of the flooring and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. It was designed by Mr. (since sir Joseph) Paxton, and the contractors were Messrs. Fox & Henderson, to whom it was agreed to pay 79,800*l.*, or 150,000*l.* if the building were permanently retained. The building commenced Sept. 22, 1850. It cost 176,030*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The first column was fixed Sept. 26, 1850; the exhibition was opened May 1, 1851; and was closed to the public Oct. 11, same year. See *Exhibition of 1851*.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM. The building described in the preceding article having been surrendered to Messrs. Fox & Henderson on Dec. 1, 1851; the materials were sold for 70,000*l.* to a company (formed by Mr. Leach), who soon after commenced erecting the present Crystal Palace, on its present site, near Sydenham in Kent (300 acres having been purchased for the purpose), under the direction of sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and other gentlemen engaged in the erection of the preceding structure. The proposed capital of 500,000*l.* (in 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each) was increased in Jan. 1853 to a million pounds. In addition to the permanent exhibition, there are extensive gardens, with magnificent fountains, &c., illustrations of zoology, geology, botany, ethnology, &c.

The first column raised by S. Laing, Esq., M.P., Aug. 5, 1852
During the progress of the works as many as 6400 men were engaged at one time. By the fall of scaffolding, twelve men killed Aug. 15, 1853
Dinner given to professor Owen and a party of savans in the interior of the model of the iguanodon, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins Dec. 34
The Crystal Palace was opened by the queen, June 10, 1854
Grand musical fête on behalf of the Patriotic Fund Oct. 28, —
The palace visited by the emperor and empress of the French, &c. April 20, 1855

First grand display of the great fountains, in presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators, June 18, 1856
The receipts were 115,627*l.*; the expenditure 87,872*l.*; not including payments for preference shares, &c., in the year ending April 30, 1857
The preliminary Handel festivals, June 15, 17, 19, 1857; and July 2, 1858 (see *Handel*); the Handel festival itself took place on June 20, 22, and 24, 1859
On the Fast day (for the Indian mutiny) rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons; 476*l.* were collected, to which the C. P. Company added 200*l.* Oct. 7, 1857
Centenary of the birth of Robert Burns cele-

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, *continued.*

brated : the directors awarded *sol.* to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isa Craig . . . Jan. 25, 1859
 Festival kept in honour of Schiller, Nov. 10, 1859; of Mendelssohn . . . May 4, 1860
 London charity children sing here . . . June 6, —
 3000 Orpheonistes (French musical amateurs) perform choral music, June 25; the imperial band of Guides perform, June 26; both dine in the palace . . . June 30, —
 About 100 English brass bands perform, July 10, —

North wing injured by a gale of wind, Feb. 21, 1861
 Haydn's Creation performed (Costa, conductor), May 1, —
 Blondin's performances on an elevated rope begin here (he plays on violin, cooks, simulates falling, &c.) . . . June 1, —
 Another successful Handel festival; a new arched roof constructed for the orchestra; about 4000 vocal and instrumental performers, June 23, 25, 27, 1862

CUBA, an island (W. Indies) discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, 1492; conquered by Velasquez, in 1511, and settled by the Spaniards. The buccaneer Morgan, took the Havannah in 1669. See *Buccaneers*. The fort here was erected by admiral Vernon, in 1741. The Havannah was taken by admiral Pococke, and lord Albemarle, in 1762, but was restored at the peace in 1763. A marauding expedition, undertaken by general Lopez and a large body of Americans with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cuba, May 17, 1850; but it ended in defeat and disaster. The president of the United States (Taylor) had previously published a strong proclamation denouncing the object of the invaders (Aug. 11, 1849). Cuba was again invaded by general Lopez and his followers, Aug. 13, 1851, despite a second proclamation of the American president. They were defeated and taken, and, in the end, fifty of the latter were shot, and their leader, Lopez, was garrotted at Havannah, Sept. 1, following. See *Lone Star*. On May 31, 1854, the president of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba.*

CUBIT, a measure of the ancients, and the first measure we read of; the ark of Noah was made and measured by cubits (B.C. 2448). *Holden*. The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Calmet*.

CUCUMBERS grew formerly in great abundance in the east, where, it is said, they constituted the greater part of the food of the poor and slaves. This plant is noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets. It was brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.

CUDDALORE (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1758, but was recaptured in 1760 by sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under general Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed. Cuddalore suffered in the wars with Hyder Ali.

CUIRASS, a part of armour much in use by the Greeks and Romans. *Tacitus*. The skins of beasts, and afterwards tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterwards made of iron and brass, and covered the warrior from neck to waist before and behind. The cuirass was worn by the heavy cavalry in the reign of Henry III. 1216 *et seq.*† Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses.

CULDEES, (said to derive their name from *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God,) monks of simple and peaceful lives, in Scotland and Ireland in early times. They had their principal seat at St. Andrew's; and it is said that in 1185 at Tipperary there was a Culdean abbey, whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition." They were eventually subjected to the Papal yoke.

CULLEN'S-WOOD (Ireland): a horrible slaughter of the English by the Irish took place at a village near Dublin, on Easter or Black Monday, so called from this massacre, March 30, 1209. The English were a colony from Bristol, inhabiting Dublin, whence they went to divert themselves at Cullen's-wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children.

CULLODEN, near Inverness, where the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, April 16, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. After the battle, the

* Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States envoys, in Oct. 1854, met at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle, and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba. The Spanish minister in cortes, Dec. 19 following, declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honour itself."

† The use of cuirasses and helmets, as well as the use of bows and arrows, which had been hardly known under the first race of the kings of France, became a military law under the second race. (*Capit. of Charlem.*) Chivalry at this time began to be introduced: the knight, who was called *Miles*, held a rank in the army, independently of his military rank. Reign of Louis V., year 987. *Henault*.

duke's army practised great cruelties upon the vanquished and the defenceless country people. *Smollett*. Prince Charles fled, and wandered among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000 were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search. He at length escaped from Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, in 1788.

CULVERINS, ordnance so called from the French *coulevrine*, introduced into England from a French model in 1534. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds. *Bailey*.

CUMBERLAND, a N. W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1072. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II. It was finally annexed to England in 1237.

DUKES OF CUMBERLAND.

1726. William Augustus, second son of George II., died Oct. 23, 1765.	1799. Ernest Augustus; became king of Hanover June 20, 1837; died Nov. 18, 1851.
1766. Henry Frederic, son of Frederic prince of Wales, died Sept. 18, 1790.	1851. George V., the PRESENT king of Hanover (1862).

CUMBERLAND, THE. See *Naval Battles*, 1811.

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II., against whom he had conspired (B.C. 401), as narrated in Xenophon's *Anabasis*. His Greek auxiliaries in the battle were successful. See *Retreat of the Greeks*.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS (from *cuneus*, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, found at Babylon, Behistun, &c., have lately been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2000 B.C. This is impugned by other scholars. See *Assyria*, *Babylon*, *Behistun*.

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia), BATTLE OF. The king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Aug. 12, 1759.

CUPOLA SHIPS. See *Navy of England*.

CUPPING, a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been rarified by flame, is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (B.C. 413) and Celsus (B.C. 20), who highly commend it. It was common in England about 1820, but is not much employed in the present day.

CURAÇOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, was seized by Holland in 1634. In 1800, the French having settled on part of this island, quarrelled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802; taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814.

CURATES were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Romish church, and are mentioned in England in the seventh century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of the clergy, are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th, 53rd, and 58th Geo. III., and especially the beneficent act 2 Will. IV. Oct. 1831. It appeared by parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues, that there were in 1831, 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to 424,695*l*. The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln; 629; and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 43.

CURFEW BELL (from the French, *couvre feu*), was a Norman institution, introduced into England by Will. I. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. *Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I. A.D. 1100. A curfew bell was rung at West Ham so lately as Nov. 1859.

CURRENTS, from *Corinth*, whence, probably, the tree was first brought to us about 1533. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape, brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (4*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7*s*. The hawthorn currant (*Ribes Oxycanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CURRENCY ACTS. Those of sir Robert Peel were passed in 1819 and in 1844.

CUSHEE PIECES, invented in 1673, by Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, renowned for bravery shown in the engagement with the Dutch admiral Van Tromp.

CUSTOM. This is a law, not written but established by long usage and consent. By lawyers and civilians it is defined *lex non scripta*, and it stands opposed to *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from A.D. 1189 downwards. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. That of London is of early institution (see *Billingsgate*), as customs were collected in a regular manner in the tenth century. A custom-house was erected on a large scale, 1304; and a yet larger in 1559. The last was burnt down in 1666. A new one built by Charles II. was burnt down in 1718, and again rebuilt. The custom-house was once more burnt down, and immense property and valuable records destroyed, Feb. 12, 1814. The present edifice was opened May 12, 1817.—The Dublin custom-house was commenced in 1781, and was opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l.* Aug. 9, 1833.

CUSTOMS were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II. in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw. I. 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* in the reign of Elizabeth. *Stow*. They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l.* in 1666. *Davenant*. In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work has enormously increased.—Acts consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1853, 1854, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff was greatly reduced. See *Revenue*. Custom-house officers and officers of excise were disqualified from voting for the election of members of parliament, in 1782.

The customs in	The customs in	The customs in	The customs in
1580 £14,000	1684 £530,000	1830 £17,540,323	1855 £20,987,752
1592 50,000	1720 1,555,600	1835 18,612,906	1857 21,276,743
1614 148,000	1748 2,000,000	1840 19,915,296	1858 23,018,138
1622 168,000	1808 9,973,240	1845 20,196,856	1859 23,768,981
1642 500,000	1823 11,498,762	1850 20,442,170	1861 22,755,338

The customs in Ireland were, in the year 1224, viz., on every sack of wool 3*d.*; on every last of hides 6*d.*; and 2*d.* on every barrel of wine. *Annals of Dublin*.

The customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board Jan. 6, 1830

CUTLERY. See *Steel*.

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England in the factory of Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer. This system of cutting out is now generally adopted in the slop-work trade, and, with the aid of the sewing-machine (*which see*), has tended greatly to improve the condition of the persons employed in the manufacture of wearing apparel for the home and foreign markets.

CYANOGEN, a colourless gas, (composed of nitrogen and carbon,) derived from Prussian blue, irritating to the nose and eyes, was discovered by Gay Lussac in 1814: an important chemical event.

CYCLE. That of the sun is the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month. That of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years, or sexagenary. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, A.D. 463. *Blair*. See *Calippic Period*.

CYCLOPÆDIA. See *Encyclopædia*.

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

CYMBAL. The oldest known musical instrument was made of brass, like a kettle-drum, and some think in the same form, but smaller. Xenophon mentions the cymbal as invented by Cybele, who, we are told, used it in her feasts, about 1580 B.C. The festivals of Cybele were introduced by Scamander, with the dances of the Corybantes, at Mount Ida, 1546 B.C.

CYMRI or **KYMRI** (hence Cambria), the name of the ancient British who belonged to the great Celtic family, which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dyvnwal Moelmud reigned "*King of the Cymry*." See *Wales*.

CYNICS, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes, (396 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* 365 B.C. *Clinton*.) who professed to condemn all worldly things, even all sciences, except morality; were very free in reprehending vice; lived in public, and practised great obscenities without blushing. Diogenes was one.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (*dogs' heads*, so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander tyrant of Phæræ and the Thessalians, 364 B.C. (Pelopidas being slain); and where the consul Flaminius totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

CYPRESS, *Cupressus Sempervirens*, a tree whose wood has an agreeable smell, and scarcely ever decays or takes the worm; it was originally found in the isle of Cyprus. The Athenians buried their heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which many of the Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The ancients planted it in cemeteries. The cypress was brought to England about A.D. 1441. The deciduous cypress, or *Cupressus disticha*, came from North America before the year 1640.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, whose inhabitants anciently were much given to love and pleasure. *Pliny*. It was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus of Persia, who subdued them. It was taken by the Greeks 477 B.C., and ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 648; but recovered by the Romans, in 957. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England, in 1191. He gave it to Guy de Lusignan, who became king in 1192, and whose descendants reigned till the last, Catherine de Cornaro, sold it to the Venetians, 1489, from whom it was taken by the Turks, 1571. They still retain it.

CYR, ST., near Versailles, where a conventual college for ladies was founded by Madame De Maintenon in 1686. It is now a military college.

CYRENAIC SECT, founded by Aristippus the Elder, 365 B.C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and said that even virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

CYRENE (N.W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns; namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenaic sculptures were placed in the British Museum in July, 1861.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedæmonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus. Mindarus was slain 410 B.C. *Plutarch.* 408 B.C. *Lenglet.*

CZAR, from Cæsar, title assumed by the sovereigns of Russia. Ivan Basilowitz having achieved great triumphs over the Tartars took the title of Tzar or Czar about 1482. The eldest son is called Czarowitz, and the empress Czarina.

D.

DACIA, a Roman province, part of Hungary and the adjoining provinces. After many contests it was subdued by Trajan, A.D. 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed in battle. Dacia was abandoned to the Goths by Aurelian, in 270; subdued by the Huns, 376; by Scythians, 566; by Charlemagne; and by the Magyars, in the ninth century.

DAGHISTAN (S.W. Asia), was conquered by the czar Peter, 1723; restored to Persia, 1735; but re-annexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS, invented by Daguerre, 1838. See *Photography*.

DAHLIA. This beautiful flower was brought from Mexico, of which it is a native, in the present century. It was first cultivated by the Swedish botanist, professor Dahl, and soon became a favourite in England. In 1815, about two months after the battle of Waterloo, it was introduced into France, and the celebrated florist André Thouine suggested various practical improvements in its management. The botanist Georgi shortly before introduced it at St. Petersburg; hence the dahlia is known in Germany as the *Georgina*.

DAHRA (Algeria). In June, 1845, about 600 Kabyles at war with the French were suffocated in a cave by smoke, the fire having been kindled by order of general Pellissier, now duke of Malakhoff. They had fired on the messenger bearing an offer of a truce. The massacre was condemned by marshal Soult, the minister of war, but justified by marshal Bugeaud.

DALECARIANS (Sweden), revolted against Christian of Denmark, 1521, and placed Gustavus Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

DALMATIA, an Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, was finally conquered by the Romans, 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalatro, and retired there, A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria. In 1805 it was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy, and gave the title of duke to marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to Austria.

DALTONISM. See *Colour*, note.

DAMASCUS (Syria), a city in the time of Abraham, 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv.), consequently one of the most ancient in the world. It was taken by David (1040 B.C.) but retaken shortly after, and became the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors, 951 B.C. In 740 B.C. it was taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria. From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks under Alexander; and afterwards to the Romans, about 70 B.C. It was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 633; by the Turks in 1075; and was destroyed by Tamerlane in 1400. In a journey to this place the apostle Paul was miraculously converted, and here he began to preach the gospel about A.D. 52.—Damascus now is the capital of a Turkish pachalic. It was taken by Ibrahim Pacha in 1832. The disappearance of a Greek priest, named Father Tommaso, from here, Feb. 1, 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe. On July 9, 10, and 11, 1860, in consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites, the Mahomedans massacred above 3000 Christians and destroyed the houses, rendering vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute. A large number were rescued by Abd-el-Kader, who held the citadel. Summary justice was executed for these crimes by Fuad Pasha; in Aug. and Sept. 160 persons of all classes were executed, including the Turkish governor; and 11,000 were made soldiers by conscription.

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS were first manufactured at Damascus; hence the name. They were beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish weavers; and the manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, between 1571 and 1573. *Anderson*.

DAMASK ROSE, transplanted from Damascus, was brought here from the south of Europe and Marseilles by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

DAMIENS' ATTEMPT. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, Jan. 5, 1757. The culprit endured the most excruciating tortures, nearly similar to those of the regicide Ravallac, and was then broken on the wheel, March 28 following. See *Ravallac*.

DAMIETTA (Lower Egypt), was built about 1250. Here it is said was first manufactured the cloth termed *dimity*.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, about 387 B.C., he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on the promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, Damon did not appear, and Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned to redeem his pledge. Dionysius was so struck with their fidelity that he remitted the sentence and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship.

DANCE OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favourite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries. The *Chorea Machabæorum* or *Danse Macabre* was the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris, in 1485. Holbein's celebrated *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy) was printed at Lyons in 1538; and at Basil, 1594. Since then many editions have appeared; one with an introduction and notes was published by Mr. Russell Smith in 1849.—The term *Dance of Death* was also applied to the frensied movements of the Flagellants, who had

sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing, about the end of the 14th century. The *Dancing Mania*, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374. In Italy it was termed Tarantism, as supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantule spider, and abounded in the 15th century. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

DANCING to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. *Eusebius*. The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C. *Usher*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contredanse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. *Spelman*. The waltz and quadrille were introduced into England about 1813. See *Morice Dance*.

DANE-GELD, or DANEGELD, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in this kingdom; first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1003; and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay fleets for clearing the seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051; revived by William the Conqueror, 1068; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1136. Every hide of land, *i.e.* as much as one plough could plough, or as *Bede* says, maintain a family, was taxed at first 1s., afterwards as much as 7s.

DANES. See *Denmark*. Their invasions were a scourge to England for nearly three hundred years. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rolla and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:—

First hostile appearance of the Danes	A.D. 783	Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset	A.D. 982
They land near Purbeck, Dorset	787	And ravage Essex and Suffolk	990
Descend in Northumberland; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck	794	Said to assume the title <i>lord dane</i> about	991
They invade Scotland and Ireland	795, 796	Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money	992
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, and other places	798	They land in Essex, and in the west, and are paid a sum of money (£6,000 <i>l.</i>) to quit the kingdom	994
They take the Isle of Sheppey	832	A general massacre of the Danes by order of Ethelred II.	Nov. 13, 1002
Defeated at Hengeston, in Cornwall, by Egbert	836	Swein revenges the death of his countrymen, and receives 36,000 <i>l.</i> (which he afterwards demands as an annual tribute) to depart	1003
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London	851	Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight	1006
They descend on Northumberland, and take York	867	They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk	1010
They defeat the Saxons at Merton	871	They sack Canterbury, imprison the archbishop, and kill the inhabitants	1011
They take Wareham and Exeter	876	Vanquished at Clontarf, Ireland (see <i>Clontarf</i>)	1014
They take Chippenham: but 120 of their ships are wrecked	877	Their conquest of England completed	1017
Defeated; Guthrum their leader becomes Christian, and many settle in England	878	They settle in Scotland	1020
Alfred enters into a treaty with them	882	They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders	1047
Their fleet totally destroyed by Alfred at Apple-dore	894	They burn York and kill 3000 Normans	1069
Defeated near Isle of Wight	897	Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy; but compelled to depart	1074
They invade and waste Wales	900		
Defeated by Edward the Elder	922		
They defeat the people of Leinster, whose king is killed	956		

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS (IRELAND) BILL. See *Roman Catholic Association*.

DANTZIC (N. Germany), a commercial city in A.D. 997; according to other authorities, built by Waldemar I. in 1165. Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454. Seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed to his dominions in 1793. It surrendered to the French after a siege of four months, May, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit was restored to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and, after a gallant resistance, surrendered to them, Jan. 1, 1814. By the treaty of Paris it again reverted to the king of Prussia. Awful inundation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dykes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, April 9, 1829.

DANUBE (German, Donau; anciently Ister, in its lower part). Except the Wolga, the largest river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest and falling into the Black Sea. Its navigation has been considered an object of great importance, from the time of Trajan to the present time. Part of Trajan's bridge at Gladova still remains. It was destroyed by

Adrian, to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river by count Szenechyi in 1830, and in that year the first steam-boat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian company was formed shortly after. The Bavarian company was formed in 1836. Charlemagne, in the eighth century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal, and actually began a work which was lately completed by the Bavarian government. At the peace of 1856 the free navigation of the Danube was secured.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES ; WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA ; capitals, Bucharest and Jassy. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia, which was conquered by Trajan about A.D. 103, and abandoned by Aurelian about 270. For some time after they were alternately in the possession of the barbarians and the Greek emperors ; and afterwards of the Hungarians. In the thirteenth century they were subdued by the Turks, but permitted to retain their religious customs, &c. In 1812 part of Moldavia was ceded to Russia. The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were afterwards severely treated by the Turks ; but by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829 they were placed under the protection of Russia. In June, 1849, the Porte appointed as hospodars prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia, who retired from their governments when the Russians crossed the Pruth, and entered Moldavia in July 2, 1853. See *Russo-Turkish War*. The Russians quitted these provinces in Sept. 1854, and an Austrian army entered (by virtue of a convention between the sultan and Austria), and remained there till March, 1857.* Prince Alexander Cousa was elected prince of Moldavia, Jan. 17, and of Wallachia, Feb. 5, 1859. The population of the two was 4,200,000 in 1860.

DARDANELLES, THE, are two castles, one called Sestos, in Romania, the other called Abydos, in Natolia, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli. They were built by the emperor Mahomet IV. in 1659, and were named Dardanelles from the contiguous town Dardanus.—The gallant exploit of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles was achieved by the British squadron under admiral sir John Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807 ; but the admiral was obliged to repass them, which he did with great loss and immense damage to the fleet, March 2, following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down rocks of stone, each or many tons weight, upon the decks of the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the sultan's request, Oct. 1853.

DARIC, a Persian gold coin, issued by Darius, hence its name, about 538 B.C. About 556 cents. *Knowles*. It weighed two grains more than the English guinea. *Dr. Bernard*.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, Central America. About 1694, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonising Darien. In consequence a company was formed in 1695 and three ill-fated expeditions sailed there in 1698 and 1699, from Scotland, where 400,000*l.* had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognised by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, March 30, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease, had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition. Several years after, a sum of 398,085*l.* was voted by parliament to the survivors as "Equivalent money." A sum of money was also voted to Paterson ; but the bill was rejected in the house of lords. See *Panama*.

DARK AGES, a term applied to the period of time called the *Middle Ages* ; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII. 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

DARTFORD (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed here by Edward III., 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Speilman, a German, in 1590 (*Stow*), and about the same period was erected here the first mill for splitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons : Oct. 12, 1790 ; Jan. 1, 1795 ; and more recently.

DARTMOUTH (Devon). Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the

* After the peace of 1856, much discussion and even dissension arose between the European powers with respect to the government of these principalities. It was finally settled at the eighteenth sitting of the Paris conference, Aug. 19, 1858. There were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblages, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved. In February, 1859, Alexander Cousa was elected hospodar of both principalities, and the election was acknowledged by the allies as an exceptional case (Sept. 6). The definitive union of the provinces was acknowledged by the porte in Dec. 1861. On June 20, 1862, M. Catargi, the president of the council of ministers, was assassinated as he was leaving the chamber of deputies.

valour of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by general Fairfax by storm in 1646.

DATES were affixed to grants and assignments 18 Edw. I. 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance. *Lewis*. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it. *Hardie*. A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

DAUPHIN. It is a vulgar error to suppose that, by the treaty of 1343, which gave the full sovereignty of Dauphiny to the kings of France, it was stipulated that the eldest son of the king should bear the title of dauphin. So far from it, the first dauphin named in that treaty was Philip, second son of Philip of Valois. *Hénault*. The late duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis-Philippe, was not called the dauphin.

DAVID'S, Str. (S.W. Wales), the ancient Menapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, there were three archbishops' seats appointed, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Menew, and called St. David's, in honour of the archbishop who removed it, A.D. 519. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him; but his successors preserved the archiepiscopal power, although they lost the name. In the reign of Henry I. these prelates were forced to submit to the see of Canterbury. *Beatson*. Present income 4500*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF ST. DAVID'S.

1800. Lord George Murray, died June 3, 1803.	1825. John Banks Jenkinson, died July 7, 1840.
1803. Thomas Burgess, translated to Salisbury, June, 1825.	1840. Connop Thirlwall (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

DAVID'S DAY, Sr., March 1, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David's birthday a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished by order of St. David by a leek in their cap. In memory of this circumstance, the Welsh still wear a leek in their hats on the 1st of March.

DAVIS'S STRAIT (N. America), discovered by the English navigator, John Davis, on his voyage to find a N. W. passage, between 1585 and 1587. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and afterwards performed five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, in the Indian seas, on the coast of Malacca, Dec. 27, 1605.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, and at sunset among the Athenians and Jews. Among the Romans, day commenced at midnight, as it now does among us. The Italians in many places, at the present time, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy; most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan, being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. Our civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours), and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanack. At Rome, day and night were first divided in time by means of water-clocks, the invention of Scipio Nasica, 158 B.C.

DEACONS (*literally servants*), an order of the Christian priesthood, which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the Apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about A.D. 53. (*Acts* vi.) The original deacons were Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul (A.D. 65), 1st *Timothy* iii. 8—13.

DEACONESSES, or ministering widows, are mentioned in early Christian history. Their qualifications are given in 1 *Tim.* v. 9, A.D. 65. Their duties were to visit the poor and sick, assist at the agapæ or love feasts, admonish the young women, &c. The office was discontinued in the Western church in the fifth and six centuries, and in the Greek church about the twelfth, but has been recently revived in Germany.

DEAD, PRAYERS FOR, began about A.D. 190. *Eusebius*. See *Prayer*.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about A.D. 1570. Bonet, also a monk, published a system at Madrid in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain was opened in Edinburgh in 1773. In modern times the abbé de l'Épée (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbé Sicard of Paris (1742-1822); the rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London; Mr. Braidwood of Edinburgh; and surgeon Orpen, of Dublin, have laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The asylum for the deaf and dumb children was opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend, in 1792; one in Edinburgh by Mr. J. Braidwood, in 1810; and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood, in 1815. The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, was opened in 1816. In 1851, there were in Great Britain, 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20,959,477.

DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire. Anciently it was wooded quite through, and of great extent; and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, of which most of our former ships of war were made. The memorable riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on June 8, 1831.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF. Drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons, about 450 B.C. *Stow*. The ancients inflicted death by crucifixion, and even women suffered on the cross. Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the Younger, at the battle of Cumaxa, was by order of Artaxerxes Mnemon eighteen days in a state of torture exposed to the action of the sun. Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III. 1241. The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by sir R. Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV. 1824-9; and by the criminal law consolidation acts of 1861, was confined to treason and wilful murder. See *Rasvaillac*, *Boiling*, *Burning*, *Hanging*, *Forgery*, and *Execution*.

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF. See *Bills of Mortality and Registers*.

DEBT. See *National Debt*.

DEBTORS. See *Bankrupts and Insolvents*. Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times; and until the passing of the later bankrupt laws and insolvent acts, the prisons of these countries were crowded with debtors to an extent that is now scarcely credible. It appears by parliamentary returns that in the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of December, 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debts were issued from the courts in England. In the year ending 5th Jan. 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st of Jan. 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. When the new Bankruptcy Act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation, in Nov. 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined, were released. In 1862 the removal of the Queen's Bench Prison was proposed to parliament. Arrest of Absconding Debtors bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. See *Arrest*.

DEBUSCOPE, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, &c., made its appearance in 1860.

DECAMERONE (10 days). See *Boccaccio*.

DECEMBER (from *decem*, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B.C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181-192, December was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William the Conqueror. See *Year*.

DECEMVIRI, or Ten Men, who were appointed to draw up a code of laws, and to whom for a time the whole government of Rome was committed, 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*), 450 B.C. The decemviri at first ruled well, but the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign; and consuls were again appointed, 449 B.C.

DECENNALIA, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses. *Livy*. And celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148. They do not appear to have been continued after the reigns of the Cæsars.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, &c., was established in France in 1790, and shortly after in some other countries. Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before the British parliament, Feb. 25, 1824, but it was not till May, 1838, that a commission of inquiry was appointed at the instance of the then chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice, since lord Monteagle. In June 20, 1843, another commission was appointed. Both consisted of eminent scientific men, and both reported strongly in favour of the change. A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect, Aug. 1, 1853. Mr. Gladstone, however, while admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature. In June, 1854, the Decimal association was formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system. In Nov. 1855, another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Monteagle and Overstone and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion on the subject. The decimal currency was adopted in Canada, Jan. 1, 1858. An International Decimal association was formed in 1855. The new weights and measures bill, passed in 1862, is an approximation to the decimal system. The decimal coinage was adopted by Denmark in 1861.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. See *Rights*.

DECORATIVE ART. The true principles of decoration enunciated by A. W. Pugin, in his "Designs" published in 1835, have since been greatly advanced by Owen Jones, Redgrave, and others. A Decorative Art society, founded in 1844, existed for a short time only.

DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John to John de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, and his successors, in 1203. He was the first nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Hen. II. 1181; and was entrusted with the government of Ireland, 1185. The privilege has been exercised in most reigns, and was allowed to the baron of Kingsale by Will. III., Geo. III. and by Geo. IV. at his court held in Dublin, in Aug. 1821. The present baron is the 29th in succession.

DECRETALS. The decretals formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first of these acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Siricius to Himerus, the bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, A.D. 385. *Howel*. Certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150. *Hénault*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX. 1227; a fifth by Boniface VIII. in 1297; the Clementines by Clement V. in 1313; employed by John XXII. in 1317: the Extravagantes range from 1422 to 1483.

DEDICATION of the Jewish tabernacle took place 1490 B.C.; of the temple 1004 B.C.; of the second temple, 515 B.C. The Christians under Constantine built new churches, and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331, *et seq.* The dedication of books (by authors to solicit patronage, or testify respect) began in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C. He was the friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and a patron of genius and learning; hence it is customary to style any nobleman, imitating his example, a Mæcenas.

DEED, a written contract or agreement. The formula, "I deliver this as my act and deed," occurs in a charter of A.D. 933. *Fosbroke*. Deeds in England were formerly written in the Latin and French languages: the earliest known instance of the English tongue having been used is the indenture between the abbot of Whitby and Robert Bustard, dated at York, in 1343. See *English*.

DEFAMATION. The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855).

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT was passed in August, 1860, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, aggravated by the doubtful policy of the emperor Napoleon. See *Portification*.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (*Fidei Defensor*), a title conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England, because the king wrote a tract in behalf of the Church of Rome, then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholicae*, and against Luther, who had just begun the Reformation in Germany, Oct. 9, 1521. The title is still retained by the British sovereign.

DEFENDERS, a faction in Ireland, which arose out of a quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, July 4, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whit-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700

men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Bawn Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day-boys*: the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms. *Sir Richard Musgrave*.

DEGREES. Eratosthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 250 B.C. *Snellius*. *Collegiate degrees* are coeval with universities. Those in medicine are traced up to A.D. 1384; in music to 1463. See *Latitude* and *Longitude*.

DEI GRATIA. See *Grace of God*.

DEIRA, a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. See *Britain*.

DEISM or **THEISM** (Greek, *theos*, Latin, *deus*, God), the belief in a God. About the middle of the sixteenth century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves *deists*, to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of Atheism (*which see*). Deists reject revelation and profess to go by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice and virtue, and an after-state of punishments and rewards: they are sometimes called free-thinkers. The most distinguished deists were first Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624; then Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Hume, Holcroft, and Godwin.

DELEGATES, COURT OF. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), those causes were for the future to be heard in this court, established by stat. 24 Henry VIII. 1532; soon afterwards the pope's authority was superseded altogether in England. *Stow*. This court was abolished; and appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as fixed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (1833). See *Arches*.

DELFT (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bossu, about A.D. 1074; famous for the earthenware known by its name; first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of Dutch delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Delft was an important place during the struggle against Spain. The renowned Grotius was born here, April 10, 1583; and here the great William prince of Orange was assassinated, July 10, 1584, by Gerard.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahomedan power in India; it was taken by Timour in 1399. It is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling is said to have been collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi; but were afterwards defeated by general Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension. See *India*, 1803. On May 10, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi, and combined with other troops there, seized on the city; proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul as king, and committed most frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defence it was exploded by order of lieutenant Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes in this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till Sept. 20, following. The final struggle began on the 16th; brigadier (since sir Archdale) Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown; the gallant deaths of Salkeld and Home at the explosion of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after: the latter were shot, and the former after a trial was sent for life to Rangoon. See *India*, 1857.

"DELICATE INVESTIGATION," THE, into the conduct of the princess of Wales (afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV.), was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated May 29, 1806. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglass, and other persons of rank were the prompters, and in which they conspicuously figured, led to the publication called "*The Book*;" afterwards suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807, and again in 1813; but not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the continent in 1814.

DELLA CRUSCA ACADEMY of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1582.—The **DELLA CRUSCA SCHOOL**, a term applied to some English persons residing at Florence, who wrote and printed a quantity of inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1785. They came to England where their works were popular for a short time, but were severely satirised by Gifford in his "*Baviad and Mæviad*" (1794-5).

DELOS, a Greek isle, in the *Ægean* sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian war, 470 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alemaonidæ. It was plundered by the people of Phocis of 20,000 talents of gold and silver; and Nero carried from it 500 costly statues. The first Delphic, or sacred war, concerning the temple, began 449 B.C.; the second arose through Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356 B.C.

DELPHIN CLASSICS, a collection of thirty-nine of the Latin authors, in 60 volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*) son of Louis XIV., and published in 1674-91. Ausonius was added in 1750. The duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier,* edited all the Latin classics except Lucan. Each author is illustrated by notes and an index of words. An edition of the Delphin Classics, with additional notes, &c., was published by Mr. Valpy of London, early in the present century.

DELUGE. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and began Dec. 7, 1656, and continued 377 days. The ark rested on Mount Ararat, May 6, 1657; and Noah left the ark, Dec. 18, following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C. *Blair*. The following are the epochs of the deluge according to Dr. Hales:—

Septuagint	B.C. 3246	Persian	B.C. 3103	Playfair	B.C. 2352	Petavius	B.C. 2329
Jackson	3170	Hindoo	3102	Usher	2348	Strauchius	2293
Hales	3155	Samaritan	2998	English Bible	—	Hebrew	2288
Josephus	3146	Howard	2698	Marsham	2344	Vulgar Jewish	2104

In the reign of OGYGES, king of Attica, 1764 B.C., a deluge so inundated Attica, that it lay waste for nearly 200 years. *Blair*. Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.† The fabulous deluge of DEUCALION is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius*. It was often confounded by the ancients with the general flood; but it was 845 years posterior to that event, and was merely a local inundation occasioned by the overflowing of the river Pineus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, saved themselves by climbing up Mount Parnassus.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO, colonies in Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, 1580, were taken by the British, under major-general Whyte, April 22, 1796, but were restored at the peace of 1802. They again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 1803, and became English colonies in 1814.

DEMOCRATS, advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos*, *people*, and *kratein*, *to govern*), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents *aristocrats*, from *aristos*, *bravest* or *best*). The name *Democrats* has been adopted by the pro-slavery party in N. America (the southern states). The abolitionists are called *Republicans*. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856. In 1860 the Republicans formed "Wide-awake" clubs for electioneering purposes, and succeeded in getting their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, elected president, Nov. 4. See *United States*, 1860.

DENARIUS, the chief silver coin among the Romans, weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value 7½*d.* sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten ases (see *As*). In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen ases. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii. *Digby*. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei. *Lempriere*.

DENIS, Sr., an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church, the former abolished at the revolution: the latter the place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation, by Dagobert, in 613; 's a small, beautiful Gothic edifice. On the 12th October, 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and emptied the leaden

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated *Callimachus* at the age of twenty-three; and also *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Plautus*, *Terence*, and *Homer*. She died in 1720.

† A general deluge was predicted to occur in A.D. 1524, and arks were built: but the season happened to be a fine and dry one.

coffins into the dunghills, melting the lead for their own use. By a decree of Bonaparte, dated Feb. 20, 1806, the church (which had been turned meanwhile into a cattle-market!) was ordered to be cleansed out and re-decorated as "the future burial place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and when the duc de Berri and Louis XVIII. died, both were buried there. •

DENMARK (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were Cimbri and Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtains its name from the Jutes; and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country. For their numerous invasions of Britain, &c., see *Danes*. Population of the kingdom of Denmark in 1860, 1,600,551; of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, 1,004,473; of the colonies, 120,283.

Reign of Setold, first king	B.C. 60	Victory of the Danes over the Holsteiners and Germans	April 10, 1849
The Danish Chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnar Lodbrog	A.D. 750	Several conflicts with varying success, ...	June, —
Ragnar was killed in an attempt to invade England	794	Armistice signed at Malmö	July 10, —
Canute the Great conquers Norway	1016-28	Peace with Prussia (which had assisted the duchies)	July 2, 1850
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are united into one kingdom under Margaret	1397	Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden	July 4, —
Copenhagen made the capital	1440	Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Holsteiners by the Danes	July 25, —
Accession of Christian I. (of Oldenburg), from whom the present royal family springs	1448	Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all the great powers	Aug. 23, —
Christian II. is deposed; independence of Sweden acknowledged under Gustavus Vasa	1523	Bombardment of Friedriehstadt by the Holsteiners, and the town almost destroyed, but not taken	Sept. 29 to Oct. 6, —
Lutheranism introduced in 1527; established by Christian III.	1536	Proclamation of the stadtholders of Schleswig-Holstein placing the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic confederation	Jan. 30, 1851
Danish East India Company established by Christian IV.	1612	The integrity of the Danish monarchy and the independence of Schleswig and its old union with Holstein guaranteed by treaty, Feb. 18, 1852	Feb. 18, 1852
Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperor	1629	Austrians evacuate Holstein, &c.	March 2, —
Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes conquests	1658	Treaty of European powers settling the succession of the Danish crown	May 8, —
The crown made hereditary and absolute	1660	[The line of Augustenburg is put aside; the succession in the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg settled, and the integrity of the Danish kingdom guaranteed.]	
Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Schleswig, Tonningen, and Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the Swedes from Norway 1716 <i>et seq.</i>		The king promulgates a new constitution, July 29, 1854; adopted	Oct. 1, 1855
Copenhagen destroyed by a fire, which consumes 1650 houses, 5*churches, the university, and 4 colleges	1728	The sound dues abolished for a compensation (see <i>Sound</i>)	March 14, 1857
The peaceful reign of Christian VI. who promotes the happiness of his subjects	1730-46	Fortification of Copenhagen decreed, March 27, 1858	March 27, 1858
Christian VII. in a fit of jealousy, suddenly confines his queen, Caroline-Matilda, sister of George III. See <i>Zell</i>	Jan. 18, 1772	Dissension between the government and the duchies	Oct. 1857—1862
Count Struensee and Brandt beheaded Apr. 28, Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent.	1784	New ministry appointed Dec. 3, 1859; resigns, Feb. 9; Bp. Mourad forms a ministry, Feb. 24, 1860	Dec. 3, 1859; Feb. 9, 1860
One-fourth of Copenhagen is destroyed by fire, June 9, 1795	June 9, 1795	The assembly of Schleswig complain that the promise of equality of national rights in 1842 has not been kept, Feb. 11; protest against the annexation to Denmark	March 1, —
Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen, and engage the Danish fleet, taking or destroying 18 ships of the line, of whose crews 1800 are killed; (Confederacy of the North, see <i>Armed Neutrality</i> , thus dissolved), April 2, 1801	April 2, 1801	The Prussian chamber of deputies receive a petition from Schleswig, and declare that they will aid the duchies, May 4; at which the Danish government protests	May 4, —
Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart bombard Copenhagen, Aug. 23; the Danish fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 37 brigs, &c., surrender	Sept. 8, 1807	Correspondence ensues between the Prussian, Danish, and British governments; the Danish government declare for war, if the forces of the German confederation enter the duchies, Jan. 1861	Jan. 1861
Pomerania and Rugen are annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway	1814	Energetic warlike preparations at Copenhagen, &c.	Feb. —
Commercial treaty with England	1824	Decimal coinage adopted	June —
Frederick VI. grants a new constitution	1831	Agitation in favour of union of Denmark with Sweden, June; the king of Sweden visits Denmark, and is warmly received, July 17, 1862	June 17, 1862
Declaration of the king in relation to the succession, and to the right of the crown (it having been questioned) to Schleswig, Holstein, &c.	July 11, 1846		
Schleswig and Holstein revolt	March 25, 1849		

KINGS OF DENMARK.

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| 803. Sigurd Snogole. | 985. Suemon, or Sweyn, the Forked-beard. |
| 824. Hardicanute I. | 1014. Harold III. |
| 855. Gormo, the Old; reigned 53 years. | 1016. Canute II. the Great, king of Denmark and England. |
| 936. Harold II. surnamed Blue Tooth. | |

DENMARK, *continued.*

1035. Canute III.'s son, Hardicanute of England.
 1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.
 1047. Suonon or Sweyn II.
 1073. [Interregnum.]
 1076. Harold called the Simple.
 1080. Canute IV.
 1086. Olaus IV. the Hungry.
 1095. Eric I. styled the Good.
 1103. [Interregnum.]
 1105. Nicholas I. killed at Sleswick.
 1135. Eric II. surnamed Harefoot.
 1137. Eric III. the Lamb.
 1147. [Suonon or Sweyn III. beheaded.]
 1147. Canute V. until 1157.
 1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.
 1182. Canute VI. surnamed the Pious.
 1202. Waldemar II. the Victorious.
 1241. Eric IV.
 1250. Abel; assassinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisians.
 1252. Christopher I.: poisoned.
 1259. Eric V.
 1286. Eric V.
 1320. Christopher II.
 1334. [Interregnum of seven years.]
 1340. Waldemar III.
 1375. [Interregnum.]
 1376. Olaus V.
 1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
 1397. Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden.)
 1412. Eric VII. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.
 1438. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Christopher III. king of Sweden.
 1448. Christian I. count of Oldenburg (*first of the present dynasty*), elected king of Scandinavia, which comprehended Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; succeeded by his son,
 1481. John; succeeded by his son,
 1513. Christian II. called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" among other enormous crimes he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred: dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.
 [In this reign Sweden succeeded in separating itself from the crown of Denmark.]
 1523. Frederick I. duke of Holstein, uncle to Christian II.; a liberal ruler.
 1534. Christian III. son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
 1559. Frederick II. son of Christian III.
 1588. Christian IV. son,
 1648. Frederick III.; changed the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy vested in his own family.
 1670. Christian V. son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son,
 1699. Frederick IV.; leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
 1730. Christian VI. his son.
 1746. Frederick V. his son: married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
 1766. Christian VII. his son. See p. 219.
 1784. Regency. The prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his brother.
 1808. Frederick VI. previously regent, now king.
 1839. Christian VIII. son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.
 1848. Frederick VII. son of Christian VIII.; Jan. 20; born Oct. 6, 1808. The present king (1862).
 [Separated from his first wife, Sept. 1837; from his second wife, Sept. 1846; married *morganatically* Louisa, countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1850.]
 [Heir: Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, born April 8, 1818.]

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), where a remarkable victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden), over marshal Ney, Sept. 3, 1813. The loss of the French exceeded 16,000 men, and several eagles; of the allies, 6000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig, on the 18th of October following, closed his disastrous campaign.

DENOMINATIONS, THE THREE (presbyterians, congregationalists or independents, and baptists), were organised in 1727 as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.

DEODAND (Latin, "*to be given to God*"): formerly anything (such as a horse, carriage, &c.), which had caused the death of a human being, became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1846).

D'EON, CHEVALIER, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a *female*, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire: but at his death it was fully manifested that he was of the male sex.

DEPARTMENTS. See *France*.

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII., and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strand; the brethren of Trinity-house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Pelican*, the ship in which Drake had made his first voyage round the globe, April 4, 1581. The Deptford victualling-office was burnt Jan. 16, 1748-9; the store-house, Sept. 2, 1758; the red-house, Feb. 26, 1761; and the king's-mill, Dec. 1, 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's house, Say's court, while learning ship-building, &c. in 1698.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF, the title given to the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till 1852; when it took the name of *Corps Législatif*.

DERBY was made a royal burgh by Egbert (about 828). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in 880. His heroic daughter, Ethelfleda, again expelled the

Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son William Peveril. Lombe's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718; and in 1756 Jedediah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby Dec. 3, 1745, and retreated thence soon after.*—The *Derby day* (see *Races*) is the second day (Wednesday) of the Grand Spring Meeting at Epsom in the week following Trinity Sunday.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS: the first formed after the resignation of lord John Russell, Feb. 21, 1852: the second after that of lord Palmerston, Feb. 19, 1858.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, Feb. 27, 1852.
First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby; †
Lord chancellor, lord St. Leonards (previously sir Edward Sugden).
President of the council, earl of Lonsdale.
Lord privy seal, marquess of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.
Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, earl of Malmesbury, and sir John Pakington.
Board of control, John Charles Herries.
Board of trade, Joseph Warner Henley.
Postmaster-general, earl of Hardwicke.
Secretary-at-war, William Beresford.
First commissioner of works and public buildings, lord John Manners.
 Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colchester, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, Feb. 25, 1858.
First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby.
Lord chancellor, lord Chelmsford (previously sir F. Thesiger).
Chancellor of the exchequer, B. Disraeli.

Secretaries—foreign, earl of Malmesbury; *home*, Spencer H. Walpole (resigned March, 1859); T. Sotherton Estcourt; *colonies*, lord Stanley;—in June, 1858, sir E. Bulwer Lytton; *war*, col. Jonathan Peel.

Presidents—of the council, marquess of Salisbury: *of board of control (India)*, 1, earl of Ellenborough (who resigned in May, 1858; he had sent a letter, on his own authority, censuring the proclamation of lord Canning to the Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a vote of censure); 2, in June, 1858, lord Stanley;—*board of trade*, Mr. Joseph W. Henley (resigned in March, 1859); earl of Donoughmore;—*board of works*, lord John Manners.

Lord privy seal, earl of Hardwicke.
First lord of the admiralty, sir John S. Pakington.
Postmaster, lord Colchester.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, duke of Montrose.

[This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence June 11, 1859; it was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet, *which see*.]

DERRICKS are lofty portable crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in some cases depositing them at an elevation. They are extensively used in the United States, and were introduced into England as floating derricks for raising sunken vessels by their inventor, A. D. Bishop, in 1857.

DERRY (N. Ireland), a bishopric first planted at Ardfrath; thence translated to Maghera; and in 1158 to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by a colony of Londoners who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued in the king's books at 250*l.* sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland. *Beaton*. The see of Raphoe has been added to Derry. See *Bishops*; *Londonderry*.

DESIGN, SCHOOLS OF, established by government, began at Somerset-house, London, in 1837.

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of Ireland, and Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wrattan, conspired to seize the king's person on the day of his meeting parliament, Jan. 16, 1803, to destroy him, and overturn the government. A special commission was issued on Feb. 7, and they suffered death on the top of Horsefonger-lane gaol, Southwark, Feb. 21, 1803. Between thirty and forty persons of inferior order, some of them soldiers in the foot guards, were taken into custody on Nov. 16, 1802, for this conspiracy, which caused great consternation at the time.

DETROIT (N. America), the oldest city in the west, was built by the French about 1670.

DETTINGEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, June 16, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (52,000), commanded by king George II. of England and the earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under marshal Noailles and the duc de Grammont. The French passed a defile, which they should have merely guarded. The duc de Grammont with his cavalry charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity, that he was obliged to give way, and to repossess the Maine, losing 5000 men.

DEVONPORT. See *Dockyards* and *Plymouth*.

* **DERBY TRIALS.** Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, convicted at this memorable commission of high treason, Oct. 15, 1817; and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, Nov. 7, following. Twenty-three were tried, and twelve not tried. *Phillips*. Twenty-one prisoners were indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red-soil mine; but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, March 23, 1834.

† Born 1799; as lord Stanley, M.P., for Stockbridge in 1820; chief secretary for Ireland 1830-33; secretary for the colonies, 1833-4, and 1841-5.

DEVONSHIRE'S, DUKE OF, AND MR. PITT'S ADMINISTRATION, formed Nov. 16, 1756, and resigned April 5, 1757.

First lord of the treasury, William, duke of Devonshire.
Chancellor of the exchequer, hon. Henry Bilson Legge.
Lord president, earl Granville.
Privy seal, earl Gower.

Secretaries of state, earl of Holderness and Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham, the virtual premier).
 Rt. hon. George Grenville, earl of Halifax, viscount Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochfort, viscount Barrington, &c. The great seal in commission.

DEW, the modern theory respecting its formation was put forth by Dr. Wells in his treatise published in 1814.

DIADEM, the band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and consecrated to the gods. At first it was made of silk or wool, set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, A.D. 272. *Tillemont*.

DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny*. The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Blair*. In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial. They were first set up in churches in A.D. 613. *Lenglet*. Dial of Ahaz, *Isaiah* xxxviii. 8.

DIALYSIS, an important method of chemical analysis, depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of substances in liquids, was made known in 1861, by its discoverer, Mr. T. Graham, the Master of the Mint.

DIA-MAGNETISM, the property possessed by certain bodies of behaving differently to iron, when placed between two magnets. The phenomena, previously little known, were reduced to a law by Faraday in 1845.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR. In 1785, Bœhmer, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen, Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace, for 64,000*l*. The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 56,000*l*. De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer, Cagliostro, of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window-sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt.—De Rohan was tried and acquitted, April 14, 1786.—The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand wrote at the time, "I shall not be surprised if this miserable affair overturn the throne."

DIAMONDS were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known; and where the mines of Golconda were discovered in 1534. This district may be termed the realm of diamonds. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'Isle at the extravagant sum of 224 millions; by others it was valued at 56 millions; its value was next stated to be 3½ millions but its true value (it not being brilliant) is 400,000*l*. Diamonds were found in the Ural mountains in 1829.

The great RUSSIAN diamond weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it 104,16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. besides an annuity for life to the owner of 204*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catherine's favourite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birth-day, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia.

The PIRI diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting 106 carats: it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l*. in 1720.

The PIGOTT diamond was sold for 9500 guineas, May 10, 1802.

The diamond called the MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT, or KOHINOOR, was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1550, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterwards to the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Dhuleep Singh, the last

ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, July 3, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskillfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. A general idea may be formed of its shape and size, by conceiving it as the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was re-cut in London in 1852, and now weighs 102½ carats.

A diamond termed the STAR OF THE SOUTH, was brought from Brazil, in 1855, weighing 254½ carats, half of which is lost by cutting.

DIAMONDS, *continued.*

INFLAMMABILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609. *Boyle*.
 Discovered that when exposed to a high temperature it gave an acrid vapour, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673. *Boyle*.
 Sir Isaac Newton concluded from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible. 1675.
 Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in

vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grow softer, 1695.
 It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that although diamonds are the hardest of all known bodies, they yet contain nothing more than pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the voltaic battery—by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by Professor Faraday, in London, in 1848.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), long accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 552 B.C. The chief architect was Ctesiphon; and Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing this rich temple. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble), furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of Alexander's nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratostratus, who confessed on the rack, that the sole motive which had prompted him to destroy so magnificent an edifice was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burnt by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A.D. 256 or 262. *Univ. Hist.*

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of Tali and Tessera among the Romans was played with dice. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played.* Act to regulate the licences of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

DICHROSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, professor Dove of Berlin, in 1860, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in different coloured lights, polarisation of light, &c.

Dictators were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed, 498 B.C. This office, illustrious in the the first ages of the republic, became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever forbade a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C., but Augustus became perpetual dictator, 27 B.C., as *Imperator*.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B.C. *Morrison*. The oldest Greek dictionary is the *Onomastikon* of Julius Pollux, written about 120 B.C.; a Latin one was compiled by Varro, born 116 B.C. The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages about A.D. 1500. *Niceron*. The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1659. The *Promptorium Puerorum*, an English-Latin vocabulary published by Pynson in 1499, is said to be the earliest of the kind. The great dictionary of the English language, by Samuel Johnson, who was truly called the "Leviathan of Literature," appeared in 1755. Francis Grose's *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* was compiled in 1768; and from this period numerous dictionaries have been added to our store of literature. Richardson's English dictionary appeared in 1836. The Philological Society of London in 1859 issued "proposals for a new English dictionary." The following academies have published large dictionaries of their respective languages: the French academy, first in 1694; the Spanish, 1726; the Italian academy (della Crusca), 1729; and the Russian, 1789-94. Schwan's great German-French dictionary appeared in 1782. See *Encyclopædia*.

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July 1694. It was again bombarded in 1794; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, Sept. 14, 1803.

* In 1357 the kings of Scotland and France, being prisoners, and the king of Cyprus on a visit to Edward III. a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards Henry Picard, mayor of London, "kept his hall against all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard. The lady Margaret, his wife, did keepe her chamber to the same intent." The mayor restored to the king of Cyprus 50 marks which he had won from him, saying, "My lord and king, be not aggrieved; for I covet not your gold; but your play," &c. *Stow*.

"DIES IRÆ" ("Day of Wrath"), a Latin Mediæval hymn on the Day of Judgment, is ascribed to various authors, amongst others to pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but is generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1385.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. 1356. See *Golden Bull*. Diets otherwise constituted had long previously been held on important occasions. The diet of Wurtzburg, which proscribed Henry the Lion, was held in 1180; that of Worms, at which Luther was present, in 1521; that of Spire, to condemn the Reformers, in 1529; and the famous diet of Augsburg, in 1530. The league of the German princes, called the Confederation of the Rhine, fixed the diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. Germany is now governed by a diet of 38 members, having votes varying from four to one each. Diets were held in 1848 and 1850, at Frankfort (*which see*).

"DIEU-DONNÉ," the name given in his infancy to *Louis le Grand*, king of France, because the French considered him as the gift of Heaven; the queen, his mother, having been barren for twenty-three years previously, 1638. *Voltaire*. One of the popes of Rome, who obtained the tiara in 672, was named *Adeodatus*, or God's gift, and had the character of a pious and charitable pontiff.

DIEU ET MON DROIT ("God and my right") the royal motto of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, 1198. The French army was signally defeated; and in remembrance, Richard made "*Dieu et mon droit*" the royal motto.

DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE. See *Calculating Machine*.

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 B.C. *Quintil*. The Digest, so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the emperor Justinian, 529: it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff. *Pardon*. A digest of the statute law of England is now strongly recommended (1862).

DIGITS. Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about A.D. 900; and were introduced by them into Spain in 1050, and thence into England about 1253. The digit is any whole number under 10: 1, 2, &c., are called the nine digits. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed. See *Figures*.

DILETTANTI, SOCIETY OF, was established in 1734 by several noblemen and gentlemen (viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Dorset, &c.), who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's Athens (1762—1816), Chandler's Travels (1775-6), and several other finely illustrated works, having aided the authors in their investigations. The members dine together from time to time at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's.

DIMITY. See *Damietta*.

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, A.D. 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity; of twenty-eight dioceses, twenty are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York. See *Bishops*, and the sees severally.

DIOCLETIAN ERA (called also the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign) was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, August 29, 284.

DIOPTRIC SYSTEM. See *Lighthouses*.

DIORAMA. This species of exhibition, which had long been admired at Paris, was first opened in London by MM. Bouton and Daguerre, Sept. 29, 1823. The diorama differs from the panorama in this respect, that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective. It was not successful commercially, and was sold in 1848. The building in Regent's Park was purchased by sir S. M. Peto in 1855 to be used as a Baptist chapel. It is the handsomest dissenters' chapel in London.

DIPHTHERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane), a disease which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on any integument, particularly on the

mucous membrane of the throat. It was so named by Bretonneau of Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne, it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many persons were affected with it in England at the beginning of 1858.

DIPLOMACY, the art of managing the relations of foreign states by means of ambassadors, envoys, consuls, &c. See *Ambassadors*. New regulations for the British diplomatic service were issued, Sept. 5, 1862.

DIPLOMATICS, the foreign term for the science of Palæography or ancient writings; valuable works on this subject have been compiled by Mabillon (1681), De Vaines (1774), Astle (1781), De Wailly (1838), and other antiquaries.

"**DIRECTORY FOR THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD**" was drawn up at the instance of the parliament by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The general hints given were to be managed with discretion; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer, or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except *Amen*. It was adopted by the parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed.

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, was installed at the Little Luxembourg at Paris under a new constitution of the government, Nov. 1, 1795, and held the executive power four years. It was composed of five members (M.M. Lipeaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot), and ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred (*which see*). It was deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Siéyès, assumed the government, as three consuls, the first as chief, Nov. 9, 1799. See *Consuls*.

DISCIPLINE, ECCLESIASTICAL, originally conducted according to the divine commands in *Matt.* xviii. 15, *1 Cor.* v., *2 Thess.* iii. 6, and other of these scripture texts, was gradually changed to a temporal character, as it now appears in the Roman and Greek churches. The "First Book of Discipline" of the presbyterian church of Scotland was drawn up by John Knox and four ministers in Jan. 1560-1. The more important "Second Book" was prepared with great care in 1578 by Andrew Melville and a committee of the leading members of the general assembly. It lays down a thoroughly presbyterian form of government; defines the position of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, &c.

DISCOUNT. See *Bank of England*.

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London with the Royal General Dispensary, established in St. Bartholomew's Close, in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 persons in 1861. See *Low's Charities*.

DISPENSATIONS, ECCLESIASTICAL, were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the Church, with indulgences, absolutions, &c., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517, and in England in 1534 *et seq.*

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN (setting aside statutes), asserted by some of our sovereigns, especially by James II. in 1686, was abolished in 1689. However it has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the Bank Charter act, &c. See *Indemnity*.

DISSECTION. See *Anatomy*.

DISSENTERS, the modern name of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformists* (*which see*). In 1851, in London alone, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of dissenters, amounted to more than 554. (The Church of England had 458; Roman Catholics, 35.) The great act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17) for the relief of dissenters from civil and religious disabilities was passed May 9, 1828. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal act, so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c., was repealed. By 6 & 7 William IV. c. 85 (1836), dissenters acquired the right of solemnising marriages at their own chapels or at a registry office. See *Worship*.

DISTAFF, the staff to which hemp, flax, wool, or other substances to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it, at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavisa, an Italian. *Stow*. The distaff is used as an emblem of the female sex.

DISTILLATION, and the various chemical processes dependent on the art, are generally believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about A.D. 1150; their brethren of Africa had them from the Egyptians. See *Brandy*. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the 16th century. *Burns*. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains the most recent improve-

ments. 118 licences to distillers were granted in the year ending March 31, 1858, for the United Kingdom.

DIVINATION. In the Scriptures and ancient authors different kinds of divination are mentioned. See *Augury, Delphi, Magi, Witchcraft, &c.*

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine which is totally foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, *e.g.* by Hobbes the free-thinker (1642), by Salmasius (1640), by sir Robert Filmer in his *Patriarcha* in 1680, and by the High Church party generally about 1714; but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others.

DIVING-BELL (first mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, 325 B.C.) was first used in Europe, A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before A.D. 1662. Halley (about 1721) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton made use of the diving-bell in improving Ramsgate harbour 1779-88. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, June 1, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell in May, 1817. Latterly it has been employed in submarine surveys. The first diving-belle was the wife of captain Morris, at Plymouth, who descended in one a few years ago.

DIVINING ROD (*Virgula Divina, Baculatorius*), formed of wood or metal, was formerly believed, even by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances of its alleged possession have been given so recently as 1851 by Dr. H. Mays in his work on "Popular Superstitions."

DIVINITY. See *Theology*.

DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY (of early institution) was put in practice by Spurius Carvilius Ruga at Rome, 234 B.C. At this time morals were so debased, that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds; one, *à vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce); the other, *à mensâ et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539. The bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into parliament in 1801. In April, 1853, the commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report.* By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857), the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, &c., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes court was instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate court to be one (if possible). On May 10, 1858, a full court sat, viz. Lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock and sir Cresswell Cresswell, judge of the Probate court, when five marriages were dissolved. The above-mentioned act was amended by acts passed in 1858-60, in consequence of the increase of the business of the court. See *Marriage*. An act respecting divorces in Scotland was passed in 1861.

DIZIER, St. (N.E. France). Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the emperor Charles V., 1544. The allies here defeated the French, under Napoleon; Jan. 27 and March 26, 1814.

DOBRUDSCHA, the N.E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854 the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*).

DOCETÆ, a sect of the first century A.D., said to have held that the body of Jesus Christ was an appearance, not a reality.

DOCKS OF ENGLAND. They are said to be the most extensive and finest in the world. The following are the principal commercial docks :—

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1660.	East India Docks were commenced in 1803; and opened, Aug. 4, 1806.
West India Docks were commenced, Feb. 3, 1800; and were opened, Aug. 27, 1802, when the <i>Henry Addington</i> , West Indiaman, first entered them, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe.	St. Katherine Docks began, May 3, 1827; and 2500 men were daily employed on them until they were opened, Oct. 25, 1828.
London Docks were commenced, June 26, 1802; and opened, Jan. 20, 1805.	Victoria Docks (in Plaistow marshes) were completed in 1855.
	Magnificent docks at Liverpool and Birkenhead erected 1850-57.

* In 1857 there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament; in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since 1846. From the establishment of the Divorce court, to March, 1859, 37 divorces had been granted out of 288 petitions; from Nov. 1860 to July 1861, 164. They are now very frequent.

DOCK-YARDS, ROYAL. There are seven chief dock-yards in England and Wales, and others in various of our colonies.

Woolwich was an extensive one in 1509.
Deptford dock-yard founded about 1513.
Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth.
Portsmouth dockyard established by Henry VIII.
Plymouth dock, now Devonport,* about 1689.
Sheerness dock-yard was built by Charles II. after

the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men-of-war at Chatham in 1667. A fire occurred at Sheerness dock-yard on board the *Camperdown*, Oct. 9, 1840. Milford-Haven dock-yard, 1790; removed to Pembroke in 1814.
The Dock-yard battalions have been named since 1847.

DOCTOR. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom, in the Greek Church; and to Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great, in the Romish Church, A.D. 373 *et seq.* In later times the title has been conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets: viz. Thomas Aquinas (Angelicus), Bonaventura (Seraphicus), Alexander de Hales (Irrefragabilis), Duns Scotus (Subtilis), Roger Bacon (Mirabilis), William Occam (Singularis), Joseph Gerson (Christianissimus), Thomas Bradwardine (Profundus), and so on. Doctor of the law was a title of honour among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207. *Spelman.* Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge about A.D. 725.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, the college for the professors of civil and canon law residing in London; the name of Commons is given to it from the civilians communing together as in other colleges. It was founded by Dr. Henry Hervie in 1568; but the original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666; in 1672 it was rebuilt on the old site.† After the great fire, and until 1672, the society held its courts at Exeter house, in the Strand. It was incorporated by charter in June, 1768. *Cooté.* Till 1857 the causes taken cognisance of here were blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c. See *Ecclesiastical Courts, Civil Law, &c.*

DOCTRINAIRES, a name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guizot, Duc de Broglie and others), who upheld the constitutional principles as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis Philippe, and fell with him in 1848. The term has been applied in this country to the writers in the "Westminster Review" (1824 *et seq.*), Bentham, Molesworth, and others.

DODONA, EPIRUS. The temple of Jupiter here, renowned for its oracle, was destroyed by the Ætolians, 219 B.C.

DOG. Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. The Irish wolf-dog is supposed to be the earliest dog known in Europe, if Irish writers be correct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna. Statute against dog-stealing, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Dog-tax imposed, 1796, and again in 1808; now (1862) 12s. a year. The employment of dogs in drawing carts and burthens in London was abolished, 1839; in the United Kingdom, 1854. See *Greyhound*. Dog-shows were held in London in 1861 and 1862, when numerous specimens of all kinds were exhibited.

DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days commence on the 3rd of July and end on the 11th of August. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog-star‡ with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

DOGE, the title of the duke of Venice, which state was first governed by a prince so named, Anafesto Paululio, or Pauluccio, A.D. 697. See *Venice*. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Boccanegra, in 1339. *Muratori.*

* Great fire in the dock-yard at Devonport, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the *Imogene* frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed; the relics and figure heads of the favourite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt, Sept. 27, 1840; the loss was estimated at 200,000*l.*

† In February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity Hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws) procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy House and other buildings in the parish of St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, for the accommodation of the society. The courts over which he presided, the prerogative court of Canterbury, that of the bishop of London, and also the court of admiralty (except for criminal cases), were thenceforward held in the buildings thus assigned, and the whole place, for an obvious reason, received the appellation of "Doctors' Commons." *Cooté's English Civilians.*

‡ Mathematicians assert that Sirius, or the Dog-Star, is the nearest to us of all the fixed stars; and they compute its distance from our earth at 2,200,000 millions of miles. They maintain that a sound would not reach our earth from Sirius in 50,000 years; and that a cannon-ball, flying with its usual velocity of 480 miles an hour, would consume 523,211 years in its passage thence to our globe.

DOGGERBANK (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under admiral sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.

DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE. The annual rowing match upon the Thames, thus called, originated in this way: Mr. Thomas Dogget, an eminent actor of Drury-lane, on the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George I., Aug. 1, 1715, gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day, and bequeathed at his death a sum of money, the interest whereof was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the same purpose. The candidates start, at a signal given, at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and row from the Old Swan, London Bridge, to the White Swan at Chelsea.

DOIT. A silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. Some of those struck by Charles I. and II. are in the cabinets of the curious. The circulation of "doydekyns" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

DOM-BOC or DOOM-BOOK (*Liber Judiciales*), the code of law compiled by king Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901.

DOME'S-DAY BOOK or DOOM'S-DAY (*Liber Censualis Angliæ*), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I. 1080, and completed by five justices in 1086. It was intended to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book is still preserved in the Chapter-house, Westminster-abbey, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. "This Dome's-day book was the tax-book of king William." *Camden*. It was printed in four vols. folio, with introductions, &c., 1783—1816. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Doom's-Day Book. Photographic copies of various counties were published in 1861.

DOMINGO, St., a city in Hayti, the seat of the Dominican republic, independent from 1844-61. It has been much troubled by the emperors of Hayti, especially by Faustin I., dethroned in 1858. Its last president, general José Valverde, was elected in 1858. Population 200,000. See *Hayti*. In March, 1861, a number of Spanish emigrants landed in St. Domingo; a cry for its annexation to Spain was raised, and St. Domingo was incorporated with that monarchy, May 20, 1861.

DOMINICA (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806; and by hurricanes since.

DOMINICAL LETTER, noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on. Generally to find the Dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter; in leap years count two letters.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. See *Domingo*.

DOMINICANS, formerly a powerful religious order (called in France, Jacobins, and in England, *Black friars*), founded in order to put down the Albigenses and other heretics by St. Dominic, approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules and the founder's particular constitution. In 1276 the corporation of London gave the Dominicans two whole streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars.

DONATISTS, an ancient puritanical sect, began about A.D. 313—318, with an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage: it became extinct in the seventh century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost; and that there was no virtue in the form of the Church. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined their sect were re-baptized.

DOOM'S-DAY BOOK. See *Dome's-day Book*.

DORADO. See *El Dorado*.

DORCHESTER (now a village near Oxford) was once a bishopric, said to have been founded in A.D. 625. The first bishop, Birinus, was called the apostle of the West Saxons. The see continued for upwards of 460 years. In 1092, Remigius, its last prelate, transferred it to Lincoln (*which see*).—Much excitement was caused by six Dorchester labourers being sentenced to transportation, March 17, 1834, for administering illegal oaths.

DORIANS, a people of Greece, claimed their descent from Dorus, son of Hellen. Their migration to the Peloponnesus took place 1104 B.C. They sent out many colonies.

DORIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, the most ancient of the five, used by the Dorians, a Greek people. It is lighter than the Tuscan, and is called the second order.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT** (Holland). Here happened an awful inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking down of the dykes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dullart, in Friesland, and in Zealand. In the last two provinces upwards of 300 villages were overflowed, and the tops of their towers were long after seen rising out of the water. Dort is famous for the Protestant synod held in 1618-19; a general assembly, to which deputies were sent from England, and all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

DOUAY (N. France) was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in 1667; by the duke of Marlborough in 1710; and retaken by the French next year. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic edition of the Bible in use, by the consent of the popes, as the only authorised English version; its text is explained by the notes of Roman Catholic divines. The Old Testament was first published by the English college at Douay in 1609; the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1568 by William Allen, afterwards cardinal. *Dodd*.

DOURO, a river (separating Spain and Portugal) which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on May 12, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general. *Atison*.

DOVER (Kent). Here Julius Cæsar made his first landing in England, Aug. 26, 55 B.C. Its original castle is said to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II. The earliest named constable is Leopoldus de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred II., followed by earl Godwin, Odo the brother of William I., &c. In modern times, this office, and that of warden of the Cinque Ports, has been frequently conferred on the prime minister for the time being,—e.g., lord North, Mr. Pitt, lord Liverpool, and the duke of Wellington; the earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general of India, was appointed in Jan. 1853, and died Dec. 19, 1860. The present constable is lord Palmerston, appointed March, 1861.

The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboyl, or Corbois about 1130
At Dover king John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate . . . May 13, 1213
The pier was projected by Henry VIII. . . in 1533
Charles II. landed here from his exile, May 25, 1660
The foot-barracks were burnt down by an accidental fire . . . July 30, 1800

A large part of the cliff fell, Nov. 27, 1810, and Jan 13, 1853
Railway to London opened . . . May 6, 1854
A telegraph wire laid down experimentally between Dover and Calais (see *Submarine Telegraph*), Aug. 28, 1850; telegraph completed, Nov. 13, 1851

DOWER, the gifts of a husband for a wife before marriage (*Genesis xxxiv. 12*). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of king Edmund, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands or tenements for her life, A.D. 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1551. The last Dower act passed in 1833.

DOWN (N.E. Ireland), **BISHOPRIC OF**. An ancient see, whose first bishop was St. Cailan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, although previously consecrated to the Trinity, was dedicated to St. Patrick about 1183. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (who was buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*); and the see of Dromore was united to both by the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by Lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland; for this and other crimes he was impeached and beheaded in 1541. *Beatson*.

DRACO, LAWS OF. When Draco was archon of Athens (621 B.C.) he made a code of laws which, on account of its severity, was said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished with as much severity as murder; the smallest transgression, he said, deserved death; and no more rigorous punishment could be found for atrocious crimes. These laws were set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAFTS, or CHEQUES. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 25 (1856), drafts crossed with a banker's name are payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of a decision to the contrary in the case of *Carlton v. Ireland*, Dec. 12, 1855. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 79 (1858), the crossing is made a material part of a cheque; but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not plainly appear.* By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 20 (1858), a penny stamp was ordered to be affixed to banker's drafts, commencing May 25.

DRAGOONS. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon." *Meyrick*. The **DRACONARI** were horse-soldiers, who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of *dragoons* was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681. "King Charles II. at the Restoration established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of *Horse Guards*, and two regiments of Foot Guards; and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland." *Captain Curling*.

DRAINAGE OF LAND, in England, is of early date—remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. The truly national works began in 1621, when Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England. Amidst much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Great Levels. See *Levels*. In the present century great progress has been made in drainage. In 1861 was passed "an act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes." See *Sewers*.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth Nov. 15, 1577, and sailing round the globe, returned to England, after many perilous adventures, Nov. 3, 1580. He was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, July 19, 1588.

DRAMA, ANCIENT. We owe both forms of composition, tragedy and comedy, to the Greeks.

The first comedy performed at *Athens*, by Susarion and Bolon, on a moveable scaffold . . . B.C. 562
The chorus introduced . . . 556
Tragedy first represented at *Athens* by Thespis, on a waggon (*Arund. Marb.*) . . . 536
Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at *Athens Alceis*, and was rewarded with a goat (*Pliny*) . . . 536
Æschylus introduced suitable dresses and a stage . . . 436
The drama was first introduced into *Rome* on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Petionius and C. Licinius Stolo: the magistrates to appease the incensed deities, instituted the games called the *Scenici*, which were amusements entirely new: actors from *Etruria* danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute. . . 364

Anaxandrides was the first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues upon the stage; he composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize; he died . . . B.C. 340
Subsequently came satires accompanied with music set to the flute; and afterwards plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot. He first gave singing and dancing to different performers; he danced himself, and gave the singing to a younger exhibitor . . . 240
The greatest ancient dramatic writers were—*Greek*, *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides* (tragedy), and *Aristophanes* (comedy), 525—427; *Latin*, *Plautus* and *Terence* (comedy), 184—160; *Seneca* (tragedy) . . . 7 B.C.—A.D. 65

DRAMA, MODERN, arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England. Stories from the Bible were represented by the priests, and were the origin of sacred comedy. *Warton*.

Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, about A.D. 364
Fitzstephen, in his "Life of Thomas à Becket," asserts that—"London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors." He died . . . about 1190
The Chester Mysteries † were performed about 1270
Plays were performed at Clerkenwell by the

parish clerks, and "miracles" were represented in the fields, in . . . 1397
Allegorical characters were introduced in the reign of Henry VI.
Individual characters were introduced in Henry VII.'s reign.
Skelton and others wrote "Moralities" about 1500
The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X. (*Voltaire*) . . . 1515
The first royal licence for the drama in England

* In the case of *Simmonds v. Taylor*, May, 1858, it was decided, on appeal to the court of exchequer, that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft who had stolen it.

† The Coventry, Chester, Townley, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.

DRAMA, MODERN, *continued.*

was to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside 1574
Shakspeare began to write about 1590
A licence granted to Shakspeare and his associates in 1603
Plays were opposed by the Puritans in 1633, and were afterwards suspended until the Restoration in 1660
Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II. Killigrew's and sir William Davenant's. The first was at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens, 1662. Till

this time, boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe* in Davenant's *Siege of Rhodes*, in 1656
Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1682, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the parent of Covent-garden 1695
Act for the revision of plays and for licensing them previously to being performed 1737
Author's Dramatic Copyright Protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15 June, 1833
See *Theatres, Covent-garden, Drury-lane, and Copyright.*

DRAMATIC COLLEGE, for the benefit of distressed actors and their children, was proposed July 21, 1858, at the Princess's Theatre, by Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Kean, B. Webster, and others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money, with certain stipulations, was declined. The Queen is the patron. The first stone of the building was laid by the Prince Consort, June 1, 1860; and on Sept. 29, 1862, seven annuitants were installed.

DRAPIER'S LETTERS, published in 1724, by dean Swift, against *Wood's Halfpence* (*which see*).

DREAMS are mentioned in Scripture, *e.g.*, Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxvii. and xli.), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 603 and 570 B.C. (*Daniel* ii. and iv.). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphiptyon of Athens, 1497 B.C. A remarkable modern instance is attested in the Life of Thomas, lord Lyttelton.*

DRED SCOTT CASE. See *United States*, 1857.

DREPANUM (Sicily). Near this place the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal totally defeated the Roman fleet under P. Claudius, 249 B.C.

DRESDEN, termed the German Florence, became the capital of Saxony in 1548. Peace of Dresden, between Saxony, Prussia, and the queen of Hungary, confirming the treaties of Berlin and Breslau, signed Dec. 25, 1745. Dresden was taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1756; by the Austrians in 1759; and bombarded in vain by Frederick, in July, 1760. Here severe contests took place between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813. The allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle, general Moreau received his mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia. Marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops, surrendered Dresden to the allies, Nov. 11, 1813. During a political commotion, the king of Saxony resigned the royal authority, and prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared regent, Sept. 9 *et seq.* 1830. See *Saxony*. An insurrection here on May 3, 1849, was repressed on the 6th.

DRESDEN CHINA. The fine porcelain ware known as Dresden china was invented by M. Boeticher, at the time an apothecary's boy, 1700. Services of this ware have cost many thousands of pounds each. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, with battles, &c., was presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Prussia, in 1816, and was the finest in England.

DRESS. The attire of the luxurious Hebrew women is censured in *Isaiah* iii., about 760 B.C. The costume of the Grecian and Roman ladies was comely and graceful. The women of Cos, whose country was famous for the silkworm, wore a manufacture of cotton and silk of so beautiful and delicate a texture, and their garments, which were always white, were so clear and thin, that their bodies could be seen through them. *Ovid.* Excess in dress was restrained by a law in England, in the reign of Edward IV., 1465; and in the

* Lord Lyttelton dreamt or had a vision, that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted, he observed to the company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35. Some assert that he committed suicide.

reign of Elizabeth, 1574.* *Slow*. Fairholt's "Costume in England" contains a history of dress with numerous illustrations derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, &c.

DREUX (N.W. France). Here Montmorenci defeated the Huguenots under Condé, Dec. 19, 1562.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS. Many were erected in Liverpool in 1857. An association for their erection in London was formed in April, 1859, by lord John Russell, the earl of Carlisle, Mr. Gurney, and others. The first of the numerous fountains since erected is that near St. Sepulchre's church, Skinner-street, on April 21, 1859. The magnificent fountain in Victoria-park, London, was inaugurated by the donor, Miss Burdett Coutts, June 8, 1862.

DRILLING-MACHINES, in agriculture. One was invented by Jethro Tull, early in the last century.

DROGHEDA (Central Ireland, E.), formerly Tredagh, a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. In the reign of Edward VI., an act, yet unrepealed, was passed for the foundation of a university here. The town was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691. Cromwell took it by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, Sept. 11, 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. It surrendered to William III. in 1690.

DROMORE, BISHOPRIC OF (N.E. Ireland). Its founder was St. Coleman, descended from a sept of the Arads; he was first bishop, about 556; the cathedral is dedicated to the Redeemer. By an extent returned 15 James I., this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l*. The learned Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and of this see in 1661. Dromore has been united to Down through the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV., passed 1833.

DROWNING. The punishment of death by drowning is very ancient, and general. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire, before 450 B.C. *Slow*. It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A.D. 370; and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The wholesale drownings of the royalists at Nantes, in 1794, by the brutal Carrier, were termed *Noyades*. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, A.D. 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768; the third in Hamburg, in 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. Similar societies have been instituted in other countries. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is very appropriate: *Lateat scintillula forsan*—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid."

DRUIDS, an order of priesthood, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (*Brit. dero*). They had the administration of sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing, 55 B.C. They were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, when defending their country, A.D. 58-61.

DRUM: the invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." It was an oriental invention, brought by the Moors into Spain, A.D. 713. *Le Clerc*. The braces on the sides, to vary the sound, are of later date. *Ashe*. In navigation, the drum, or drum-capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Morland, in 1685. *Anderson*.

DRUMMOND LIGHT. See *Lime-light*.

DRUMCLOG (W. Scotland). Here the Covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse, on June 1, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott, in "Old Mortality."

* Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls, and in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which on great court days were so gorgeously covered with precious stones, as to have exceeded the value of 660*o*l.; and he had a suit of armour of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*. We may here mention a novel dress, the *BLOOMER COSTUME*, introduced into America in 1849, by Mrs. Ann Bloomer, and worn there by many of the women. It resembled male attire, being an open-fronted jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The Bloomer dress was first adopted by a few females in the western parts of London, in August, 1851; but though it was recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon afterwards totally discontinued.

DRUNKARDS were severely punished by many of the early nations. They were to be excommunicated in the early church, A.D. 59 (1 *Cor.* vii.). In England, a canon law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, A.D. 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By 21 James I., c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE derives its origin from a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt, and called the Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, April 25, 1662. The actors were called the king's servants, and ten of them, who were called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a suitable quantity of lace. The theatre, with sixty adjoining houses, was burnt down in 1672; and a new edifice was built in its room by sir Christopher Wren, in 1674. The interior was rebuilt by Mr. Adams, and was re-opened Sept. 23, 1775. The Drury-lane Theatrical Fund was originated by David Garrick in 1777. In 1791, the theatre was pulled down; it was rebuilt and opened March 12, 1794. It was totally destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1809; and was rebuilt and opened Oct. 10, 1812. See *Theatres and Drama*.

DRUSES, a warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 996, and fled to Palestine, to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors: not practising circumcision, prayers, or fasting; but eating pork and drinking wine. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which doubtless both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbours the Maronites (*which see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but in the meantime a religious fury seized the Mahometan population of the neighbouring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. See *Damascus and Syria*. Fuad Pacha with Turkish troops; and general Hautpoul with French auxiliaries, invaded Lebanon in Aug. and Sept. The Druses surrendered, giving up their chiefs, several of whom were tried and condemned to die, in Jan. 1861. The British government engaged to endeavour to moderate the severity of this sentence. It was then stated that the Christians had also massacred the Druses.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland, anciently called Aschled, said to have been built A.D. 140. It obtained its present name from Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, whose daughter, Auliana, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth-bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana), that she might be had in remembrance. Alpinus is said to have made this place his residence, about A.D. 155, when he brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town." See *Ireland*.

Christianity established here on the arrival of St. Patrick, about A.D.	432	Chief magistrate honoured with the title of lord while holding office	1665
[St. Patrick's cathedral founded about this time]		Blue-coat Hospital incorporated	1670
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes	798	Essex-bridge built by sir H. Jervis	1676
Named by king Edgar in the preface to his charter " <i>Nobilissima-Civitas</i> "	964	Royal Hospital, Kilmalnam, founded	1683
Battle of Clontarf (<i>which see</i>); the year should be	1014	James II. arrives in Dublin	1688
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, for Henry II. who soon after arrives	1171	Great gunpowder explosion	1693
Charter granted by this king	1173	Lamps first erected in the city	1698
Christ Church built, 1038; rebuilt	1190	Infirmiry, Jervis-street, founded	1728
Slaughter of 500 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (see <i>Cullen's Wood</i>)	1209	Parliament-house began	1729
Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to king John	1210	Foundling Hospital incorporated	1739
Foundation of Dublin Castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205; finished	1213	St. Patrick's spire erected. See <i>St. Patrick</i>	1749
John le Decey first provost; Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold, first bailiffs (see <i>Mayor</i>)	1308	Royal Dublin Society, originated 1731; incorporated	—
Thomas Cusack, first mayor (<i>idem</i>)	1409	Lock Hospital opened	1758
Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy	1500	Hibernian Society	1765
Christ Church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. See <i>Christ Church</i>	1547	Marine Society	1766
Name of bailiff changed; John Ryan and Thomas Comyn, first sheriffs	1548	Queen's-bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1765; rebuilt	1768
Trinity College founded	1591	Act for a general pavement of the city	1773
Charter granted by James I.	1609	Royal exchange began, 1769; opened	1779
Convocation which established the Thirty-nine articles of religion	1614	Order of St. Patrick instituted	1783
Besieged by the marquis of Ormond, and battle of Rathmines (<i>which see</i>)	1649	Bank of Ireland instituted (see <i>Bank</i>)	—
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse Aug. —		Police established by statute	1786
		Royal Academy incorporated	—
		Custom-house begun, 1781; opened	1791
		Dublin library instituted	—
		Fire at the Parliament-house	1792
		Castle-bridge erected	1794
		City armed association	1796
		New law courts opened	—
		The rebellion; arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald, in Thomas-street	May 19, 1798
		Union with England (see <i>Union</i>)	Jan. 1, 1801
		Emmett's insurrection	July 23, 1803

DUBLIN, *continued.*

Hibernian Bible Society	1806	The Queen visits Dublin	Aug. 6, 1849
Bank transferred to College-green	1808	Royal Exchange opened by the corporation as a	Sept. 30, 1852
Dublin Institution founded	1811	City hall (see <i>Ireland</i>)	
Riot at the theatre	Dec. 16, 1814	Dublin Industrial Exhibition, which owed its	
Visit of George IV.	Aug. 12, 1821	existence to Mr. Dargan, who advanced	
The "Bottle Conspiracy"	Dec. 14, 1822	80,000l. for the purpose, was erected by Mr.	
Hibernian Academy	Aug. 16, 1823	(afterwards sir) John Benson, in the Dublin	
Dublin lighted with gas	Oct. 5, 1825	Society's grounds near Merriam-square. It	
Great Custom-house fire	Aug. 9, 1833	consisted of one large and two smaller halls, ...	
Railroad to Kingstown	Aug. 17, 1834	lighted from above. It was opened by earl	
British Association meet here	Aug. 6, 1835	St. Germain's the lord-lieutenant, May 12; was	
Dublin New Police Act	July 4, 1836	visited by the queen and prince Albert, Aug.	
Cemetery, Mount Jerome, consecrated, Sept. 19, ...	—	30, and closed on	Nov. 1, 1853
Royal Arcade burnt	April 25, 1837	Acts passed to establish a national gallery, ...	
Poor Law Bill passed	July 31, 1838	museum, &c.	Aug. 10, 1854, and July 2, 1855
Awful storm raged	Jan. 6, 1839	Arrival of lord Eglinton—disgraceful contest	
O'Connell's arrest (see <i>Trials</i>).	Oct. 14, 1843	between the Trinity College students and the	
He is found guilty	Feb. 12, 1844	police; the latter severely blamed, March 12, 1858	
His death at Genoa	May 15, 1847	Demonstration at the funeral of the rebel	
Arrest of Mitchell, of the <i>United Irishman</i> news-	—	M'Manus	Nov. 10-12, 1861
paper	May 13, 1848	Fine Art Exhibition proposed, July 20, 1860;	
State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher	—	opened by the lord-lieutenant, the earl of	
in Dublin	May 15, —	Carlisle, May 24, 1861; visited by the prince	
[These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, ...	—	of Wales, July 1; and by the queen and	
and found guilty.]	—	prince consort	Aug. 22, —
Trial of Mitchell; <i>guilty</i>	May 26, —	National Association for Social Science met, ...	Aug. 14-22, —
<i>Irish Felon</i> newspaper first published	July 1, —		
<i>Nation</i> and <i>Irish Felon</i> papers suppressed July 29, ...	—		
Conviction of O'Doherty	Nov. 1, —		

(See *Ireland*.)

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. It was united to Glendalagh in 1214. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory, bishop in 1121, became *archbishop* in 1152. George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archprelate of this see. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Hen. VII. at 534l. 15s. 2d. Irish. Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to Dublin, 1846. See *Bishops*.

DUCAT, a coin so called because struck by dukes. *Johnson*. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy. *Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia, 1140. *Du Cange*. Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in 1240.

DUELLING took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, William count of Eu and Godfrey Baynard, took place A.D. 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. The present practice of duelling arose in the challenge of Francis I. to the emperor Charles V. 1528. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Eliz. 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II. 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792; and has been almost abolished in England, by the influence of public opinion aided by the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845. See *Battel*, *Wager of*, and *Combat*.

MEMORABLE DUELS.		A.D.	
Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought	Nov. 15, 1712	Colonel Fullerton and lord Shelburne; the latter wounded	March 22, 1780
[This duel was fought with small swords in Hyde Park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]		Rev. Mr. Allen and Lloyd Dulany; the latter killed	June 18, 1782
Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed	1728	Colonel Thomas of the Guards and colonel Gordon; colonel Thomas killed.	Sept. 4, 1783
Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed	1748	Lord Macartney and major-gen. Stuart; the former wounded	June 8, 1786
Mr. S. Martin and Mr. Wilkes, M.P.	1763	Mr. Barrington and Mr. M'Kenzie; the former killed on the ground by general Gillespie, the second of the latter	1788
Lord Townshend and lord Bellamont; lord Bellamont wounded	Feb. 1, 1773	Mr. M'Keon and George Nugent Reynolds; the latter murdered by the former	Jan. 31, —
The count d'Artois and the duke of Bourbon, March 25, ...	1778	Mr. Turefoy and col. Koper; the latter killed	Dec. 17, —
Mr. Donovan and capt. Hanson; the latter killed	Nov. 23, 1779	Duke of York and col. Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause)	May 27, 1789
Charles James Fox and Mr. Adam; Mr. Fox wounded	Nov. 30, —		

* "As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric." Sir J. Barrington. A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 66 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 28 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law. *Hamilton*.

DUELLING, *continued.*

Sir George Ramsay and captain Macrea; sir George killed	1790	Major Greene and Mr. Price, in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented	1816
Mr. Curran and major Hobart	April 1, 1790	Captain Fottrell and colonel Ross; five shots each, but no fatality	Dec. 1817
Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed	June 4, 1790	Lieut. Hfindes and lieut. Gilbert Conroy; the former killed	March 6, 1790
Mr. Harvey Aston and lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded	June 25, 1790	Mr. John Sutton and major Lockyer; the former killed	Dec. 10, 1790
Mr. Stevens and Mr. Anderson; the former killed	Sept. 20, 1790	Mr. O'Callaghan and lieut. Bayley; the latter killed	Jan. 12, 1818
Mr. Graham and Mr. Julius; the former killed	July 19, 1791	Mr. Grattan and the earl of Clare	June 7, 1820
Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality	March 1, 1792	Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded	Sept. 18, 1790
Earl of Lonsdale and captain Cuthbert; no fatality	June 9, 1790	Mr. Scott and Mr. Christie; the former killed	Feb. 16, 1821
M. de Chauvigny and Mr. Lameth; the latter wounded	Nov. 8, 1790	M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont	April 9, 1790
Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Pride; the former killed	Aug. 20, 1796	Sir Alexander Boswell and Mr. James Stuart; the former killed	March 26, 1822
Lord Norbury and Mr. Napper Tandy; an affair, no meeting	Aug. 21, 1790	The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford; no fatality	May 2, 1790
Lord Valentia and Mr. Gawler; the former wounded	June 28, 1798	General Pépé and general Carascosa; the latter wounded	Feb. 28, 1823
Wm. Pitt and George Tierney	May 27, 1790	Mr. Westall and captain Gourlay; the latter killed	July 1, 1824
Isaac Corry and Henry Grattan	Jan. 15, 1800	Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton	July 1, 1826
Lieut. Willis and major Impey; the major killed	Aug. 26, 1801	Mr. Bric, barrister, and Mr. Hayes; the former killed	Dec. 26, 1790
Rt. hon. George Ogle and Bernard Coyle, eight shots; no fatality	1802	Rev. Mr. Hodson and Mr. Grady; the latter wounded	Aug. 1827
Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; sir Richard wounded	June 8, 1790	Major Edgeworth and Mr. Henry Grattan; an affair; and no meeting	Sept. 1790
Colonel Montgomery and captain Mac Namara; the former killed	April 6, 1803	Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. Crespiigny; neither wounded	1828
General Hamilton and colonel Aaron Burr; the general killed, greatly lamented (in America)	1804	Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea; no injury	March 21, 1829
Lord Camelford and captain Best; lord Camelford killed	March 10, 1790	Lieut. Crowther and captain Helsham; the former killed	April 1, 1790
Surgeon Fisher and lieut. Torrens; the latter killed	March 22, 1806	Mr. William Lambrecht and Mr. Oliver Clayton; the latter killed	Jan. 8, 1830
Baron Hompesch and Mr. Richardson; the latter severely wounded	Sept. 21, 1790	Captain Smith and Mr. O'Grady; the latter killed	March 18, 1790
Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paul; the former wounded	May 5, 1807	Mr. Storey and Mr. Mathias; the latter wounded	Jan. 22, 1833
Mr. Alcock and Mr. Colclough; the latter killed; the survivor lost his reason	June 8, 1790	Mr. Maher and Mr. Colles	Jan. 22, 1790
M. de Granpree and M. Le Pique, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed	May 3, 1808	Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter mortally wounded, and died on the 18th	May 10, 1790
Major Campbell and captain Boyd; latter murdered; (former hanged, Oct. 2, 1808)	June 23, 1790	Charles Wellesley Ashe and sir Charles Hampton	Sept. 11, 1834
Lord Paget and captain Cadogan; neither wounded	May 30, 1809	Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; two shots each	May 4, 1835
Lord Castlereagh and Mr. George Canning; the latter wounded	Sept. 22, 1790	Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour; no fatality	May 29, 1790
Mr. George Payne and Mr. Clarke; the former killed	Sept. 6, 1810	Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor of the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> ; two shots each	Nov. 19, 1790
Captain Boardman and ensign de Balton; the former killed	March 4, 1811	Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close (Mr. Scott's second), the latter wounded	May 23, 1836
Lieut. Stewart and lieut. Bagnal; the latter mortally wounded	Oct. 7, 1812	The earl of Cardigan and captain Tuckett, 11th Regt.; two shots each; the latter wounded, (for this the earl was tried in the house of lords and acquitted, Feb. 16, 1841)	Sept. 12, 1840
Mr. Edward Maguire and lieut. Blundell; the latter killed	July 9, 1813	Captain Boldero and hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality	July 15, 1842
Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Morley	Feb. 12, 1814	Colonel Fawcett and captain Munroe; former killed	July 1, 1843
Capt. Stackpole (of <i>Stavira</i> frigate) and lieut. Cecil; the captain killed (arose on account of words spoken four years previously)	April, 1790	Lieut. Seton and lieut. Hawkey; the former killed	May 20, 1845
Mr. D. O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; Mr. D'Esterre killed	Feb. 1, 1815		
Colonel Quentin and colonel Palmer	Feb. 7, 1790		
Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting	Aug. 31, 1790		

DUKE, Latin *dux*, a title first given to generals of armies. In England during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called *dykes*, *duccs*. *Camden*. In *Genesis* xxxvi. some of Esau's descendants are termed *dukes*. The title lay dormant from the Conquest to the reign of Edward III. who conferred it on his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, by the style of the duke of Cornwall, A.D. 1337. Robert de Vere was created marquess of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385. The first duke created in Scotland was by king Robert III., who created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, a title which after-

wards belonged to the king's eldest son, A.D., 1398, and is now borne by the prince of Wales. Cosmo de' Medici was created *grand-duke* of Tuscany, the first of that rank, by pope Pius V. in 1569. *Duke-duke* was a title given to the house of Sylvia, in Spain, on account of its possessing many duchies.

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey), called God's-gift College, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened Sept. 13, 1619. Alleyn was its first master, and died in 1626. A fine gallery to contain the Bourgeois collection of pictures, bequeathed by sir Francis Bourgeois, was annexed in 1813. In 1857 the college was ordered to be reconstituted. Two schools were established; and the number of the almspeople increased. In 1860 the annual income was 11,482*l*.

DUMB. See *Deaf and Dumb*.

DUMBLANE OR DUNBLANE (Perth), near which took place a conflict called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army and the Scots rebels, the former commanded by the duke of Argyle, and the latter by the earl of Mar, Nov. 13, 1715. The duke had 4000 veteran troops; the earl had 8000 men, but all newly raised; the loss was equal on both sides, and each claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and John Baliol were defeated by the earl of Warrene, and Scotland was subdued, April 27, 1296. Here also Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Charles II., Sept. 3, 1650.

DUNCIAD, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland). In 1318, at Foughart near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

DUNDEE (E. Scotland), a flourishing port on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165—1214), to his brother David, earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. The town was taken by the English in 1385; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1651; and was visited by queen Victoria in 1844. It has thriven amazingly since the peace in 1815, principally through its extensive linen manufactories; at one of these (Edwards's) a steam explosion took place on April 15, 1859, when twenty persons were killed. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here. Population in 1861, 90,425.

DUNGAN-HILL (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by colonel Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, July 10, 1647.

DUNKIRK (N. France). This town, founded in the seventh century, was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French, and put into the hands of the English, June 1658, the last year of Cromwell's administration. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l*. to Louis XIV., Oct. 17, 1662. The French king made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French afterwards resumed the works, but they were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763. They continued thus till the peace of 1783, when they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege this place; but the duke of York, who commanded, was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, Sept. 7, 1793. Made a free port in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex), a town famous for the tenure of the manor, "that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a fitch of bacon." This custom was instituted by Robert de Fitzwalter, in the reign of Henry III. 1244.*

DUNSINANE (Perthshire). On the hill was fought the battle between Macbeth thethane of Glamis, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, 1054. Edward the Confessor had sent Siward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father Duncan, the thane and usurper had

* The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since when to 1855 it had only been demanded five times. The last claimants previous to 1855 were John Shakeshanks and his wife, who established their right to it, June 20, 1751: they made a large sum by selling slices of the fitch to those who were witnesses of the ceremony, there being 5000 persons present. The claim was revived on July 19, 1855, when fitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping-Ongar and the Chevalier Chatelaine and his lady. The lord of the manor opposed the revival, but Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense, and superintended the ceremonials. Endeavours have been made to perpetuate the custom. A fitch was awarded in 1860.

murdered. Macbeth was defeated, and it was said was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1056.

DUPPLIN (Perthshire). Here Edward Balliol and his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, Aug. 11, 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

DURHAM, an ancient city, the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, and *Durême* of the Normans. The palatine privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, were taken by the crown in June 1836. Durham was ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland in 1070, and was occupied by the Northumbrian rebels in 1569; and by the Scots in 1640. In 1650 Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the cathedral. Near Durham on Oct. 17, 1346, was fought the decisive battle of Neville's cross (*which see*). The BISHOPRIC was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 995; whither it had been transferred from Lindisfarne or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 634, in consequence of the invasions of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne, and interred in Durham cathedral. This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l*. Present income, 8000*l*. The college, founded in 1290, was abolished at the Reformation. In 1657 Cromwell established a college which was suppressed at the Restoration. The present *University* was established in 1831, opened in 1833, and chartered in 1837.

RECENT BISHOPS OF DURHAM.

1791. Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826.	1856. Charles Thomas Longley, became abp. of York, May, 1860.
1826. Wm. Van Mildert (the last prince-bishop), died Feb. 21, 1856.	1860. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers (trans. from Carlisle), died Aug. 10, 1861.
1836. Edward Maltby, resigned in 1856; died July 3, 1859, aged 90.	1861. Charles Baring (PRESENT bishop).

DURHAM LETTER. See *Papal Aggression*.

DUTCH REPUBLIC. See *Holland*.

DUUMVIRI, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud 520 B.C. to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen; the added five called *quinque viri*.

DWARFS: ANCIENT. Philotas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B.C. as a poet and grain-marian, was so diminutive that he always carried leaden weights in his pockets, to prevent his being blown away by the wind. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Ælian*. Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed-maid of Julia's, was of the same height. *Pliny*. Aug. Cæsar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature. *Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high; "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature." *Vos, Instit.* MODERN. John de Estrix, of Mechlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high. Jeffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth of 18 inches high was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1626. He challenged Mr. Crofts, who had offended him, to fight a duel, but the latter came to the ground armed only with a squirt: this led to another meeting, when the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653. Count Borowlaski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England at the great age of 98, in 1837. The celebrated "Tom Thumb," exhibited as a dwarf in England, 1846 *et seq.*, was afterwards acknowledged to have been younger than originally stated.

DYEING. The discovery of the art is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English sent their goods to be dyed in Holland, till the art was brought to them from the Low Countries in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art in the north" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research in the present century. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse in 1848, led to M. Marnas procuring *mauve* from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline from coal-tar, has led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (mauve, magenta red, &c.). See *Aniline*.

E.

EAGLE, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I. about 1272; was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The *American* gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, began Dec. 6, 1792; an eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about two guineas.—The *standard of the eagle* was borne by the Persians, at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear; at 102 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I., and is that of Napoleon III.; as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—The **WHITE EAGLE**, an order of knighthood, was instituted in 1325, by Uladislaus, king of Poland; that of the **BLACK EAGLE** in 1701, by the elector of Brandenburg, Frederick I., on his being crowned king of Prussia; and that of the **RED EAGLE** in 1705 and 1712 by George prince of Brandenburg-Anspach.

EARL. The *comes* or earl introduced at the conquest superseded the Saxon earldorman, and continued the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes in 1337 and 1351, and Richard II. created marquesses (1385), both having precedency above earls. Earls had anciently, for the support of their state, the third penny out of the sheriff's court, issuing out of the pleas of the shire whereof they had their title, as in ancient times there were no counts or earls but had a county or shire for his earldom. Upon the increase of earls their revenue ceased, and their powers were abridged.—Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III. in 1037. Sir John de Courcy created baron of Kinsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II. 1181.

EARL MARISCHAL of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office was never out of the Keith family. It was reserved at the Union; and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it was in the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marischal, in 1715.

EARL MARSHAL of England. The eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary,

always passed by grant from the king. The rank was lord marshal only, until Richard II. in 1397 granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham, by the style of earl marshal. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry lord Howard the dignity of earl marshal, with power to execute the same by deputy. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last lord marshal was John Fitz-Allan, lord Maltravers. *Camden; Ashmole's Instit.* The Earl Marshal's court was abolished in 1641.

EARRINGS are very ancient. They were worn by Jacob's children, 1732 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxv. 4).

EARTH. See *Globe*.

EARTHENWARE was in use among the Egyptians and Greeks 1390 B.C.; made by the Romans, 715 B.C. The art was revived and improved at Faenza, in Italy, A.D. 1310. Wedgwood's patent ware was first made in 1762. See *China* and *Etruria*. The duty on earthenware was taken off in 1860.

EARTHQUAKES. The theory of earthquakes has not yet been formed with any degree of certainty. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, 435 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. These opinions continued to be supported till 1749-50, when an earthquake was felt at London, and several parts of Britain. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed them to electricity. In many cases, however, it appears probable that the immense power of water converted into steam by subterraneous fires must contribute to augment the force which occasions earthquakes. An elaborate Catalogue of Earthquakes, with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858-9. In 1860 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 470 and 530 feet per second. The following are quoted from the best sources: *

* Mrs. Somerville states that about 255 earthquakes have occurred in the British isles; all slight. To avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman, for the 8th of April, 1750, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde Park.

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

One which made Eubœa an island	425	At Grand Cairo, half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up	1754
Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus swallowed up	372	Quito destroyed	April, 1755
One at Rome, when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius, armed and mounted on a stately horse, leaped into the dreadful chasm it occasioned (<i>Livy</i>)	358	Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2000 houses in the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, were overthrown: this awful earthquake extended 5000 miles; even to Scotland*	Nov. 1, —
Duras, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants; and twelve cities in Campania also buried	345	In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Balbec destroyed	1759
Lydimachia and its inhabitants totally buried	283	At Martinico; 1600 persons lost their lives, Aug. 1767	1767
Epheesus and other cities overturned	17	At Guatemala, which, with 8000 inhabitants, was swallowed up	July 7, 1773
One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius; the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum buried	79	A destructive one at Smyrna	1778
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned	107	At Tauris: 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried	1780
Antioch destroyed	113	Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown; 40,000 persons perished Feb. 5, 1783	1783
Nicomedia, Casarea, and Nicea overturned	126	Archindschan wholly destroyed, and 12,000 persons buried in its ruins	1784
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged	357	At Borgo di San Sepolero; many houses and 1000 persons swallowed up	Sept. 30, 1789
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins	358	Another fatal one in Sicily	1791
One felt by nearly the whole world	543	In Naples; Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco	June, 1794
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished	557	In Turkey, where, in three towns, 10,000 persons lost their lives	—
In Africa; many cities overturned	560	The whole country between Santa Fé and Panama destroyed, including Cusco and Quito, 40,000 people buried in one second Feb. 4 to 20, 1797	1797
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation	742	At Constantinople which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings, and extended into Romania and Wallachia, Sept. 26, 1800	1800
In France, Germany, and Italy	801	A violent one felt in Holland	Jan. 1804
Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken	936	At Frosolone, Naples; 6000 lives lost	July 26, 1805
One felt throughout England	1089	At the Azores; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place	Aug. 11, 1810
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed; among them, Marisem and Mamistria	1114	Awful one at Caracas (<i>which see</i>)	March 26, 1812
Catania in Sicily overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins	1137	Several throughout India; district of Kutch sunk: 2000 persons buried	June, 1819
One severely felt at Lincoln	1142	Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns greatly damaged; thousands perished	—
At Calabria; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic Sea	1186	One in Calabria and Sicily	Oct. 1826
One again felt throughout England	1274	In Spain; Murcia and numerous villages devastated; 6000 persons perished	March 27, 1829
In England; the greatest known there, Nov. 14, 1318	1456	In the duchy of Parma: no less than 40 shocks were experienced at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses were thrown down, and not a chimney was left standing Feb. 14, 1834	1834
At Naples; 40,000 persons perished	1456	In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed: 1000 persons buried	April 29, 1835
At Lisbon, 1500 houses, and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighbouring towns engulfed with their inhabitants Feb. 1531	1531	In Calabria; 1000 buried at Rossano, &c., Oct. 12, 1836	1836
One felt in London: part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell	1580	In many cities of Southern Syria, by which hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of lives lost	Dec. —
In Japan, several cities made ruins, and thousands perish	1596	At Martinique, nearly half of Port Royal destroyed, nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged	Jan. 11, 1839
Awful one at Calabria	1638	At Ternate: the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost	Feb. 14, 1840
One in China, when 300,000 persons were buried in Pekin alone	1662	Awful and destructive earthquake at Mount	
One severely felt in Ireland	1690		
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed forty fathoms deep, and 300 persons perished	1692		
One in Sicily, which overturned 24 cities and towns and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost	1693		
Palermo nearly destroyed; 6000 lives lost	1726		
Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin	1731		
In Hungary; a mountain turned round	1736		
One at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent; but the monks escaped	1740		
Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins	Oct. 28, 1746		
In London, a slight shock, Feb. 8; but severer shock	March 8, 1750		
Adrianople nearly overwhelmed	1752		

* At the time of this great earthquake, a singular phenomenon happened at the hot-well at Bristol: the water suddenly became as red as blood, and so very turbid that it could not be drunk. The water also of a common well, which had been remarkably clear, at once turned as black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight. The tide, likewise, in the river Avon flowed back, contrary to its natural course; and various other effects of some unknown convulsion in the bowels of the earth were perceived in different places. But all-conjecture as to the cause of these extraordinary circumstances was vain, till the news arrived of the earthquake at Lisbon having happened on the same day, which gave a satisfactory solution to the several phenomena.

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia : 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished July 2, 1840	Several villages in Central Europe destroyed, July 25, 26, 1855
Great earthquake at Zante, where many per- sons perished Oct. 30, —	Jeddo nearly destroyed Nov. 11, —
At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost May 7, 1842	At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluc- cas, volcanic eruption and earthquake, nearly 3000 lives lost March 12, 1856
At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was en- tirely destroyed Feb. 8, 1843	In the Mediterranean: at Cândia, 500 lives lost; Rhodes, 100; and other islands, 150 Oct. 12, —
At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons March, 1851	In Calabria, * Montemurro and many other towns destroyed, and about 22,000 lives lost in a few seconds Dec. 16, 1857
At Valparaiso; where more than 400 houses were destroyed April 2, —	Corinth nearly destroyed Feb. 21, 1858
In South Italy; Melfi almost laid in ruins; 14,000 lives lost Aug. 14, —	At Quito; about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed, March 29, 1859
At Philippine Isles; Manila nearly destroyed, Sept. and Oct. 1852	At Erzeroum, Asia Minor; above 1000 persons said to have perished June 2, —
In N.W. of England, slight Nov. 9, —	At San Salvador; many buildings destroyed, no lives lost Dec. 8, —
Thebes in Greece nearly destroyed Sept. 1853	In Cornwall, slight Oct. 21, 1859; Jan. 13, 1860
St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed April 16, 1854	At Perugia, Italy, several lives lost May 8, 1861
Anasaca, in Japan, and Simoda in Nippon, destroyed; Jeddo much injured Dec. 23, —	At Mendoza, South America; about two-thirds of the city and 7000 lives lost March 20, —
Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed Feb. 28, 1855	In Greece, N. Morea, Corinth and other places injured Dec. 26, —

EAST ANGLES. The kingdom of the East Angles (the sixth of the Heptarchy) was commenced by Uffa, A.D. 575, and ended with Ethelbert in 792. See *Britain*. Of this name was an ancient see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630. It was removed to Norwich, *which see*.

EAST INDIES, &c. See *India*. **EAST SAXONS.** See *Britain*.

EASTER. The festival observed by the church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection. So called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*. The festival of Easter was instituted about A.D. 68; the day for the observance of it was fixed in England by St. Austin, in 597. After much contention between the eastern and western churches it was ordained by the council of Nice, A.D. 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon that occurs after the 21st of March. The dispute between the old British church and the new Anglo-Saxon church was settled about 664.—Easter Sunday, in 1863, April 5.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein, in 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by captain Cook, in 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

EASTERN (or GREEK) CHURCH. See *Greek Church*.

EASTERN EMPIRE, commenced under Valens, A.D. 364, and ended in the defeat and death of Constantine XII. the last Christian emperor, May 29, 1453. Mahomet II. resolved to dethrone him, and obtain Constantinople, and took it by assault after a siege of fifty-eight days. The unfortunate emperor, seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy and was cut to pieces; the children of the imperial house were massacred and the women reserved. See *Turkey*.

Maximus, the tyrant, defeated and slain by Theodosius A.D. 388	It is besieged by the Saracens, whose fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire. See <i>Greek Fire</i> . 673
Public schools instituted, and Theodosius II. endeavours to restore learning 425	Second siege of Constantinople by the Arabs 716
The Circus factions slaughter each other 445	Great pestilence 746-9
Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned with a brazen speculum by Proclus 514	Alexius Angelus, brother of Isaac II., revolts, puts out the emperor's eyes, and ascends the throne A.D. 1195
Turkish empire begins in Asia 545	Constantinople is taken by the Latins, who restore Isaac with his son 1203
Power of the popes begins, by concessions of Phocas 636	Usurpation of Alexis Duca (or Mourzoufle) 1204
The Persians besiege Constantinople 636	The French and Venetians take Constantinople by storm 1204
The Arabs besiege it 668	Latin emperors rule from 1204 to 1261

* In the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants, by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000!

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

Constantinople recovered from the Latins by the Greek emperors. A.D. 1261
 Turks (under Örcan) enter Europe, 1332; settle in Thrace 1356
 Amurath I. takes Adrianople 1361

Bajazet I. conquers Wallachia 1391
 Mahomet II. takes Constantinople: Constantine XII. killed: end of the Eastern Empire, May 29, 1453.
 See Turkey.

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valens.
 379. Theodosius I. a Great.
 395. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.
 408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.
 450. Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family.
 457. Leo I. the Thracian.
 474. Leo the Younger, died the same year.
 → Zeno, called the *Isaurian*.
 491. Anastasius I. an Illyrian, of mean birth.
 528. Justin I. originally a private soldier.
 527. Justinian founder of the Digest.
 565. Justin II. nephew of Justinian.
 578. Tiberius II. renowned for his virtues.
 582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered with all his children, by his successor,
 602. Phocas the Usurper, a centurion, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610.
 610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.
 641. Heraclonas-Constantine, reigned a few months; poisoned by his step-mother Martina.
 — Constant II.; assassinated in a bath.
 668. Constantine III. Pogonatus.
 685. Justinian II. son of the preceding; abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties: dethroned and mutilated by his successor
 695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Aspimar.
 698. Tiberius III. Aspimar.
 705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.
 711. Philippicus-Bardanes: assassinated.
 713. Anastasius II.: fled on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterwards delivered up to Leo II. and put to death.
 716. Theodosius III.
 718. Leo III. the Isaurian.
 [In this reign (726) commences the great iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]
 741. Constantine IV. Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son,
 775. Leo IV.
 820. Constantine V. and his mother Irene.
 790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.
 792. Irene, again, jointly with her son and afterwards alone, 797: deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.
 802. Nicephorus I. surnamed Logothetes: slain.
 811. Staurachius: reigns a few days only.
 — Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.
 813. Leo V. the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor,
 820. Michael II. the Stammerer.
 829. Theophilus, son of Michael.
 842. Michael III. surnamed Porphyrogenitus, and the Son, son of the preceding: murdered by his successor,
 867. Basilus I. the Macedonian.
 886. Leo VI. styled the Philosopher.
 911. Alexander and Constantine VI., Porphyrogenitus, brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age; the former dying in 912, Zoë, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.

919. Romanus Lecapenus usurps the imperial power, and associates with him his sons:
 920. Christopher, and
 928. Stephen and Constantine VII.
 [Five emperors now reign: of these, Christopher dies in 931; Romanus is exiled by his sons, Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]
 945. Constantine VII. now reigns alone: poisoned by his daughter-in-law, Theophania, 959.
 959. Romanus II. son of the preceding: this monster, who had contrived his father's death, banishes his mother, Helena.
 963. Nicephorus II. Phocas: marries Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.
 969. John I. Zimisces, celebrated general: takes Basilus II. and Constantine VIII. sons of Romanus II., as colleagues; John dies, supposed by poison, and
 976. Basilus II. and Constantine VIII. reign alone: the former dies in 1025; the latter in 1028.
 1028. Romanus III. Argyropulus; poisoned by his profligate consort Zoë, who raises
 1034. Michael IV. the Paphlagonian, to the throne: on his death Zoë places
 1041. Michael V. surnamed Calaphates, as his successor: him she dethrones, has his eyes put out, and marries
 1042. Constantine IX. Monomachus, who, and Zoë, reign jointly: Zoë dies in 1050.
 1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
 1056. Michael VI. Stratiotes, or Strato: deposed.
 1057. Isaac I. Comnenus: abdicates.
 1059. Constantine X. surnamed Duca.
 1067. Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV. surnamed Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
 1071. Michael VII. Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI.
 1078. Nicephorus III.; dethroned by
 1081. Alexius I. Comnenus, succeeded by
 1118. John Comnenus, his son, surnamed Kalos: died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
 1143. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John.
 1180. Alexius II. Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.
 1183. Andronicus I. Comnenus, causes Alexius to be strangled and seizes the throne: put to death by
 1185. Isaac II. Angelus-Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother,
 1195. Alexius III. Angelus, called the Tyrant: this last deposed in his turn, and his eyes put out; died in a monastery.
 1203. Isaac IV. again, associated with his son, Alexius IV.: deprived.

LATIN EMPERORS.

- 1204 Baldwin I. earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor: made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.
 1206. Henry I. his brother: dies in 1217.
 1216. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
 1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
 1228. Baldwin II. his brother, a minor, and John de

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

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| <p>Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.</p> <p>1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]</p> <p>GREEK EMPERORS AT NICE.</p> <p>1204. Theodore Lascaris.</p> <p>1222. John Ducas, Vataces.</p> <p>1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son,</p> <p>1259. John Lascaris, and</p> <p>1260. Michael VIII. Palaeologus.</p> <p>EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.</p> <p>1261. Michael VIII. now at Constantinople : he puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.</p> <p>1282. Andronicus II. Palaeologus the Elder, son of</p> | <p>the preceding : deposed by his grandson, Andronicus the Younger, 1328.</p> <p>1332. Andronicus III. the Younger.</p> <p>1341. John Palaeologus, under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus : the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.</p> <p>1347. John Cantacuzenus.</p> <p>1354. John Palaeologus, restored.</p> <p>1391. Manuel Palaeologus, his son : succeeded by his son and colleague,</p> <p>1425. John Palaeologus II.</p> <p>1443. Constantine XII. (XIII., or XIV. some of the other emperors being called <i>Constantine</i> by some writers), Palaeologus, his son killed ; when Constantinople is taken, May 29, 1453.</p> |
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EBIONITES, Heretics who denied the divinity of Christ, in the second century. The Ebionites seem to have been a branch of the Nazarenes. *Eusebius*. The Ebionites were of two kinds : one, who believed that our Saviour was born of a virgin, and observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jewish people ; the other, who believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity. *Pardon*. Photinus revived the sect in 342.

EBONITE (vulcanised india-rubber). See *Caoutchouc*.

EBRO, a river in Spain, the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, near Tudela, Nov. 23, 1808 ; and also of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war (1809 and 1813).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONS. One was appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1584 ; by James I. in Scotland, 1617 ; by the English parliament in 1641 ; and by James II. to coerce the universities in 1687. The present Ecclesiastical Commissioners (bishops, deans, and laymen) were appointed in 1835, and incorporated in 1836.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman conquest, A.D. 1066. See *Arches and Consistory Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (*which see*), the following were the causes cognisable in ecclesiastical courts : blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incests, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or **STATES OF THE CHURCH**. See *Rome, Modern*.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL. See *Papal Aggression*.

ECHOES. The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second, to form an echo. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's is a well-known example. The echo of Westminster-bridge once obtained a dramatic fame.

ECKMÜHL (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (40,000) ; the one commanded by Napoleon and marshal Davoust (hence prince d'Eckmühl), the other by the archduke Charles, April 22, 1809. Napoleon adopted his usual plan of breaking through the enemy's lines, to which the Austrian position afforded too great facility ; and the conflict terminated in the disastrous defeat of the Imperialists, whose loss of this battle led to other immediate reverses.

ECLÉCTICS (from Greek, *eklego*, I choose). Ancient philosophers called *Analogetici*, and also *Philalethes*, or the lovers of truth. Without attaching themselves to any sect, they chose what they judged good from each : of them was Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. *Dryden*. Also a sect, so called in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

ECLIPSE. See *Races*.

ECLIPSES. The revolution of eclipses was first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. The first eclipse recorded happened March 19, 721 B.C. at 8' 40" P.M. according to Ptolemy ; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. A list of eclipses to the year A.D. 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*."

ECLIPSES, *continued.*

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES :—

OF THE SUN.			
That predicted by Thales.* See <i>Italy</i> (Pliny, lib. ii. 9)	B.C.	585	Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe. Sept. 7, 1802
One at Athens (<i>Thucydides</i> , lib. iv.)		424	Total eclipses of the sun—July 17, 1833; July 8, 1842; July 28, 1851.
Total one; three days' supplication decreed at Rome (<i>Livy</i>)		188	An annular eclipse; it was seen and photographed at Oundle; but not seen well at other places March 15, 1858
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (<i>Josephus</i>)	A.D.	33	Total eclipse of the sun; well seen by Mr. G. B. Airy, astronomer royal, and others in Spain; Mr. Warren De la Rue took photographs, July 18, 1860
One observed at Constantinople		958	[The same eclipses (about 70) recur in a period of 18 years 10½ days.]
In France, when it was dark at noon-day (<i>Du Fresnoy</i>)	June 29,	1033	
In England; a total darkness (<i>Wm. Malmsb.</i>)	March 20,	1140	
Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning (<i>Camden</i>)	June 23,	1191	
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses		—	OF THE MOON.
Again; total darkness ensued		1331	The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (<i>Ptolemy</i> iv.) B.C. 721
A total one; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon (<i>Oldmixon's Annals of George I.</i>)	April 22,	1715	A total one observed at Sardis (<i>Thucydides</i> vii.) 413
			Again, in Asia Minor (<i>Polybius</i>) 219
			One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (<i>Livy</i> xlv.) 168
			One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (<i>Tacitus</i>) A.D. 14

EDDAS, two books containing the Scandinavian Mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Frea, &c.), written about the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, &c. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity-house to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. It was commenced under Mr. Winstanley, in 1696; was finished in 1699; and was destroyed in the dreadful tempest of Nov. 27, 1703, by which Mr. Winstanley and those with him perished. It was rebuilt by act of parliament, 4 Anne, 1706, and all ships were obliged to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards towards supporting it: This light-house was burnt in 1755; and one on a better plan was erected by Mr. Smeaton, and finished Oct. 9, 1759. Of this last, the woodwork was burnt in 1770, but it was afterwards renewed with stone, and has continued uninjured since 1774.

EDGEHILL FIGHT (Oct. 23, 1642), Warwickshire, between the royalists and the parliament army, was the first engagement of importance in the civil war. Charles I. was present. Prince Rupert commanded the royalists, and the earl of Essex the parliamentarians. The earl of Lindsay, one of Charles's generals, who headed the foot forces, was mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. The king's army lost 5000 dead, with vast numbers of wounded and prisoners. Owing to the great loss on both sides the action produced no decisive consequence, though the parliament claimed the victory.

EDICTS, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; the name originated with the Romans. The PERPETUAL EDICT: Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (the author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this edict or body of laws for the Prætors, A.D. 132.

EDICT OF NANTES, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, April 13, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1652. It was revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. This unjust and impolitic act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England 50,000 industrious artisans. Some thousands, who brought with them the art of manufacturing silks, settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others planted themselves in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses and various fine works in which they excelled; among these, jewellery, then little understood in England.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Dun Edin*, "the hill of Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, A.D. 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

* Mr. Airy thinks the date should be 610. Others, 603 B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.

EDINBURGH, *continued.*

Christianity introduced, (reign of Donald I.) A.D.	201	South Bridge commenced	A.D. 1785
Edinburgh taken by the Anglo-Saxons	482	Royal College of Surgeons incorporated	1788
Retaken by the Picts	695	First stone of the university laid	Nov. 16, 1789
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore	1074	Robertson, the historian, dies here	June 11, 1793
Besieged by Donald Bain	1093	Bridewell, Calton-hill, erected	1796
Holyrood abbey founded by David I.	1128	Holyrood, an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his brother, afterwards Charles X.	1795 to 1799
Edinburgh constituted a burgh	**	New bank commenced	June 3, 1801
Castle surrendered to Henry II.	1174	<i>Edinburgh Review</i> (by Francis Jeffrey, Rev. Sidney Smith, Henry Brougham, and others) published	Oct. 1, 1832
A parliament held here under Alexander II.	1215	New system of police established	1805
City taken by the English	1296	Alarming riots here	Dec. 31, 1811
Grant of the town of Leith	1329	Nelson's monument completed	1815
Surrenders to Edward III.	1356	Gas company incorporated	1818
Burnt by Richard II.	1385	Water company incorporated	1819
And by Henry IV.	1401	Professor Playfair dies	July 20, —
Made the capital city; James II. first king crowned here	1437	Society of Arts instituted	1821
Execution of the earl of Athol	1437	Union Canal completed	1822
Annual fair granted by James II.	1447	George IV.'s visit	Aug. 14-20, —
City strengthened by a wall	1450	Foundation of the great national monument of Scotland laid	—
Charter of James III.	1477	Royal Institution erected	1823
Edinburgh made the metropolis of Scotland by king James III.	1482	Destructive fires	June and Nov. 1824
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated	1505	Scottish Academy founded	1826
Charter of James IV.	1508	Lord Melville's monument erected	1828
[The Palace of Holyrood is built in the reign of James IV.]		Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway opened	July, 1831
High school founded	1518	Statue of George IV. erected	1832
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburgh and Leith, May.	1544	Death of sir Walter Scott	Sept. 21, —
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared	1547	Chambers's Edinburgh Journal published	—
Marriage of Queen Mary and lord Darnley	1565	Association of the Fine Arts	1833
David Rizzio murdered	1566	The British Association meets here	Sept. 8, 1834
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder	Feb. 10, 1567	Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway commenced	1836
Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell, May 15.	—	Art-union of Scotland	1837
Civil war on account of Mary's forced resignation	1570	Monument to sir Walter Scott commenced	1840
Death of John Knox	1572	Society of Arts, founded 1821; incorporated	1842
University chartered. See <i>Edinburgh University</i>	April 24, 1582	Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway opened	Feb. 27, —
Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood-house, Dec. 27.	1591	Queen Victoria visits Edinburgh, &c.	Aug. 31-Sept. 15, —
Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king	1596	New College instituted	1843
James VI. leaves Edinburgh, as king of England, April 5, 1603; he revisits it	May 16, 1617	North British Railway commenced	1844
Heriot's Hospital founded	1624	The monument to the political martyrs of 1793-4, laid by Mr. Hume	Aug. 21, —
Charles I. visits Edinburgh	1633	Walter Scott's monument completed	1845
Parliament house finished	1640	British Association meets again	July 31, 1850
Charles again visits the city	1641	The queen again visits Edinburgh (one of her many visits to Scotland), and holds her court at the ancient Holyrood-house	Aug. 30, —
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell by Dundas	1650	Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Scotch national gallery	Aug. 31, —
Coffee-houses first opened	1677	Meeting for vindication of Scottish rights, &c.	Nov. 2, 1853
Merchants' Company incorporated	1681	Old buildings in Lawn-market burnt	Aug. 5, 1857
College of Physicians incorporated	—	Act passed for building new Post Office, July	1858
Earl of Argyll beheaded	June 30, 1685	National Gallery opened	March 21, 1859
African and East India Company incorporated	1695	Agitation against Ministers' Annuity tax, Sept.	—
Bank of Scotland founded	—	The tax was abolished in 1860; and other arrangements made which did not give satisfaction: riots were renewed	Nov. 1860
Union of the kingdoms	1707	Lord Brougham elected chancellor of the university, Edinburgh	Nov. 1, 1859
Royal bank founded	1727	20,000 Volunteers reviewed by the queen, in Queen's Park	Aug. 7, 1860
Board of trustees of trade and manufactures appointed	—	Edinburgh Industrial Museum act passed	Aug. 28, —
Royal Infirmary incorporated	1736	Edinburgh visited by Empress Eugenie	Nov. 20, —
Affair of Captain Porteous (see <i>Porteous</i>)	—	The Prince Consort lays the foundation of the new Post Office and the Industrial Museum,	Oct. 23, 1861
Medical Society instituted	1737	Fall of a house in High-street, 35 persons killed	Nov. 24, —
The young Pretender occupies Holyrood	1745	Accident on Edinburgh and Glasgow railway—17 killed; above 100 wounded	Oct. 13, 1862
Modern improvements commenced	1753		
Magistrates assigned gold chains	1754		
Royal Exchange completed	1761		
Foundation of the North Bridge	Oct. 21, 1763		
Theatre Royal erected	1769		
Great fire in the Lawn-market	1771		
Register-office, Princes-street, commenced	1774		
Great commotion against popery	1779		
Society of Antiquaries	1780		
Royal Society instituted	1783		

EDINBURGH, BISHOPRIC OF, was created by Charles I. when that monarch was in Scotland in 1633; and William Forbes, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was made first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate

was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the revolution, in 1689. Edinburgh became a post-revolution bishopric in 1720. See *Bishops*.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburgh, in 1581, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds in 1558. In 1582 the university was chartered by James VI. afterwards James I. of England. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand-master of the masons of Scotland, Nov. 16, 1789. In 1845, the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents.

EDOM. See *Idumæa*.

EDUCATION. The art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages, such as Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, &c. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded (see *Oxford* and *Cambridge*).

William of Wykeham planted the school at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford. A.D. 1373
 Eton College was founded by Henry VI. . . . 1440
 In the thirty years following the reformation education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth. . . . 1560
 Westminster school founded by Elizabeth Queen Anne was the zealous friend of education. While princess she founded the Grey-coat school, Westminster, in 1698, and cordially supported the setting up parochial charity schools (one of which had been established in 1688 at St. Margaret's, Westminster). Nearly 2000 of these schools were established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. . . . 1741
 Mr. Robert Raikes originated *Sunday Schools* about 1781
 In 1833 there were 16,828 of these schools, with 1,548,800 scholars
 Sunday School Union was formed in . . . 1802
 Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor 1796
 He had 90 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in . . . 1798
 To provide teachers he invented the monitorial system. In consequence of his exertions the present British and Foreign School Society was founded with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," &c. . . . 1805
 This being unexclusive was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for educating the Poor" on Dr. Bell's system . . . 1811
 Infant Schools began . . . about 1815
 The Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (now lord) Brougham, published their reports on Education in 37 volumes folio . . . 1819-40
 In 1834 the government began annual grants

(the first 20,000*l.*), which continued till 1839, when the committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money. The grant for Great Britain in 1852 was 150,000*l.*; 1856-7, 451,213*l.*; 1860, 798,951*l.*; 1861, 803,794*l.* For Ireland, 1860, 270,721*l.*; 1861, 285,377*l.* From 1839 to 1860 3,655,067*l.* were granted for education. The grant for education, science, and art, in 1861, was 1,358,996*l.*

In 1836, the Home and Colonial School Society was instituted, and about 1843 were formed the Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education. In 1851 out of a population of 17,927,609 there were 2,466,481 day scholars.

Ragged School Union established . . . 1844
 A great Educational conference took place at Willis's Rooms, the Prince Consort in the chair . . . June 22-24, 1857

The Industrial Schools act passed in Middle Class Examinations from the University of Oxford began in the summer of . . . 1858

The examiners granted the degree of A.A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, &c.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued.
 Report of commissioners on popular education (appointed 1858), published March 18, 1861, led to the Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, adopted July 21, 1861, to come into operation, after March 31, 1862. It decreed regular examinations of the pupils, payment by results, evening schools for adults, and other changes, which raised a storm of opposition from the clergy and schoolmasters. The subject was much agitated in parliament (March 25, 28, 1862); but eventually a compromise was effected May 5, 1862. Official instructions for the administration of the Revised Code issued . . . Sept. 1862

EGALITÉ (*Equality*). See *Orleans*.

EGGS. The duty on imported eggs was repealed in 1860, whereby the revenue lost about 20,000*l.* a year.

EGYPT.* The early seat of political civilisation. First Epoch; the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. to the conquest by Cambyzes, 525 B.C. 2nd Epoch, to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, 323 B.C. 3rd Epoch, to the death of Cleopatra and the subjugation by the Romans, 30 B.C.

* Three most magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), *Description de l'Égypte*, 1809-22; in Italy, Rosellini's *Monumenta dell' Egitto*, 1832-44; and in Prussia, Lepsius' *Denkmäler aus Ägypten*, 1848-56. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

EGYPT, *continued*.

Menes	B.C. 3893 or	3643	He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perished in the burning sands (<i>Justin</i>)	524
Mizraim builds Memphis (<i>Blair</i>)		2188	Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (<i>Blair</i>)	487
Egypt made four kingdoms, viz.: Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (<i>Abbe Lenglet, Blair</i>)		2126	A revolt under Inarus (<i>Blair</i>)	493
Athotes invents hieroglyphics		2112	Successful revolt under Amyrteus, who is proclaimed king (<i>Lenglet</i>)	414
Busairis builds Thebes (<i>Usher</i>)		2111	Egypt again reduced by Ochus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (<i>Usher</i>)	350
Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (<i>Usher, Lenglet</i>)		2100	Alexander the Great enters Egypt, wrests it from the Persians, and builds Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)	332
The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 260 years (<i>Usher</i>); the dynasty of Shepherd kings begins		2080	Ptolemy I. Lagus, or Soter	323
The Lake of Moeris constructed		1938	Philadelphus, Ptolemy II. reigns (under whom Egypt flourishes): he completes the Pharos of Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)	—
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt		1920	The Septuagint version of the Old Testament made about this time	—
Syphons introduce the use of the common letters (<i>Usher</i>)		1891	The famous library of Alexandria also dates about this period (<i>Blair</i>)	283
Mennon invents the Egyptian letters (<i>Blair, Lenglet</i>)		1822	Ambassadors first sent to Rome	269
Amonophis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt (<i>Lenglet</i>)		1821	Ptolemy III. Euergetes reigns, 247; overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyases had taken from the Egyptian temples (<i>Blair</i>)	246
Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave		1728	Ptolemy IV. Philopator	222
He interprets the king's dreams		1715	Ptolemy V. Epiphanes	205
His father and brethren settle here		1706	Ptolemy VI. Philometor	181
Rameses II., or Sesostris, reigns: he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (<i>Lenglet</i>)		1618	At the death of Philometor, his brother Physcon (Ptolemy VII.) marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometor in his mother's arms	146
Settlement of the Ethiopians (<i>Blair</i>)		1615	Here repudiates his wife, and marries her daughter by his brother (<i>Blair</i>)	130
Rameses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labours, dies (<i>Lenglet</i>)		1492	His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, demolish his statues, set fire to his palace, and he flies from their fury (<i>Blair</i>)	129
Amonophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (<i>Lenglet, Blair</i>)		—	He murders his son by his new queen; also his son by her mother, sending the head and limbs of the latter as a present to the parents on a feast-day	—
Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto-called Mizraim, is now called Egypt (<i>Blair</i>)		1485	Yot, defeating the Egyptian army, he recovers his throne; and dies	128
Reign of Thucoris (the Proteus of the Greeks), who had the faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire		1189	Pestilence from the putrefaction of vast swarms of locusts; 800,000 persons perish in Egypt	—
[These fictions were probably intended to mark the profound policy of this king, who was eminent for his wisdom, by which his dominions flourished. <i>Blair</i> .]			Ptolemy VIII. Soter II.	117
Pseusennes (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels of the temple		971	Alexander I.	107
The dynasty of kings called <i>Tanites</i> begins with Potubastes (<i>Blair</i>)		825	Ptolemy VIII. restored	89
The dynasty of <i>Saites</i> (<i>Blair</i>)		781	Revolt in Upper Egypt; Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)	82
Sebacon (the Ethiopian) invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (<i>Usher</i>)		737	Alexander II. and Cleopatra I.	81
The Dodekarchy (12 rulers) expelled by Psammetichus the Powerful		650	Ptolemy IX. Auletes	80
He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege in the annals of antiquity (<i>Usher</i>)		647	Berenice and Tryphæna	58
Necho begins the famous canal between the Arabic gulf and the Mediterranean sea (<i>Blair</i>); this canal abandoned after costing the lives of 120,000 men (<i>Herodotus</i>)		610	Auletes restored, 55: leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy, and Cleopatra (<i>Blair</i>)	51
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries		600	During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II., Alexandria is besieged by Cæsar, and the library nearly destroyed by fire (<i>Blair</i>)	47
Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)		581	Cæsar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign	46
The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (<i>Usher</i>)		571	Cleopatra poisons her brother, and reigns alone	43
The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammetichus by Cambyases (<i>Blair</i>)		535	She appears before Marc Antony, to answer for this crime. Fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt	40
Dreadful excesses of Cambyases; he puts the children of the grandes, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (<i>Herodotus</i>)		526	Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium (<i>Blair</i>)	31
		524	Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province	30
			Egypt wrested from the eastern emperor Heraclius, by Omar, caliph of the Saracens	639

* The epoch of the reign of Sesostris is very uncertain: Blair makes it fall 133 years later. As to the achievements of this monarch they are supposed to have been the labours of several kings attributed by the Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence, indeed, is doubted.

EGYPT, *continued.*

Saladin establishes the dominion of the Mamelukes A.D. 1171
 Selim I. emperor of the Turks, takes Egypt 1517
 It is governed by beys till a great part of the country is conquered by the French, under Bonaparte 1799
 The invaders dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government restored 1801
 Mehmet Ali massacres the Mamelukes and obtains the supreme power 1811
See Syria and Turkey.

The viceroy visits Italy, France, and England May—Sept., returns to Alexandria Oct. 1, 1862

HEREDITARY VICEROYS (nearly independent).

1811. Mehmet Ali, abdicated,
 1848. Ibrahim Pacha (his son), Sept. 1.
 — Abbas (his son), Nov. 10.
 1854. Said (his uncle), July 13. (THE PRESENT viceroy 1862.)
 [I-Hami, son of Abbas, died Sept. 1860.
 Toussoun, son of Said, is about 8 years old, 1862.]

EGYPTIAN ERA. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning Feb. 26, 747 B.C. and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 30 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding, to the 29th of August, which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years 125 days.

EIKÖN BASILIKĒ ("the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to king Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partially, if not wholly, by bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king: it was published in 1648, and sold with great rapidity.

EISENACH DECLARATION. *See Germany, 1859.*

EISTEDDFODD. *See Bards.*

ELBA, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by Lord Nelson in 1796; but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, April 5, 1814. He secretly embarked hence with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of Feb. 25, 1815, and landed in Provence, March 1, to recover the Imperial crown. *See France, 1815.* Elba was resumed by the grand duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

ELDERS (in Greek, *presbuteroi*), in the early church equivalent with *episcopoi*, or bishops. (*See 1 Tim. iii. and Titus i.*) The Elders in the Presbyterian churches are laymen.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organised various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1560. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

ELEATIC SECT, founded by Xenophanes, of Colophon, about 535 B.C. He had been banished to Sicily on account of his wild theory of God and Nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c. *Strabo.*

ELECTOR PALATINE. *See Palatinate.*

ELECTORS for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a-year in land, 8 Hen. VI. 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Act depriving excise and custom-house officers and contractors with government of their votes, 1782. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Reform in parliament act (*see Reform Bill*), 1832. County elections' act, 1836. *See Bribery.* The forty shilling freeholders in Ireland lost their privilege in 1829. By an act passed in 1861, university electors are permitted to vote by sending balloting papers.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. Originally, all the members of the Germanic body made choice of their head; but amidst the violence and anarchy which prevailed for several centuries in the empire, seven princes (the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the elector Palatine), who possessed the greatest power, assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor. *Dr. Robertson.* An eighth elector (Bavaria), was made in 1648; and a ninth, Hanover, in 1692. The number was reduced to eight in 1777; and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The electorship ceased on the dissolution of the German empire, when the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-1806. *See Germany.*

ELECTRICITY,—from the Greek *Elektron*, electrum, amber. The electrical properties of rubbed amber are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C. See *Magnetism*.

- FRICTIONAL OR STATIC ELECTRICITY.** •
- Gilbert records that other bodies besides amber generate electricity when rubbed, and that all substances may be attracted. . . . A.D. 1600
- Otto von Guericke constructs the first electric machine (a globe of sulphur) about . . . 1647
- Boyle publishes his electrical experiments . . . 1676
- Stephen Grey, aided by Wheeler, discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light bodies being produced by frictional electricity at a distance of 666 feet); the fact of electric induction, and other remarkable phenomena . . . 1720-36
- Dufay originates his dual theory of two electric fluids: one *vitreous*, from rubbed glass, &c., the other *resinous*, from rubbed amber, resin, &c.; and showed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified . . . about 1733
- The Leyden jar (vial or bottle), discovered by Kleist, 1745, and by Cunnous and Muschenbroek, of Leyden; Winckler constructed the Leyden battery . . . 1746
- Desaguliers classifies bodies as electrics and non-electrics . . . 1742
- Important researches of Watson, Canton, Becquerel, and Nollet . . . 1740-7
- Franklin announces his theory of a single fluid forming the vitreous electricity positive, and the resinous negative, 1747; and demonstrates the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite* . . . June 1752
- Professor Richmann killed at St. Petersburg while repeating Franklin's experiments, Aug. 1753
- Beccaria publishes his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and Æpinus his mathematical theory . . . 1759
- Electricity developed by fishes investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others, about 1773
- Eichenberg produces his electrical figures . . . 1777
- Electro-statics*: Coulomb applies the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force
- Electro-chemistry*—water decomposed by Cavendish, Fourcroy, and others . . . 1787-90
- Discoveries of Galvani and Volta (see *Voltaic Electricity*, below) . . . 1791-3
- (Ersted, of Copenhagen, discovers electro-magnetic action (see *Electro-Magnetism*, below) . . . 1819
- Thermo-Electricity* discovered by Seebeck: it was produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1821; the thermo-electrometer invented by Snow Harris, 1827; the thermo-multiplier constructed by Melloni and Nobili . . . 1831
- Faraday produces a spark by the sudden separation of a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet (see *Magneto-Electricity*, below) . . . —
- Wheatstone calculates the velocity of electricity, on the double fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second . . . 1834
- Armstrong discovers, and Faraday explains the electricity of high pressure steam—which produces the hydro-electric machine . . . 1840
- ELECTRIC MACHINES.** Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur, about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass about 1675; Hawksbee improved the machine, about 1709; Bose introduced a metallic conductor, 1733; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber, 1741; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1742; for which a plate was substituted about 1770; Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751;
- Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1785; Dr. H. M. Nood set up at the Panopticon, Leicester-square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery (in possession of Mr. Edwin Clark, 1862) . . . A.D. 1855
- The *Hydro-electric* machine, by Armstrong, was constructed . . . 1840
- The **ELECTROPHORUS**, a useful apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity, was invented by Volta in 1775, and improved by him in 1782
- ELECTROMETER** and **ELECTROSCOPE**, as the terms signify, are apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of electrical excitation. Pith-balls were employed in various ways as electroscopes by Gilbert, Canton, and others. Dr. Milner invented an electrometer similar to Peltier's, 1782. The gold leaf electrometer was invented by Rev. A. Bennet, 1789, and improved by Singer, about 1810; Leno's discharging electrometer is dated 1767; Henley's 1772; Bohnenberger's electroscope, 1820; Peltier's induction electrometer, about 1848
- GALVANISM OR VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, AND ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.**
- Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other . . . 1762
- Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; about 1810; Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the galvanic battery . . . 1791
- Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of discs of zinc and silver, and moistened card . . . 1800
- By the Voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decompose water, and Dr. Henry decomposes nitric acid, ammonia, &c. . . . —
- Behrens forms a dry pile of 80 pairs of zinc, copper, and gilt paper . . . 1805
- By means of the large Voltaic battery of the Royal Institution, London, Davy decomposes the alkali potash, and evolves the metal potassium . . . 1807
- Zamboni constructs a dry pile of paper discs coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other . . . 1809
- Children's battery fuses platinum, &c. . . . —
- Davy exhibits the Voltaic arc . . . 1813
- Wollaston's thimble battery ignites platinum wire . . . 1815
- Galvanometers invented by Ampère and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cumming, 1821; De la Rive, 1824; Ritchie (torsion), 1830; Joule (magnetic), 1843.
- Ohm enunciates his formulæ relating to the galvanic current . . . 1827
- Improvement in constructing the Voltaic battery made by Wollaston, 1815; Becquerel, 1820; Sturgeon, 1830; J. F. Daniell, 1836; Grove (nitric acid, &c.), 1839; Jacob, 1840; Smee, 1840; Bunsen (carbon, &c.), 1842; Grove (gas battery), 1842.
- Faraday demonstrates the nature of electro-chemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of a galvanic battery depends on the size and number of plates employed . . . 1834
- Wheatstone invents his Electro-magnetic Chronoscope . . . 1840
- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM** begins with Ersted's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1819; proved by

* In 1748, at a pic-nic, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle."—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

ELECTRICITY, *continued.*

Ampère, who exhibits the action of the Voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and of terrestrial magnetism upon the Voltaic current; he also arranges the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invents a galvanometer, and imitates the magnet by a spiral galvanic wire . . . A.D. 1820
 Arago magnetised a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery . . . —
 Faraday discovers the electro-magnetic rotative force developed in a magnet by Voltaic electricity, 1821; experiments on the induction of a Voltaic current . . . 1834
 Sturgeon makes a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire . . . 1837
 Becquerel invents an electro-magnetic balance . . . —
 Breguet uses electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments . . . about 1854
MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY (the converse of Ørsted's discovery of Electro-magnetism), discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet; and found that an electric current existed in a copper disc rotated between the poles of a magnet . . . 1831
 The *Magneto-electric* machine arose out of Faraday's discovery, and was first made at Paris by Pixii, 1832; and in London by Saxton . . . 1833

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.*
 The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown in the middle of the last century, by Watson and others.
 Telegraphic arrangements were devised by Lesargue, 1744; Betancourt, 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1796; Schœnnering, exhibited, Aug. 29, 1809; Ronalds . . . 1816
 Ampère invents his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the galvanic battery . . . 1820
 F. Ronalds publishes an account of his electric telegraph . . . 1823
 Professor Wheatstone constructs an electro-magnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals are conveyed through nearly 4 miles of wire, June, 1836
 Telegraphs invented by Schilling, Gauss, and Weber (magneto-electric) 1833; by Steinheil and by Masson, 1837; by Morse . . . 1837
 The magnetic needle telegraph patented by W. F. Cooke and C. Wheatstone . . . June 12, 1838
 Mr. Cooke set up the telegraph line on the Great Western Railway from Paddington to West Drayton, 1838-9; on the Blackwall line, 1840; and in Glasgow . . . 1841
 Professor Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph patented . . . —
 The first telegraph line in America set up from Washington to Baltimore . . . 1844
 The murderer Tawell apprehended by means of the telegraph . . . 1845
 The Electric Telegraph company established (having purchased Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraphic inventions) . . . 1846
 Gutta-percha suggested as an insulator by Faraday . . . 1847
 Over-house electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City and West End by Messrs. Waterlow in 1857; extended throughout London . . . 1859-62
 House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electro-

chemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1855; the American combination system (of the preceding) which can convey 2000 words an hour, adopted by the American Telegraph company . . . Jan. 1859
 Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented . . . 1860
 Professor Charles Wheatstone, in 1840, drew plans of a projected *submarine telegraph* between Dover and Calais. In 1847 Mr. John Watkins Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success; but in 1850 he obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial. This took place on Aug. 28, 1850. The connecting wires were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta-percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at cape Griznez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire in settling into its place in the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed. New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened, Nov. 13, 1851. On that day the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London Stock Exchange within business hours, and guns were fired at Dover by communication from Calais.
 The Dover and Ostend line laid down . . . May, 1853
 Communications were complete between Dover and Ostend in May, 1853; Holyhead and Howth, June, 1852; Paris to Bastia, Nov. 1854; London to Constantinople, May, 1858; Aden and Suez, May, 1859; Malta to Alexandria . . . Sept. 28, 1861

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. A plan to unite Europe and America by telegraph was entered at the government registration office in June 1845, by Mr. J. Watkins Brett, who made proposals to the government, which were not accepted. This plan was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, with the concurrence of the British and American governments. 2500 miles of wire were manufactured and tested in March, 1857. The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland on August 5. The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on Aug. 11, after 300 miles of wire had been paid out, it snapped again, and the vessels returned to Plymouth. In 1858 a second attempt to lay the cable failed through a violent storm on June 20-21; but the third voyage was successful. On Aug. 5 the junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire from Valentia in Ireland to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on Aug. 5, were from the queen of England to the president of the United States, and his reply.

* The Electric Telegraph may be said to have run a race with Time, and beaten him. New Orleans is westward of New York, and the clocks are thus later in the former city than in the latter, in proportion to the difference of longitude. When the *Atlantic* made her first return voyage from Liverpool, a brief abstract of her news was telegraphed to New Orleans at a few minutes *after* noon (New York time): it reached its destination at a few minutes *before* noon (New Orleans time), and was published in the New Orleans papers on the evening of the very day when the ship arrived at New York: the evening papers of New York and New Orleans gave the same news at the same hour (April, 1850).

ELECTRICITY, *continued.*

This event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but unfortunately the insulation of the wire gradually became more faulty, and on Sept. 4 the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased. A new company was formed, 1865; the subject still agitated, 1862

It is stated that there are now in work 15,000 miles of Electric Telegraph wire in Great Britain; 80,000 on the continent of Europe; and 48,000 in America; and altogether about 150,000 miles laid down in the world, July; —

ELECTRIC CLOCK, &c. Professor Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the Exhibition of 1851. An Electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up in front of the office of the Electric Telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July 1852. A Time ball was set up by Mr. French in Cornhill in 1856. In 1860, Mr. C. V. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich Observatory with that of the South-eastern station, London, that they could be controlled by electricity.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. Apparatus for regulating the electric light were first devised and shown by Staitte and Petrie in 1848; by Foucault soon after. Jules Duboseq's *Electric Lamp* (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris Exhibition in 1855; and was first employed by professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colours, in 1856. M. Serrin, of Paris, exhibited his improved Electric Lamp, in 1862. The *Magneto-electric* light (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced), by means of apparatus devised by professor Holmes, was successfully tried in 1858 and 1859, at the South Foreland Lighthouse, Dover. In April, 1861, the French government ordered eight lighthouses on their coast to be illuminated by electric light. M.M. Dumas and Benoit constructed an electric light safety lamp in . . . 1862

ELECTRIC LOOM. M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854, devised a plan of employing magnets and

electro-magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1859, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by professor Faraday, on . . . June 8, 1860

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY was not much cultivated after the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, till about 1830, when the researches of Matteucci commenced; all the phenomena of Electro-physiology or animal electricity being considered by Volta as due to an ordinary electric current. Fowler experimented on animals with galvanism, 1793, and Aldini, 1796: who produced muscular contractions in a criminal recently executed, 1803; Cre did the same, 1818. Du Bois Reymond lectured on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current developed by action of the human muscles, in 1855

ELECTRO-TYPE. Mr. Palmer, of Newgate-street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced, by electrical agency, and one process he termed *glyphography*, 1841-2

ELECTRO-TYPE OR DEPOSIT. Mr. Spencer in England and Professor Jacobi in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr. A. Smee and others have perfected the processes. In 1840 Mr. Ruolz and Mr. Elkington applied it to gilding and silver plating. Since 1850, printing-types and woodcuts, and casts from them, have been electrotyped with copper, and the process is now largely adopted in the arts.

Messrs. C. Wheatstone and F. A. Abel experiment on the application of electricity to military purposes in . . . 1861

The **Electro-Block Company** established, 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of engravings, obtained by india-rubber, can be immediately transferred to a lithographic stone, and multiplied at pleasure. Leech's engravings, so enlarged, were coloured by himself and exhibited in . . . 1862

ELEPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse: and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood," &c. The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Hen. III., in 1238. *Baker's Chron.* But Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain 54 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES, the most celebrated of the religious ceremonies of Greece, were instituted at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. If any one revealed them, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon him, and he was put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, and lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great, A.D. 389. The laws were—1. To honour parents; 2. To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilisation of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries.

ELGIN MARBLES were derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, built by Phidias about 500 B.C. Thomas lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; they were purchased of him by the British government for 35,000*l.* and placed in the British Museum, in 1816.*

ELIS, a Greek state in the Peloponnesus, founded by the Heraclidæ, 1103 B.C. Here Iphitus revived the Olympic games, 884. The city of Elis was built, 471; and surrendered

* The ship conveying them was wrecked near Cerigo. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was on board, remained several months at Cerigo, and succeeded in recovering them from the sea.

to the Spartans in a war, 399. Elis joined the Achaean league, 274; and with the rest of Greece was subjugated by the Romans in 146 B.C.

ELL, a Flemish and German measure. The English ell contained 45 inches; the Flemish from 27 to 30 inches. It was so named from *ulna*, the arm, and was fixed to this precise length by king Henry I. in 1101. The old French ell, or *aune*, was 46·790 inches.

ELLISON GALLERY. In 1860 Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison presented to the South Kensington Museum a series of 50 original water-colour drawings, by the first masters.

ELOPEMENT. A wife who departs from her husband, loses her dower by the statute of Westm.—except her husband, without coercion of the church, be reconciled to her, 1285. Earlier laws punished elopement with death when adultery followed.

ELPHIN (Ireland). St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, “by a river issuing from two fountains,” in the fifth century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, Roscommon, Ardern, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, which became one of the richest sees in Ireland. It is valued in the king’s books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 103*l.* 18*s.* sterling. The see is now united to Kilmore, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833.

ELY, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about A.D. 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The Danes ruined the convent about 870; but a monastery was built in 879, and filled with monks, on whom king Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land; whereby the abbey of Ely became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108. His successor was the first prelate, A.D. 1109. It is valued in the king’s books at 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, present stated income, 5500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF ELY.

1781. James York, died Aug. 26, 1808.

1808. Thomas Dampier, died May 13, 1812.

1812. Bowyer Edw. Sparke, died April 4, 1836.

1836. Joseph Allen, died March 20, 1845.

1845. Thomas Turton (PRESENT bishop).

ELZEVIRS, a celebrated family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on pocket editions of the classics, beautifully and correctly printed, in the 16th and 17th centuries. Their first book is dated 1683.

EMANCIPATION. See *Roman Catholics* and *Slavery*.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believed that their souls, after many thousand years, would inhabit their bodies, if these were preserved entire. Hence arose their practice of embalming the dead. The embalmed bodies are called *mummies*, some of which, buried 3000 years ago, are perfect to this day. “The physicians embalmed Israel,” B.C. 1689. Gen. i. 2. See *Mummies*.*

EMBANKMENTS of earth were erected by the ancients, for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed not only the first dykes of Holland, made in the first century A.D., but also the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1250 Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these valuable works; and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Dugdale’s “History of Embanking” first appeared in 1662. See *Drainage and Levels*. Since 1830, many millions of pounds have been expended in embankments for railways.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, Jan. 14, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*.

* The most perfect specimens of modern embalming are preserved in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Butchell, preserved by John Hunter by injecting camphorated spirits of wine, &c., into the arteries and veins; and the other, the body of a young woman, who died about 1780 of consumption, in the Lock Hospital. The method of embalming royal personages in modern times is fully described in “Hunter’s Posthumous Works.” He died in 1793.

EMBER WEEKS, observed in the Christian church in the third century, to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after,—the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, Sept. 14 (Holy Cross), and Dec. 13.

EMBROIDERY. Its invention is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but we learn from Homer, and other ancient authors, that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this decorative species of needlework. Of this art very early mention is made in the Scriptures, 1491 B.C. *Exodus* xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23. See *Bayeux Tapestry*. Embroidery is now done by machinery.

EMERALD, a precious stone, of a green colour, is found in the East and in Peru; inferior ones in other places. It has been alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is a genuine emerald in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of Pope Julius II. who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545; hence it is inferred that this emerald was brought from Africa, or the East.

EMIGRANTS. The French aristocracy and clergy began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking out of the revolution: their estates were confiscated in December. A large number returned in 1802, after the peace of Amiens.

EMIGRATION. Phœnician and Greek emigrants colonised the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (see *Magno Græcia*, *Marseilles*, &c.). The discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1637. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819.

Emigrations to North American Colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c., in 1820-30, according to official returns, 154,291; in 1830-40, 277,695.

In 1846, From England . . . 87,611.	From Ireland . . . 38,813.	From Scotland . . . 3,227.	Total, 129,851.
In 1847, Ditto . . . 153,898.	Ditto . . . 95,756.	Ditto . . . 8616.	Total, 258,270.
In 1848, Ditto . . . 176,883.	Ditto . . . 59,701.	Ditto . . . 11,505.	Total, 248,089.
In 1849, Ditto . . . 212,124.	Ditto . . . 70,247.	Ditto . . . 17,127.	Total, 299,498.
In 1850, Ditto . . . 214,612.	Ditto . . . 51,083.	Ditto . . . 15,154.	Total, 280,849.
In 1851, Ditto . . . 254,970.	Ditto . . . 62,350.	Ditto . . . 18,646.	Total, 335,966.

From the United Kingdom.

In 1852 368,764	In 1855 176,807	In 1859 120,432
In 1854 323,429	In 1857 212,875	In 1861 94,770

<i>To North American Colonies</i> , in 1842, 54,123; in 1847, 109,680; in 1856, 16,378; in 1857, 21,001; in 1861, 12,707.	<i>To Australia and New Zealand</i> , in 1842, 8534; in 1845, 830; in 1850, 16,037; in 1852 (<i>gold discovery</i>), 87,881; in 1853, 61,401; in 1854, 83,237; in 1855, 52,309; in 1856, 44,584; in 1857, 61,248; in 1861, 23,738.
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EMILY ST. PIERRE. See *United States*, 1862.

EMINENCE, a title conferred upon cardinals by pope Urban VIII. Jan. 10, 1630, as more honourable than "Excellency." Previously cardinals had the title of *Illustrissimi*. *Ashe*. The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title. *Pardon*.

EMIR, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet, by his daughter Fatima, about A.D. 650. *Ricaud*. To such only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

EMLY, an Irish see, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Emly was called Imelacabair; St. Ailbe was the first bishop in A.D. 448. It is now an inconsiderable village. In 1568, the see was united to Cashel. See *Cashel*.

EMPALEMENT. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried.

EMPEROR, from *Imperator* (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals.

Augustus Caesar the first Roman emperor n.c. 27	The Czar the first emperor of Russia A.D. 1722
Valens first emperor of the east A.D. 364	Napoleon Bonaparte first emperor of the French 1804
Charlemagne first emperor of Germany crowned by Leo III. 800	Don Pedro IV. of Portugal the first emperor of Brazil 1825
Othman I. founder of the Turkish empire, the first emperor of Turkey 1296	Faustin I. the first emperor of Hayti in 1849; deposed 1859

EMPIRICS, early physicians, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of medicine. The sect of Empirics was instituted by Acron of Agrigentum, about 473 B.C.

ENAMELLING. The origin of this art is doubtful. It was practised by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about A.D. 887. Limoges enamelled ware was popular in the 16th century.*

ENCÆNIA, Greek festivals kept on days on which cities were built and temples consecrated; and, in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth*. They were feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the cleansing or purifying the temple by the Maccabees, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, the art of enamelling or painting by fire. *Bailey*. Painting with burnt wax was known to the ancients. This art, after having been lost, was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749, by count Caylus, 1765, and by Miss Greenland in 1785 and 1792.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (Ireland). In July 1849, an act was enacted, to enable any owner of land, or of a lease of land for not less than sixty years unexpired, subject to encumbrance, to apply, within three years from the passing of the act, to commissioners appointed under it to direct a sale of such property. The commissioners held their first court in Dublin, Oct. 24, 1849; and property to an immense amount has already changed hands under the act. The court became extinct July 28, 1858. A new court was established under the Landed Estates act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72 (1858). The number of estates sold up to 1858 was 2380, producing twenty-two millions of pounds. In 1854 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, or **CYCLOPÆDIA**, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the 13th century. *Hofmann's Lexicon Universale* first appeared in 1677, and Bayle's *Dictionnaire* in 1696. The earliest English encyclopedia appears to be the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, 1704-10.

Cornelle's Dictionnaire des Arts	A.D. 1694	Chambers' Cyclopædia (edited by Rees)	A.D. 1786
Chambers' Cyclopædia	1728	Rees' Cyclopædia	1802-19
Zedler's Universal Lexicon	1732-50	Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexicon, 1st edition	1818
Encyclopédie (by Diderot and D'Alembert)	1751-80	(new edition generally publishing)	
[The contributors were termed ENCYCLOPÉDISTES, and their bold writings are believed to have hastened the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.]		Encyclopædia Metropolitana	1829-45
Encyclopædia Britannica, first edition	1773	Cabinet Cyclopædia (a collection of treatises)	1829-46
(the eighth completed, 1861.)		Penny Cyclopædia	1833-46
Encyclopédie Méthodique (by Pancouck)	1781-1830	Knight's English Cyclopædia	1853-61
		Chambers' Cyclopædia (now publishing) began	1859
		Ersch; and Gruber's Allgemeine Encyclopædie, began 1818; 125 vols. published, ...	1861

ENDERBY LAND. See *Southern Continent*.

ENDOSMOSIS. M. Dutrochet, about 1826, found that if two fluids, gases or vapours, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called *endosmose*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmose*, when it operates from the inside to the outside. By this discovery many natural phenomena are more clearly understood. *Brande*.

ENFIELD MUSKET. See *Fire Arms*.

ENGHIEN, or **STEENKIRK** (S.W. Belgium). Here the British under William III. were defeated by the French under marshal Luxemburg, July 24, 1692.—A victory obtained here by the great Condé first gave the ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé. Their descendant, the duc d'Enghien, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation, March 20, 1804. The body was exhumed, March 20, 1816.

ENGINEERS. This name is of modern date, as engineers were formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as Trench-master in 1622. The chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1634. Captain Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, April 25, 1787. It has a colonel-in-

* On June 19, 1862, Madame Rachel sued captain Carnegie for 928l. for enamelling his wife's face: and was non-suited.

chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. *Civil Engineering* began to be eminent in the middle of the last century, when Smeaton began the Eddystone lighthouse, and Brindley the Bridgewater canal. Since then the Rennies, Telford, the Stephensons and Brunels, Locke, and others have constructed the breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, &c., which are the marvel of our age.* The first society of Civil Engineers was formed by Smeaton and others in 1793, and was afterwards termed the *Smeatonian Society* of Civil Engineers. It published 3 vols. of Transactions, and still exists.—The Institution of Civil Engineers was established in 1818, and obtained a charter in 1828.—The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which has its head-quarters in Birmingham, was established in 1847. The first president was George Stephenson, the second his son Robert.

ENGLAND, so named by order of Egbert, first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A.D. 829. This appellation had been used as far back as A.D. 688, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation. It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *land*, the Saxon for country. See *Anglo-Saxons*. England and Wales were united A.D. 1283: Scotland was united to them in 1707, when the three were styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of Legislative Union, Jan. 1, 1801, and the whole were called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. See *King*. For previous history see *Britain*, and for further details see separate articles. See also *Population*.

First hostile appearance of the Danes	A.D. 783	Death of Wickliffe	A.D. 1385
Reign of Alfred, who defeats the invaders in 56 pitched battles	871	Murder of Richard II. at Pomfret castle	1399
Alfred's body of laws said to be framed	890	Line of Lancaster	—
His general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester	896	Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV.	—
He divides England into counties	900	Insurrection of the Percies and the Welsh	1403-5
University of Cambridge founded	915	France invaded by Henry V., who gains the battle of Agincourt	Oct. 25, 1415
General massacre of the Danes	Nov. 13, 1002	Henry VI. crowned at Paris	Dec. 1430
Sweyn, king of Denmark, arrives in England, and avenges the death of his countrymen.		He marries Margaret of Anjou	1445
Ethelred II. flies to Normandy	1003	War of the Roses	1455-71
Ethelred recalled from exile	1014	Henry is deposed by Edward IV. (See <i>Tonction</i>)	1461
The Danes complete their conquest	1016	Margaret and her son made prisoners at Tewkesbury	May 4, 1471
The Saxon line restored	1041	Henry VI. said to be murdered	June, —
Harold defeated by William, of Normandy (the Conqueror) at Hastings	Oct. 14, 1066	Richard III. killed at Bosworth	Aug. 24, 1485
Justices of peace first appointed	1076	Henry VII. marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.	1486
Domesday-book compiled	1085-6	Court of Star Chamber instituted	1487
The empress Maud, daughter of Henry I. claims the succession, 1135; lands in England, Sept. 1139; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141; is defeated; retires to France	1147	Yeomen of the Guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England, instituted by Henry VII.	1488
Returns, and concludes a peace through her son, with Stephen	1153	Henry sells the sovereignty of France	1492
The Saxon line restored in Henry II.	1154	Gardening introduced into England principally from the Netherlands	1502
Constitutions of Clarendon	1164	Death of prince Arthur	—
Murder of Becket	Dec. 29, 1170	Henry VIII. marries Catherine of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur	1509
Conquest of Ireland by Henry II.	1172	Interview with Francis I. at Ardres, Pas de Calais. (See <i>Field of the Cloth of Gold</i>)	June 4-25, 1520
England divided into circuits for the administration of justice	1176	First map of England drawn by G. Lilly about	1521
English laws digested by Glanville	about 1181	Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith"	1534
Richard I. joins the Crusades, 1191; made prisoner by Henry VI. of Germany, Dec. 1192; is ransomed by his subjects for 400,000l.	1194	He divorces queen Catherine	—
" <i>Dieu et mon droit</i> ," made the royal motto by Richard I.	1198	The Pope's authority in England is abolished	—
Normandy lost to England by John	1204	Sir Thomas More beheaded	July 6, 1535
England put under an interdict	1208	Queen Anna Boleyn beheaded	May 19, 1536
Magna Charta obtained	June 15, 1215	Queen Jane Seymour dies	Oct. 24, 1537
Gold first coined in England	1257	Monasteries suppressed	1538
The Barons' war	1262-8	Statute of Six Articles passed	1539
The first regular parliament	1265	Abbot of Glastonbury, Reading, &c. executed	—
Wales united to England	1283	The first authorised edition of the Bible (Cranmer's) printed	—
Death of Roger Bacon	1292	Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded	1540
Murder of Edward II. at Berkeley castle	1327	Anne of Cleves divorced	—
Art of weaving brought to England	1331	Queen Catherine Howard and lady Rochford beheaded	1542
Battle of Crecy	Aug. 26, 1346	The title of "King of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns	1543
Edward III. takes Calais after a year's siege	1347	Henry marries Catherine Parr	—
Order of the Garter instituted	1350	Protectorate of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset	1547
Battle of Poitiers	Sept. 19, 1356		
Law pleadings in English	1362		

* Two of our most eminent engineers died in 1859:—Isambard Kingdon Brunel, projector of the Great Eastern, on Sept. 15, aged 53, and Robert Stephenson, illustrious for his Tubular-bridges, &c., on Oct. 12, aged 59.

ENGLAND, *continued.*

Edward VI. promotes the Reformation . . . A.D. 1547	War with France . . . A.D. 1763
Somerset deprived of power, 1549; beheaded . . . 1552	Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain . . . 1765
Book of Common Prayer established . . . —	Death of the Old Pretender, the "Chevalier de St. George" . . . Dec. 30, 1772
Mary restores Papacy . . . 1553	Royal Marriage act passed . . . 1772
Execution of Lady Jane Grey and her friends . . . 1554	Commencement of American war . . . 1775
Mary marries Philip of Spain . . . —	Death of Chatham . . . May 11, 1778
Ridley, Latimer, and Crammer burnt, 1555 and 1556	"No Popery" riots . . . June 2-7, 1780
Calais retaken by the French . . . 1558	Separation of America from England . . . Nov. 30, 1782
Reign of Elizabeth; papacy abolished, and the Church of England established . . . —	Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III. . . Aug. 3, 1786
Execution of Mary, queen of Scots . . . Feb. 8, 1587	Trial of Warren Hastings . . . Feb. 13, 1788
The Spanish Armada . . . 1588	Death of the Young Pretender at Rome . . . March 3, —
Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded . . . 1601	The king's illness made known . . . Oct. 12, —
Union of the two crowns . . . 1603	He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving . . . April 23, 1789
James I. the first styled "King of Great Britain" . . . 1604	First coalition against France . . . June 26, 1792
The Gunpowder plot . . . 1605	Habeas Corpus act suspended . . . 1794
The present translation of the Bible made . . . 1611	Howe's victory . . . June 1, —
Barons first created . . . —	Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick . . . April 8, 1795
The Overbury murder . . . Sept. 15, 1613	Princess Charlotte born . . . Jan. 7, 1796
Shakespeare dies . . . 1616	Cash payments suspended . . . Feb. 25, 1797
Raleigh beheaded . . . 1618	Death of Edmund Burke . . . July 8, —
Book of Sports published . . . May 24, —	Battle of the Nile . . . Aug. 1, 1798
Charles I. marries Henrietta of France . . . 1625	Habeas Corpus act again suspended . . . Aug. —
Death of lord Bacon . . . 1626	Hatfield's attempt on the king's life . . . May 11, 1800
Buckingham assassinated . . . 1628	Union with Ireland . . . Jan. 1, 1801
Hampden's trial . . . 1637	Habeas Corpus act again suspended . . . April, —
Lord Strafford beheaded . . . 1641	Peace of Amiens . . . Oct. 1, —
The Civil war against Charles . . . 1642-9	War against Bonaparte . . . May 18, 1803
Death of Hampden . . . 1644	Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson . . . Oct. 21, 1805
Archbishop Laud beheaded . . . Jan. 10, 1643	Death of Mr. Pitt . . . Jan. 23, 1806
Execution of Charles I. . . Jan. 30, 1649	"Delicate Investigation" . . . May 27, —
Oliver Cromwell made Protector of the Commonwealth . . . 1653	Lord Melville impeached, April 29; acquitted, June 12, —
Oliver dies; his son, Richard, Protector, Sept. 3, 1658	Death of Charles James Fox . . . Sept. 13, —
Richard resigns . . . May 25, 1659	Orders in council against the Berlin Decree . . . Jan. 6, 1807
Monarchy re-established in the Restoration of Charles II. . . 1660	Death of sir J. Moore. (See <i>Corunna</i>) . . . Jan. 16, 1809
The great Plague . . . 1665	Duke of York impeached by col. Wardle . . . Jan. —
Great Fire of London . . . 1666	Unfortunate Walcheren expedition . . . Aug. 10, —
Death of Milton . . . 1674	Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and riots . . . April 6, 1810
Oates's Plot creates a panic . . . Aug. 13, 1678	King's malady returns . . . Nov. 2, —
Sir B. Godfrey found murdered . . . Oct. 15, —	Great commercial embarrassment . . . Dec. —
Many Roman Catholics executed . . . 1678-9	The prince of Wales prince regent . . . Feb. 5, 1811
The Habeas Corpus act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed . . . 1679	Luddite riots . . . Nov. —
Lord Russell (July 21) and Algernon Sydney (Nov. 21) put to death . . . 1683	Assassination of Mr. Porcaval, premier . . . May 11, 1812
Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6; he is beheaded . . . July 15, 1685	Earl of Liverpool premier . . . June 9, —
Abdication of James II. . . Dec. 11, 1688	War with America commenced . . . June 18, —
The Convention Parliament; William III. and Mary proclaimed . . . Feb. 1689	Peace with France, &c. . . April 14, 1814
Bank of England incorporated . . . 1694	Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England . . . June 7, —
Death of the queen regnant, Mary . . . Dec. 28, —	Centenary of the house of Hanover . . . Aug. 1, —
Peace of Ryswick . . . 1697	War with America . . . Dec. 24, —
Death of James II. in exile . . . Sept. 16, 1701	Peace with America . . . Dec. —
Union of the two kingdoms, by act, under the title of Great Britain . . . 1707	Battle of Waterloo (close of French war) . . . June 18, 1815
Accession of the House of Hanover . . . Aug. 1, 1714	Princess Charlotte marries prince Leopold . . . May 2, 1816
The Scots' rebellion . . . 1715	Death of Sheridan . . . July 9, —
South Sea Bubble . . . 1720	Spa-fields meeting (<i>which see</i>) . . . Dec. 2, —
Death of duke of Marlborough . . . 1722	Green-bag inquiry (<i>which see</i>) . . . Feb. 2, 1817
Order of the Bath revived (<i>which see</i>) . . . 1725	Habeas Corpus act suspended . . . Feb. 24, —
Death of Newton . . . 1727	Cash payments resumed . . . Sept. 22, —
Second Scots' rebellion . . . 1745	Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth . . . Nov. 6, —
Lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock beheaded . . . 1746	Queen Charlotte dies at Kew . . . Nov. 17, 1818
Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II. and father of George III. . . 1751	Manchester reform meeting . . . Aug. 16, 1819
New style introduced into England . . . Sept. 3, 1752	Duke of Kent dies . . . Jan. 23, 1820
Seven years' war begins . . . 1755	Death of George III. . . Jan. 29, —
Conquest of India under colonel (afterwards lord) Clive. (See <i>India</i>) . . . 1757	Cato-street conspirators arrested . . . Feb. 23, —
Death of general Wolfe. (See <i>Quebec</i>) . . . 1759	Trial of Queen Caroline . . . Aug. 19 to Nov. 10, —
Accession of George III. . . Oct. 25, 1760	Coronation of George IV. . . July 19, 1821
His nuptials with Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . Sept. 8, 1761	Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith . . . Aug. 7, 1824
They are crowned . . . Sept. 22, —	Lord Byron dies . . . April 19, 1824
George, prince of Wales, born . . . Aug. 12, 1762	Commercial panic . . . Jan. 22, 1827
	Duke of York dies . . . Aug. 8, —
	Mr. Canning, first minister, April 30; dies, —
	Battle of Navarino . . . Oct. 20, —
	Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed . . . April 13, 1829

ENGLAND, *continued*:

Death of George IV.	June 26, 1830	Thanksgiving for abundant harvest	Oct. 1, 1854
Mr. Huskisson killed on the Liverpool railway.	Sept. 15, —	Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle	Oct. 6, —
Grey administration formed	Nov. —	Meeting of Parliament	Dec. 12, —
The cholera morbus in England	Oct. 26, 1831	Resignation of Aberdeen ministry	Jan. 20, 1855
Reform Act passed	June 7, 1832	Formation of Palmerston ministry	Feb. —
Sir Walter Scott dies	Sept. 21, —	Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78)	Feb. 20, —
Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot	June 19, —	Sebastopol Inquiry Committee nominated	Feb. 23, —
S. T. Coleridge dies	July 25, 1834	Visit of Emperor and Empress of French	April 16 to 21, —
Colonial slavery abolished	Aug. 7, —	Loan of 16 millions agreed to	April —
Corporation Reform act passed	Sept. 27, 1835	Distribution of Crimean medals	May 18, —
William IV. dies	June 20, 1837	Metropolitan cattle-market opened	June 13, —
[Hanover separated from Great Britain.]			
Coronation of Victoria	June 28, 1838	Agitation and rioting concerning Sunday trading bill, which is withdrawn	July 2, —
Beginning of war with China	March, 1839	The queen and prince visit Paris	Aug. 18, —
Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (See p. 258)	Feb. 10, 1840	Peace with Russia proclaimed	April 19, —
Oxford's assault on the queen	June 10, —	Thanksgiving day, May 4; illuminations, &c.	May 20, 1856
Prince of Wales born	Nov. 9, 1841	War with China (<i>which see</i>)	Oct. —
King of Prussia visits England	Jan. 24, 1842	War with Persia (<i>which see</i>)	Nov. —
John Francis fires at the queen	May 30, —	Dissolution of Parliament, March 21; new parliament meets	April 30, 1857
Bean presents a pistol at her	July 3, —	Death of Duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children	April 30, —
Income Tax act passed	Dec. —	Mutiny of Indian army begins (<i>see India</i>)	March, —
Peace of Nankin (with China)	Dec. —	Educational conference in London, prince, Albert in the chair	June 22, —
Queen embarks for Scotland (first visit)	Aug. 29, —	Victoria crosses (<i>which see</i>) distributed by the queen in Hyde Park	June 26, —
Southey dies	March 21, 1843	Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India (by Nov. 15, 260,000. raised)	Aug. 25, —
Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Château d'Eu	Sept. 2, —	Great commercial panic; relieved by suspension of Bank Charter act of 1844	Nov. 12, —
Emperor of Russia's visit	June 1, 1844	Parliament meets	Dec. 3, —
King Louis Philippe's visit	Oct. 7, —	Marriage of Princess-royal to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia	Jan. 25, 1858
Puseyite agitation	1844-5	Excitement respecting attempted assassination of Louis-Napoleon, Jan. 14; indiscreet addresses of French colonels, published Jan. 27, —	—
Peel's new tariff	1845	"Conspiracy to Murder bill" (introduced by lord Palmerston) rejected, Feb. 19; Palmerston ministry resigns	Feb. 22, —
Anti-corn-law agitation	—	Derby-Disraeli administration formed	Feb. 26, —
Queen's visit to Germany	Aug. 9, —	Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis-Napoleon	April 17, —
Corn laws repealed	June 26, 1846	The Jewish Disabilities bill passed	July 12, —
Chartist demonstration in London	April 10, 1848	The India bill passed	July 23, —
Cholera re-appears in England in	1848 and 1849	The queen visits Birmingham, June 15; Cherbourg, Aug. 4, 5; the Princess-Royal (at Potsdam), Aug. 12, &c.; and Leeds, Sept. 1, —	—
Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland	Aug. 1, —	The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool	Oct. 12, —
Adelaide, queen dowager, dies	Dec. 2, —	Excitement about the confessional; public meetings held against it, July 12, and Sept. 18, —	—
"Exhibition of 1851" announced	Jan. 3, 1850	Excitement respecting the Italian war; proclamation for manning the navy	April 30, 1859
Death of Wordsworth (aged 80)	April 23, —	Declaration of neutrality of England	May 12, —
Pate's assault on the queen	June 27, —	Proclamation for the organisation of volunteer rifle corps; many formed	May-Oct. —
Death of sir Robert Peel (aged 62)	July 2, —	The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform bill, dissolve parliament, April 23; again defeated, they resign, June 11, and the Palmerston-Russell administration is formed	June 18, —
Duke of Cambridge dies	July 8, —	The Handel commemoration	June 20, 22, 24, —
Queen's visit to Belgium	Aug. 21, —	The Income-tax increased to provide for the defences of the country	July, —
Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England	Nov. —	Lord Macaulay dies (aged 59)	Dec. 28, —
"Great Exhibition" opened	May 1, 1851	Commercial treaty with France, signed Jan. 23; approved by parliament	March, 1860
Australian gold arrives	Dec. —	Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65)	May 12, —
Death of the poet Thomas Moore	Feb. 26, 1852	The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde Park	June 23, —
Death of Wellington (aged 83)	Sept. 14, —	Great failures in the leather trade	July, &c. —
His public funeral	Nov. 18, —	National rifle shooting match at Wimbledon	July 2-7, —
Slight earthquake at Liverpool, &c.	Nov. 9, —	The earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley	Sept. 1, —
Mrs. Stowe visits England, &c.	April, 1853		
Camp at Chobham	June 14, —Aug. 19, —		
Death of sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde	Aug. 29, —		
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus	Oct. 22, —		
Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey	Dec. 5, —		
Many meetings on Eastern question, favourable to Turkey	Sept. to Dec. —		
Great strike at Preston, 14,972 hands unemployed at one time	Oct. 15, 1853, to May 1, 1854		
Queen reviews Baltic fleet	March 11, —		
Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey, signed	March 12, —		
War declared against Russia. (<i>See Russo-Turkish War.</i>)	March 28, —		
Fast day on account of the war	April 26, —		
Marquis of Anglesey dies	May 28, —		
King of Portugal visits England	June, —		
Crystal Palace opened by the queen	June 10, —		
Cholera prevails in the south and west of London	Aug. and Sept. —		
Death of lord Denman	Sept. 22, —		

ENGLAND, *continued.*

The queen and prince visit their daughter in Prussia Sept. 1860
 Peace with China signed Oct. 24,
 Thos. Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, dies (aged 82) Oct. 31,
 Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, July 24—Oct. 20; returns to England Nov. 15,
 Severe cold (*see Cold*) Dec. 1860, and Jan. 1861
 Charter granted for Exhibition of 1862, Feb. 14, —
 Death of duchess of Kent (aged 75), March 16, —
 Excitement about "Essays and Reviews" —
 Seventh census taken April 9, —
 Great excitement through capt. Wilkes (of U. S.

navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Royal British Mail steamer Trent (*see United States*) Nov. 8, 1861
 King of Sweden and his son Oscar visit London Aug. —
 Troops sent to Canada Dec. —
 Death of the Prince Consort of "typhoid fever, duration 21 days," Dec. 14; buried, (*see Albert Memorial*) Dec. 23, —
 The United States government release Messrs. Slidell and Mason Dec. 28, —
 International Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge May 1, 1862

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND (*See article King of England.*)

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, first sole monarch, so reigned ten years; succeeded by his son
 837. Ethelwolf; succeeded by his son
 857. Ethelbald, called the Second; died 20 Dec. 860; succeeded by his next brother
 866. Ethelbert; died in 866, and was succeeded by
 866. Ethelred, third son of Ethelwolf; died April 27, 871; succeeded by
 871. Alfred, surnamed the Great, fourth son of Ethelwolf, died 21st or 28th Oct. 901.
 901. Edward the Elder; succeeded his father Alfred; died in 925.
 925. Athelstan, eldest son of the last king; died Oct. 17, 940.
 940. Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder; died to death from a wound received in an affray, May 26, 946.
 946. Edred, brother of Edmund,* died in 955, and was succeeded by
 955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund; died of grief in 958. In this reign Dunstan, a turbulent and ambitious priest, ruled the king, who afterwards banished him.
 958. Edgar, styled the Peaceable, brother of Edwy; died July 1, 975.
 975. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his mother-in-law Elfrida, March 18, 979.
 979. Ethelred II.; succeeded his half-brother Edward; retired.
 1013. Sweyn, proclaimed king; died Feb. 3, 1014; succeeded by his son
 1014. Canute the Great; while absent in Denmark, the exiled king returned.
 1015. Ethelred *restored*; died April 24, 1016, succeeded by his son,
 1016. Edmund Ironside; divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016; reigned seven months.
 — Canute *again*; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died in 1035.
 1035. Harold I., his natural son; a cruel prince; died April 14, 1039.
 1039. Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of repletion at a marriage feast.
 1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma, died Jan. 5, 1066, naming William of Normandy his successor.
 1066. Harold II., son of earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066.

THE NORMANS.

- William the Conqueror; crowned Dec. 25; died at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087.
 1087. William II. Rufus; reign began,* Sept. 26; killed by an arrow, Aug. 2, 1100.

1100. Henry I. Beaucerk, his brother; reign began Aug. 5; died of a surfeit, Dec. 1, 1135.
 1135. Stephen earl of Blois, nephew of Henry: the empress Maud, daughter of Henry, contended with him for the crown: reign began Dec. 26; died Oct. 25, 1154.

THE PLANTAGENETS.

1154. Henry II. *Plantagenet*, grandson of Henry and son of Maud; reign began Dec. 19; married Eleanor of France; died July 6, 1189.
 1189. Richard I. *Cœur de Lion*, his son; reign began Sept. 3; died of a wound, April 6, 1199.
 1199. John, the brother of Richard; reign began May 27; married Isabella d'Angoulême; died Oct. 19, 1216.
 1216. Henry III. son of John; reign began Oct. 28; married Eleanor of Provence; died Nov. 16, 1272.
 1272. Edward I. son of Henry, surnamed *Longshanks*; reign began Nov. 20; married Eleanor of Castile; endly, Margaret of France; died July 7, 1307.
 1307. Edward II. son of Edward I.; reign began July 8; married Isabella of France; de-throned Jan. 20, 1327; *murdered* at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21, following.
 1327. Edward III. his son; reign began Jan. 25; married Philippa of Hainault; died June 21, 1377.
 1377. Richard II. son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; reign began June 22; married Anne of Austria; endly, Isabella of France; de-throned Sept. 29, 1399; *murdered* at Pomfret Castle, Feb. 10, following.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV. cousin of Richard II.; reign began Sept. 30; married Joan of Navarre; died March 20, 1413, succeeded by
 1413. Henry V. his son; reign began March 21, married Catherine of France; died Aug. 31, 1422.
 1422. Henry VI. his son; reign began Sept. 1; married Margaret of Anjou; deposed March 4, 1461; *murdered* by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, June 20, 1471.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV.; married lady Elizabeth Grey; died April 9, 1483.
 1483. Edward V. his son; deposed June 25, 1483, and *murdered* in the Tower by Gloucester; reigned two months and thirteen days.
 — Richard III. brother of Edward IV.; began to reign June 26; *slain* at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.

* The regnal dates are those given by sir H. Nicolas. The Norman and early Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation; the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning on the death of the preceding sovereign.

ENGLAND, *continued.*

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII. ; began to reign Aug. 22 ; married Elizabeth of York ; died April 21, 1509.
1509. Henry VIII. his son ; began to reign April 22 ; died Jan. 28, 1547.
1547. Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. (by Jane Seymour), died July 6, 1553.
1553. Jane ; July 6 to 17. Beheaded Feb. 12, 1554.
- Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Arragon), married Philip of Spain ; died Nov. 17, 1558.
1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anna Boleyn), died March 24, 1603.
- HOUSE OF STUART.
1603. James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, queen of Scots ; married Anne, princess of Denmark ; died March 27, 1625.
1625. Charles I. his son ; married Henrietta of France ; beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649.
1649. COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell made protector, Dec. 12, 1653 ; died Sept. 3, 1658.
1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector, Sept. 4 ; resigned April 22, 1659.
1660. Charles II. son of Charles I. ; married the Infanta Catherine of Portugal ; died Feb. 6, 1685.
1685. James II. his brother ; married 1st, Anne Hyde ; 2ndly, the princess of Modena ;
- abdicated by flight, Dec. 11, 1688 ; died in exile, Aug. 6, 1701.
- 1688-9. Interregnum.
1689. William III. prince of Orange, and Mary his queen, daughter of James ; began their reign, Feb. 13, 1689 ; Mary died Dec. 28, 1694 ; William died of a fall from his horse March 8, 1702.
1702. Anne, second daughter of James ; married George, prince of Denmark ; died without issue, Aug. 1, 1714.
- HOUSE OF HANOVER. (See *Brunswick and Este*.)
1714. George I. elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick-Luneburg ; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. ; married the princess Sophia ; died June 11, 1727.
1727. George II. his son ; married to Wilhelmina-Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach ; died Oct. 25, 1760.
1760. George III. grandson of George II. ; married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz ; died Jan. 29, 1820.
1820. George IV. his son ; married Caroline of Brunswick ; died June 26, 1830.
1830. William IV. brother of George IV. ; married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen ; died June 20, 1837.
1837. Victoria, the reigning queen, WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN,* Alexandrina VICTORIA, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent ; † born May 24, 1819 ; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837. Crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1838. Married (Feb. 10, 1840) to her cousin, Francis-ALBERT-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819 (ordered, June 20, 1857, to be styled *Prince Consort*) : elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Feb. 28, 1847 ; died Dec. 14, 1861.

ISSUE.

1. Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, born Nov. 21, 1840 ; married to prince Frederick-William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858 (dowry 30,000*l.* and annuity of 8000*l.*). Issue : Frederick-William, Jan. 27, 1859 ; Charlotte, July 24, 1860 ; a prince, Aug. 14, 1862.
2. Albert-Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester and Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born Nov. 9, 1841. See *Wales*.
3. Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843 ; married prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, July 1, 1862. (dowry, 30,000*l.*, annuity, 6000*l.*)
4. Alfred-Ernest, born August 6, 1844 : entered the "Euryalus" as midshipman, Aug. 31, 1868.
5. Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
7. Arthur-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.
8. Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
9. Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S AUNT and **COUSINS**, Augusta, duchess (widow of the late duke) of Cambridge ; born July 25, 1797. *Her son*, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, born March 26, 1819 ; and *her daughters*, Augusta, grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born July 19, 1822 ; and the princess Mary of Cambridge, born Nov. 27, 1833.

ENGLAND, NEW (North America), comprising the states of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, was settled by the Puritans who were driven from Europe at the beginning of the 17th century by religious persecution. The first attempt to form a settlement was made in 1607, which was named New England by captain Smith, in 1614. Settlement of the Plymouth company in 1620.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE is traced from the Frisian variety of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the great Indo-European family.

Celtic prevailed in England	A.D. 1	Norman French combining with Saxon	1066-1200
Latin introduced	1-450	English in course of formation	1209-1500
Saxon prevails	450-1066	English formed	1550
Latin re-introduced by missionaries	596	Law pleadings were made in English by order	

* On Nov. 1, 1858, the queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith," &c.

† He was born Nov. 2, 1767 ; and died Jan. 23, 1820. He married Victoria-Maria-Louisa, (widow of the prince of Leiningen, sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and aunt to the prince-consort), May 29, 1818. She was born Aug. 17, 1786, and died March 16, 1861.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, *continued.*

of Edward III. instead of the French language, which had been continued from the time of the Conqueror . . . 1362
 The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536
 The English was ordered to be used in all lawsuits, and the Latin disused . . . May, 1731

Per-centage of ANGLO-SAXON in the English Bible, 97; Swift, 83; Shakespeare and Thomson, 85; Addison, 83; Spenser and Milton, 81; Locke, 80; Young, 79; Pope, 76; Johnson, 75; Robertson, 68; Hume, 65; Gibbon, 58. *Marsh.*
 Of 100,000 English words, 60,000 are of Teutonic origin; 30,000 Greek and Latin; and 10,000 of other sources.

PRINCIPAL ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
John Gower . . .	1402	Jonathan Swift . . .	1667	Thomas Campbell . . .	1777
Geoffrey Chaucer . . .	1328	James Thomson . . .	1700	Sidney Smith . . .	1774
Wm. Caxton . . .	1421	Henry Fielding . . .	1707	William Wordsworth . . .	1770
Sir Thomas More . . .	1482	Samuel Richardson . . .	1689	J. Fenimore Cooper . . .	1798
Sir Philip Sidney . . .	1554	Edward Young . . .	1681	Joanna Baillie . . .	1763
Edmund Spenser . . .	1533	Luttrell Sterne . . .	1713	William Prescott . . .	1796
Richard Hooker . . .	1553	Mark Akenside . . .	1721	Thomas Moore . . .	1780
Wm. Shakspeare . . .	1564	Thomas Grey . . .	1716	John Wilson . . .	1785
Walter Raleigh . . .	1552	Tobias Spollett . . .	1720	Henry Hallam . . .	1778
Ben Jonson . . .	1574	Oliver Goldsmith . . .	1728	Thomas De Quincey . . .	1786
George Herbert . . .	1593	David Hume . . .	1711	Washington Irving . . .	1783
Jeremy Taylor . . .	1633	Samuel Johnson . . .	1709	T. B. Macaulay . . .	1800
John Milton . . .	1608	Benjamin Franklin . . .	1706	Abp. Richd. Whately . . .	1787
Isaac Barrow . . .	1630	William Robertson . . .	1721	Thomas Carlyle . . .	1795
Samuel Butler . . .	1612	Edward Gibbon . . .	1737	George Bancroft . . .	1800
John Bunyan . . .	1688	Robert Burns . . .	1759	Edwd. Bulwer Lytton . . .	1805
John Dryden . . .	1631	William Cowper . . .	1731	B. Disraeli . . .	1805
John Locke . . .	1632	Percy B. Shelley . . .	1792	Alfred Tennyson . . .	1809
Joseph Addison . . .	1672	George lord Byron . . .	1788	Wm. M. Thackeray . . .	1811
Matthew Prior . . .	1664	Walter Scott . . .	1771	Charles Dickens . . .	1812
Richard Steele . . .	1671	Samuel T. Coleridge . . .	1772	John Ruskin . . .	1819
Daniel De Foe . . .	1663	William Cobbett . . .	1762	W. Wilkie Collins . . .	1825
Alexander Pope . . .	1688	Robert Southey . . .	1774		

ENGRAVING. The earliest writers mention engraved seals and seal rings, and there still exist many antique engravings equal to later productions of similar artists. Engraving from plates and wood is chiefly of modern invention, having its origin about the middle of the fifteenth century. Engraving on glass was perfected to an art by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes: among the principal are the acts 16 & 18 Geo. III. 1775 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict. Aug. 6, 1844, and 15 Vict. May 28, 1852. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of sheets of vulcanised india rubber, was shown by the Electro-printing block company in 1860. See *Lithography* and *Photo-Galvanography*.*

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about A.D. 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver about 1440. The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461. Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented in 1545. Of the art of etching on copper by means of *aqua-fortis*, Francis Mazzuoli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about A.D. 1532. *De Piles*.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD began with the *brief mahlers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about A.D. 1400. See *Printing*. The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Durer (1471-1528) and Lucas Van Leyden, 1497. It was much improved in England by Bewick and his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., 1789, *et seq.* The earliest

wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date A.D. 1423.

ENGRAVING ON SOFT STEEL, to be hardened afterwards, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath of Philadelphia, 1819.

MEZZOTINTO is said to have been discovered by Col. de Siegen, who engraved a portrait of princess Amelia of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643; it was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; sir Christopher Wren further improved it in 1662. *Aquatinta*, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barabbe of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. *Chiar-oscuro* engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491. See *Zinc*, &c.

ENLISTMENT. No persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours, and then they are at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 21s. costs. Enlistment, formerly most arbitrary, is now entirely voluntary. In 1847 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marines.

ENNIKILLKEN (N. W. Ireland). This town made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and against James II., 1689. 1500 Ennikilleners met general M'Carty

* "In Lyra Germanica," published in 1861, are illustrations engraved upon blocks photographed from negatives taken by John Leighton, F.S.A.

with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing but twenty men, July 20, 1689. The dragoon regiment, the "Inniskillingers," is recruited here.

ENOCH, Book of, an Apocryphal work, quoted by the Fathers, disappeared about the 8th century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce and brought to England in 1773. Archbishop Lawrence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1838.

ENTOMOLOGY, the Science of Insects, mainly based upon the arrangement of Linnæus, 1739. Ray's "Method of Insects" was published in 1705. The Entomological Society of London was instituted in 1833; it is devoted chiefly to the study of insects found in Great Britain; and inquiries into the best methods of destroying noxious insects, and making known such as are useful. The best modern works on entomology are those of Kirby and Spence, Burmeister, Johnston, and Westwood.

ENVELOPES for letters came into general use shortly after the establishment of the penny postal system in 1840. Machinery for manufacturing these useful and elegant articles was patented by Mr. George Wilson in 1844; and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren De la Rue in 1845.

ENVOYS AT COURTS. Ministers in dignity below ambassadors. *Sir T. Herbert*. Envoys enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys Extraordinary are of modern date. *Wiquefort*. The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, A.D. 1639. Many of the ministers of England at foreign courts are called Envoys Extraordinary.

EPACT is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days.

EPHESUS (in Asia Minor), a city founded by the Ionians about 1043 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C.; it revolted from the Persians 501 B.C.; and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (*Acts xviii. xix.*). His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64. See *Diana, Temple of*, and *Seven Churches*.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, between 770 and 720 B.C.

EPIC POEMS (from Greek *epos*, a song), narratives in verse. Eminent examples :

Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (<i>Greek</i>), between 8th and 10th century B.C. (See <i>Homer</i>)	Camoens's "Lusiad" (<i>Portuguese</i>)	A.D. 1569
Virgil's "Æneid" (<i>Latin</i>)	Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (<i>Italian</i>)	1581
Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (<i>Latin</i>)	Spenser's "Faery Queen"	1590-6
Dante (died 1321), "Divina Commedia" (<i>Italian</i>), published	Milton, "Paradise Lost"	1667
Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (<i>Italian</i>)	Voltaire, "Henriade" (<i>French</i>)	1728
	Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," &c.	1805

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in a happiness springing from virtue alone, as tending to prevent disquiet; but the name has since been given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure.

EPIGRAMS derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on their tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern, in the tasteful and pointed epigram.—The following Latin epigram, on the miracle of Our Saviour in turning water into wine at Cana (*John iii.*) is given as an example :

"Vidit et erubuit lymphæ pudica Deum." The modest water saw its God, and blushed. *Crashaw*, d. 1650.

EPIPHANY. This feast (Jan. 6), vulgarly called Twelfth Day, celebrates the arrival of the wise men of the East, and the manifestation of the Saviour to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted A.D. 813. *Whately*.

EPIRUS (Northern Greece). Its early history is very obscure.

The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi, about B.C. 1165	His expedition into Italy: he defeats the Romans, 280; again, 279; subdues Sicily	B.C. 278
Pyrrhus the great reigns, 295; he takes Macedonia from Demetrius, 290; compelled to yield it to Lysimachus	He invades Italy again, and is totally defeated by Curius Dentatus	274
	He takes Macedonia from Antigonus	273

EPIRUS, *continued*.

He unsuccessfully invades Sparta	B.C.	272	Its conquest by the Romans	B.C.	167
He enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown			at him from a house top by a woman		
Philip unites Epirus to Macedon		220	Epirus annexed to the Ottoman empire	A.D.	1466
			An insurrection put down		1854

EPISCOPACY. See *Bishops*.

EPITAPHS were inscribed on tombs by the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "*Chronicles of the Tombs*," in 1857.

EPITHALAMIUM, the nuptial song at the marriage of two persons of distinction. Tysias or Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of a nuptial complimentary song or epithalamium. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, 536 B.C. *Bossuet*.

EPOCH, a point of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned, by historians and chronologers. See *Eras*.

Creation	B.C.	4004	Building of Rome	B.C.	753
Deluge		2348	The birth of Christ	A.D.	1
1st Olympiad		776	The Hegira (or flight of Mahomet)		622

EQUATOR (or ECUADOR), a South American republic founded in 1831, when the Columbian republic was divided into three; the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Equator is about 1,040,400, of which 76,000 are in Quito, the capital. General Franco, president, Aug. 21, 1859; defeated in battle by general Flores, Aug. 1860. President in 1861, J. C. Moreno.

EQUINOX. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year; about March 21, the *vernal* equinox, and Sept. 22, the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

EQUITY, COURTS OF (the Courts of the Lord Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellors, and the Master of the Rolls), the office of which is to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The Supreme Court of Session in Scotland combines the functions of the English courts of law and equity.

ERAS. Notices of the principal eras will be found in their alphabetical order; a few only need be mentioned here.

Era of <i>Nabonassar</i> , after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began Feb. 26, B.C.	747	The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 B.C.; and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus (see <i>Cæsars</i>), which reckoning was long used by the Spaniards.
Era of the <i>Seleucidæ</i> (used by the Maccabees) commenced	312	The Mahometans began their era from the <i>Hegira</i> , or flight of their prophet from Mecca
The <i>Olympiads</i> belong to the Grecians, and date from the year 776 B.C.; but they subsequently reckoned by Indictions, the first beginning A.D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used. See <i>Indictions</i> .		A.D. 622 See <i>Calendar</i> , <i>Creation</i> , <i>Anno Domini</i> .

ERASTIANISM, a term applied to the opinions of Thomas Lieber (latinised *Erastus*), a German physician (1523-84), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from the ordinances of the Gospel, or to inflict excommunication, &c. Persons who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the civil power in spiritual matters and the law of patronage, are now termed Erastians.

ERASURES. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrupted by erasure with the knife is to be henceforth received in the court of chancery. The errors must be corrected with the pen.

ERFURTH (Central Germany), was founded in A.D. 476; and its university established about 1390. Erfurth was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, Oct. 16, 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, Sept. 27, 1808. The French retreated to Erfurth from Leipsic, Oct. 18, 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April 1850.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. See *Caloric Ship Ericsson*.

ESCHEATS. Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel.* In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king; such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before—July 16, 1771. *Phillips.*

ESCURIAL (25 miles N.W. of Madrid), the palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world, was commenced by Philip I. in 1563 and completed in 1586; the first expenditure upon its erection was 6,000,000 of ducats. It is built in the form of a gridiron in honour of St. Lawrence, on whose day (Aug. 10, 1557) the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. It forms a vast square of polished stone, paved with marble. According to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar also asserts that there are 14,000 doors, and 11,000 windows.

ESPIERRES (or Point-à-Chin, Flanders). The French under Pichegru here attacked the allied English and Austrian army (100,000 men) commanded by the duke of York, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing many killed and wounded, and prisoners, and several pieces of cannon, May 22, 1794.

ESPRIT, SAINT (or Holy Ghost), the title of an order of knighthood, founded by Henry III. of France in 1578; and abolished in 1791.

ESQUIRES. Among the Greeks and Romans esquires were armour-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight. *Blount.* In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. A British queen is recorded as having married the *armiger*, or esquire of her deceased husband. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune not attendant upon knights, A.D. 1345. *Stow.*

“**ESSAYS AND REVIEWS**,” by six clergymen and one layman of the church of England (the Revs. Drs. Fred. Temple and Rowland Williams, professor Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, and professor B. Jowett, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin) were published in an 8vo vol. in March, 1860. The book did not excite much attention at first, but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and led to the prosecution of the Revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson (now pending, 1862). The most remarkable amongst the works put forth in opposition (in 1862) are the “*Aids to Faith*,” edited by the bishop of Gloucester (W. Thomson), and “*Replies to Essays and Reviews*,” edited by the bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce).

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF. See *Britain*.

ESSLING, BATTLE OF. See *Asperne*.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany about A.D. 811, is said to have descended from Odoacer, king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II., marquess of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married first Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see *Bavaria and Brunswick*); and secondly Gersonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtanvaux, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriotic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric ether was obtained by M. Boullay. The discovery that by *inhaling ether* the patient is rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, U.S. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846). See *Chloroform* and *Amylene*.

ETHICS (Greek term for *Morals*). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius contain ancient systems. The New Testament is the code of Christian ethics. Paley's *Moral Philosophy* appeared in 1785, and Whewell's *Elements of Morality* in 1845.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa; but it is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilised part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt	B.C. 1615	Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against	
Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Asa	941	Sennacherib	B.C. 710
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over		Ethiopia unsuccessfully invaded by Cambyses	
Egypt from 765 to	715		325-322

ETHIOPIA, *continued.*

Ptolemy Euergetes extended his conquests in Ethiopia . . . B.C. 225
Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against

the Roman settlements at Elephantine defeated and subdued by Petronius . . . A.D. 22-23

ETHNOLOGY, the study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other, is of recent origin. Balbi's *Ethnographic Atlas* was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841-7. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, publishes its transactions. Dr. R. G. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British empire, appeared in 1851-2.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops : and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121 and 43, B.C. *Livy*. Eruptions A.D. 40, 254, and 420. *Carrera*. One in 1012. *Geoffrey de Viterbo*. Awful one which overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins, 1169. Eruptions equally awful and destructive, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1564, and in 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days. Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome. The town of Bronte was destroyed, Nov. 18, 1832. Another violent eruption occurred in August and September, 1852.

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanberry, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor, in 1448), was the first provost. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, and are removed there when there are vacancies, according to seniority. In Dec. 1860 there were in all 820 scholars. See *Cambridge*. The establishment of the *Montem* is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill, once in three years : the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as 800*l.*) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The *montem* was discontinued in Jan. 1847. The regatta is taking its place.

ETRURIA (or **TUSCIA**, hence the modern name Tuscany), an ancient province of Italy, whence the Romans in a great measure derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veii was taken by Camillus 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etrurians for forty years was concluded 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian lake 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of civilisation to which they had attained. See *Tuscany*.—*Etruria*, the site of Mr. Wedgwood's porcelain works, &c., was founded in 1771.

EUBŒA, the largest island in the *Ægean* sea. Two of its cities, Chalcis and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens, 506 B.C. and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian war, Eubœa became wholly subject to Athens, being its most valuable foreign possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Charonea, 338, it became subject to Macedon. It was made independent by the Romans in 194 ; but was afterwards incorporated in the province of Achaia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

EUCLID, ELEMENTS OF. Euclid was a native of Alexandria, and flourished there about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his ; for many of the invaluable truths and demonstrations they contain were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others. Euclid was the first to reduce them to regular order, and probably interwove many theorems of his own. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil by Simon Grynæus, in A.D. 1533.

EUDIOMETER, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas or vital air contained in it, was invented by Dr. Priestley, in 1772.

EUNUCHS are first mentioned among the Egyptian and Assyrian nations. The first princess who employed them was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the late Eastern Empire.

EUPATORIA (KOSLEFF), a sea-port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, Sept. 14, 1854, a detachment under captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It

was attacked Feb. 17, 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among which however was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EUPHUISM, an affected style of language, prevalent in the time of Elizabeth, arose from "Euphues; the Anatomy of Wit," by John Lyly, published 1581.

EUROPE, the smallest of the three divisions of the old continent; area, nearly 3,800,000 square miles; population, 270,000,000 (1861). For the history, see various countries.

EURYMEDON, a river in Pamphylia, near which Cimón, son of Miltiades, destroyed the Persians' fleet at Cyprus, and defeated the land forces of the Persians, 466 B.C.

EUSTACE, ST. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, Dec. 19, 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

EUSTATIA, ST. (West Indies). This island was settled by the Dutch in 1632; it was taken by the French in 1689; by the English in 1690; and again by the British forces under admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, Feb. 3, 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, Nov. 26, same year; and was again captured by the British in 1801 and 1810; but restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814.

EUTYCHIAN HERESY, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 448 A.D. that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. It was condemned by councils—at Constantinople in the same year, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacobus Baradaeus, its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE. See *Black Sea*.

EVANGELICAL, a term applied to a portion of the clergy of the Church of England (also called the low church), who profess to preach the gospel more purely than their brethren, termed the high church party. See *Church of England*.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, founded by sir Culling Eardley Smith and others in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept. 1857 at Berlin, (graciously received by the king); Sept. 1858 at Liverpool; Sept. 1859, at Belfast, during the religious revivals; Nov. 1861 at London.

EVANGELISTS. Mark and Matthew wrote their gospels in A.D. 44; Luke in 55; and John in 97. In 95, John was thrown into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome, whence, being taken out unhurt, he was banished to the isle of Patmos, and there, in the year 96, he wrote the *Apocalypse*, and died in 100. *Butler*.

EVENING SCHOOLS for adults of the lower classes were strongly recommended by bishop Hinds in 1839, and by the committee of the Privy Council on Education in 1861. One was set up at Bala in Wales by the Rev. T. Charles in 1811.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire), where prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, Aug. 4, 1265, when the earl his son, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EVIL MAY-DAY, (May 1, 1517,) thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. "The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with 15 others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster, but they crying 'mercy, mercy!' were all pardoned by the king (Henry VIII.), which clemency gained him much love." *Delaine*.

EXAMINATIONS of persons preliminary to their employment in the civil service has been enforced since 1855. Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present might be termed the "age of examinations."

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, A.D. 548.—They ruled from 568 to 752, when Eutychus, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard.

EXCHANGE. One called *Collegium Mercatorum*, existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent. See *Royal Exchange*.

EXCHEQUER, an institution of great antiquity, consisting of officers whose functions are financial and judicial: the chancellor of the exchequer is the first of these, and he formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III. about 1221. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to May 24th, Charles II. 1673. *Stow*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816. See *Chancellors of the Exchequer*.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities so called were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. These bills, of which more than twenty millions sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and, being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium.*

TELLERS OF THE EXCHEQUER. Besides chamberlains of the exchequer, clerks of the pells, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been dis-

continued since their last avoidance in Oct. 1826, or by surrender or abolition, in Oct. 1834), there were the four lucrative offices of *tellers* of the exchequer, also abolished, Oct. 10, 1834.†

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the pells, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The first comptroller-general was Sir John Newport, appointed Oct. 11, 1834.—34,438*l.* *per annum* have been saved to the state by the retrenchments in this department of the government.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, COURT OF. Erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1584, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts. This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer of pleas in actions commenced therein. Remodelled by act 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70, July 23, 1830. The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399.

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF. Instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079; according to some authorities, by Henry I. It included the Common Pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215. *Coke's Reports*. The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat. Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons. *Beatson*. There are a chief and four puisne barons; the fifth judge having been added July 23, 1830. The office of Cursitor Baron was abolished in 1856, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 86.‡

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1689. Sir Robert Atkins. April 10.
1695. Sir Edward Ward. June 10.
1714. Sir Samuel Dodd. Nov. 22.
1716. Sir Thomas Bury. June 11.
1722. Sir James Montagu. May 9.
1723. Sir Robert Eyre. Dec. 5.
1725. Sir Geoffrey Gilbert. June 1.
1726. Sir Thomas Pengelly. Oct. 29.
1730. Sir James Reynolds. April 30.
1738. Sir John Comyn. July 7.
1740. Sir Edmund Probyn. Nov. 24.
1742. Sir Thomas Parker. Nov. 29.
1772. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe. Oct. 29.

1777. Sir John Skynner. Dec. 17.
1787. Sir James Eyre. Jan. 26.
1793. Sir Archibald Macdonald. Feb. 12.
1813. Sir Vicary Gibbs. Nov. 8.
1814. Sir Alexander Thompson. Feb. 24.
1817. Sir Richard Richards. April 22.
1824. Sir William Alexander. Jan. 9.
1831. John lord Lyndhurst. Jan. 18. Previously lord chancellor; again lord chancellor, 1834.
1834. Sir James Scarlett. Dec. 24. Created lord Abinger, Jan. 1835.
1844. Sir Frederick Pollock. April 15. The **PRESENT** (1862) Chief Baron.

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

1690. John Hely. Dec. 5.
1695. Robert Doyne. May 10.
1703. Nehemiah Donnellan. Dec. 27.
1706. Richard Freeman. June 25.
1707. Robert Rochfort. June 12.
1714. Joseph Deane. Oct. 14.
1715. Jeffrey Gilbert. June 16.

1722. Bernard Hale. June 9.
1725. Thomas Dalton. Sept. 2.
1730. Thomas Marlay. Sept. 29.
1741. John Bowes. Dec. 21.
1757. Edward Willis. March 11.
1766. Anthony Foster. Sept. 5.
1777. James Dennis (aflds. baron Tracton). July 3.

* Robert Aslett, a cashier of the Bank of England, was tried in 1803 at the Old Bailey for embezzling exchequer bills, and found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 320,000*l.* Mr. Beaumont Smith was tried for forging exchequer bills to the amount of 350,000*l.*, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation, Dec. 4, 1841.

† John Jeffreys Pratt, earl and marquess Camden, was appointed a teller of the exchequer, when a commoner in 1780, and held the appointment until his death in 1840. During nearly half of this long term he relinquished the income arising from the office, amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued.

‡ In process of time the court of exchequer (the preceding court) became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act, 5 Vict. c. 5, 1841, the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute, its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery.

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF, *continued.*

1782. Walter Hussey Burgh. July 2.	1831. Henry Joy. Jan. 6.
1783. Barry Yelverton (afterwards viscount Avonmore). Nov. 29.	1838. Stephen Woulfe. July 20.
1805. Standish O'Grady (afterwards viscount Guilla-more). Oct. 5.	1840. Maziere Brady. Feb. 11.
	1846. David Richard Pigott. Sept. 1. Tho PRESENT (1862) Chief Baron.

EXCISE. The system was established in England by the Long Parliament about 1643, to support the parliamentary forces against Charles I. It was continued under Charles II. The present system was settled about 1733. The duty was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham College in 1774; the present is at Somerset-house. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members to parliament in 1782. Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 and 1861 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 27, July 3, 1854. The excise duties were further modified in 1860. See *Revenue*.

AMOUNT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

(Great Britain)	1830 (United Kingdom)	1848 (United Kingdom)
1744 £3,754,072	1834 16,877,292	1850 14,316,084
1786 5,540,114	1837 14,518,142	1855 16,389,486
1808 19,867,914	1840 12,607,766	1857 16,685,604
1820 26,364,702	1845 13,585,583	1859 18,144,118
1827 (United Kingdom) 20,995,324	1847 12,883,678	1861 17,266,586

EXCLUSION BILL (to exclude the duke of York, afterwards James II., from the throne), was passed by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1679. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of parliament in 1681.

EXCOMMUNICATION, an ecclesiastical anathema, or interdict from Christian communion, founded on *Matt.* xviii. 17; *1 Cor.* v., &c. It was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the church, but ambitious ecclesiastics have converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power. The Catholic church excommunicates by *Bell, Book, and Candle* (*which see*). The popes have carried their authority to such excess as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns. See *Interdict*.

Gregory VII. excommunicated the emperor Henry IV.; and absolved his subjects from their allegiance	1077	Julius II., 1510; Francis I. by Leo X., 1521; Henry VIII. of England by Clement VII. in 1527, and by Paul III. in 1535; and Elizabeth by Paul IV.	1558
Innocent III. excommunicated John of England, placing the country under an interdict	1208-14	The emperor of France, the king of Sardinia, and others, were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the annexation of the Romagna by Sardinia, March 29, 1860	
Gregory IX. excommunicated the emperor Frederic II. four times between	1228-45		
Louis XII. of France was excommunicated by			

EXECUTIONS. See *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (38 years) it is shown that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed. *Stow*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less severe, the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were 178; in the three years ending 1840, they were 62. The place of execution in London (formerly generally at Tyburn), has been in front of Newgate since 1783. The dissection of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1832.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

1820 43	1837 2	1843 0
1825 17	1838 0	1844 1
1830 6	1839 2	1845 3
1835 0	1840 1	1846 2
1836 0	1842 2	1847 0

IN ENGLAND, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

England.	Middlesex.	Surrey.	England.	Middlesex.	Surrey.
1847 8	1	0	1855 7	2	0
1848 12	2	0	1856 15	2	0
1849 15	0	2	1857 13	1	0
1850 6	0	0	1858 14	1	1
1851 10	0	2	1859 9	1	0
1852 9	1	1	1860 12	1	1
1853 8	1	0	1861 15	1	0
1854 5	0	0			

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.

Jack Sheppard, highwayman; Tyburn, Nov. 16, 1724	[Immediately after her execution, great sensation was caused by its being universally believed that this young creature suffered innocently. She denied her guilt on the scaffold, and thousands believing her, accompanied her funeral. In the "Annual Register" for 1857, p. 143, it is stated on the authority of Mr. Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr. James Upton, a baptist minister, shortly before her execution.]
Lord Bahaerino and others, rebellion; Tower-hill Aug. 18, 1746	Captain Grant, Irish robber; Maryborough, Aug. 16, 1816
Lord Lovat, rebellion; Tower-hill March 30, 1747	John Cashman, Spa-fields riots; Skinner-street, March 12, 1817
Eugene Aram, murder; York Aug. 6, 1759	Murderers of the Lynch family, Wild-geese-lodge affair; Ireland July 19, —
Theodore Gardelle, murder; Haymarket, April 4, 1760	The three Ashcrofts, father and sons, murder; Lancaster Sept. 8, —
Karl Ferrers, murder of his steward; Tyburn, May 5, —	Brandreth and others, high treason; Derby, Nov. 7, —
John Perrott, fraudulent bankrupt; Smithfield, Nov. 11, 1761	Charles Hussey, murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper; Pennenden-heath Aug. 3, 1818
John M'Naughten, esq., murder of Miss Knox; Strabane Dec. 13, —	John Scanlan, esq., murder of Ellen Hanley; Limerick March 16, 1820
Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder of her apprentice; Tyburn Sept. 14, 1766	Arthur Thistlewood, John Brunt, James Ings, John Davidson, Richard Tidd (see <i>Cato-street</i>); Old Bailey May 1, —
Daniel and Robert Perreau, wine-merchants, forgery; Tyburn Jan. 17, 1776	John Chennell, Thomas Cicerat, murder of Mr. Chennell, senr.; Godalming Aug. 17, —
Rev. Dr. Dodd, found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of Lord Chesterfield, for £2000: the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "If your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreus;" Tyburn June 27, 1777	Murderers of Miss Thompson; Dublin May 3, 1821
Rev. Henry Hackman, murder of Miss Reay; Tyburn April 18, 1779	David Haggart, famous robber; Edinburgh, June 11, —
Capt. John Donellan, murder of sir Theodosius Boughton; Warwick April 2, 1781	Josiah Cadman, forgery; Old Bailey Nov. 21, —
Mrs. Phoebe, celebrated murderess; Old Bailey, Dec. 11, 1797	Samuel Greenwood, highway robbery; Old Bailey Dec. 27, 1822
Sir Edwd. Crosbie, high treason; Ireland, June 4, 1798	John Thurtell, murder of Mr. Weare; Hertford, Jan. 9, 1824
Messrs. Sheares, high treason; Dublin, July 12, 1799	John Wayne, forgery; Old Bailey Feb. 24, —
Gallopington Dick, highway robbery; Aylesbury, April 4, 1800	Hen. Fauntleroy, esq., banker, forgery; Old Bailey Nov. 30, —
Governor Wall, murder of serjeant Armstrong; Old Bailey Jan. 28, 1802	Probert (an accomplice of Thurtell's in the murder of Mr. Weare; he became approver), horse-stealing; Old Bailey June 20, 1825
Mr. Crawley, murder of two females; Dublin, March 16, —	Spitalfields gang, highway robbery; Old Bailey, Nov. 29, 1826
George Foster, murder of his wife and child; Old Bailey Jan. 18, 1803	Chas. Thos. White, arson; Old Bailey Jan. 2, 1827
Colonel Despard, high treason; Horse-monger-lane Feb. 21, —	*Edward Lowe, coining; Old Bailey Nov. 22, —
John Hatfield (a rank impostor, who married, by means of the most odious deceit, the celebrated "Beauty of Butternere"), forgery; Carlisle Sept. 3, —	Catherine Walsh, murder of her child; Old Bailey April 14, 1828
Robert Emmett, high treason; Dublin, Sept. 20, —	†William Rea, highway robbery; Old Bailey, July 4, —
Richard Patch, murder of Mr. Bligh; Horse-monger-lane April 8, 1806	William Corder, murder of Maria Marten; Bury St. Edmund's Aug. 8, —
John Holloway, Owen Haggerty; murder of Mr. Steele; Old Bailey (thirty of the spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed, and wounded) Feb. 22, 1807	Joseph Hunton, quaker, forgery; Old Bailey, Dec. 8, —
T. Simmons, the man of blood, murder; Hertford March 7, 1808	Burke, the murderer (see <i>Burking</i>); Edinburgh, Feb. 16, 1829
Major Campbell, murder of capt. Boyd in a duel; Armagh Oct. 2, —	Anne Chapman, murder of her child; Old Bailey June 30, —
Capt. Sutherland, murder; Execution-dock, June 29, 1809	Stewart and wife, noted murderers; Glasgow, July 24, —
Richard Armitage, forgery; Old Bailey, June 24, 1811	Thomas Maynard, the last executed for forgery; Old Bailey Dec. 31, —
John Bellingham, murder of Mr. Perceval; Old Bailey May 18, 1812	Mr. Cornyn, burning his own house; Ennis, March 18, 1830
Philip Nicholson, murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; Pennenden-heath Aug. 23, 1813	John Bishop, Thomas Williams, murder of a poor Italian boy (see <i>Burking</i>); Old Bailey, Dec. 5, 1831
Francis Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; Dublin, Oct. 9, —	Elizabeth Cooke, burking of Cath. Walsh; Old Bailey Jan. 9, 1832
Charles Callaghan, murder of Mr. Merry; Horse-monger-lane April 2, 1814	John Smith, James Pratt, unnatural crime; Old Bailey April 8, 1835
William Sawyer, murder of Jack Hackett; Old Bailey May 15, —	Maryanne Burdock, remarkable case of poisoning; Bristol April 15, —
Eliza Fenning, administering poison; Old Bailey July 26, 1815	

* He was the last coiner drawn on a sledge to the scaffold.

† Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery; but he took a dose (an ounce-and-a-half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell.

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

John Pegsworth, murder; Old Bailey, March 7, 1837	Lagava, Bartelano, and Pettrick, murder of two officers and piracy; Winchester. Dec. 23, 1856
James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown; Old Bailey May 2, —	Dedea Redanics, murder of two girls at Dover; Maidstone Jan. 1, 1857
William Lees, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, Dec. 16, 1839	Thomas Mansell (after seven months' respite), murder of a soldier; Maidstone July 6, —
François Benj. Courvoisier, murder of lord W. Russell; Old Bailey July 6, 1840	Capt. H. Rogers, murder of A. Rose, a black, with great cruelty; Liverpool Sept. 12, —
Josiah Misters, wounding Mr. Mackreth; Shrewsbury April 2, 1841	Thomas Davis, murder of wife; Old Bailey, Nov. 16, —
Robert Blakesley, murder of Mr. Burdon; Old Bailey Nov. 15, —	John Wm. Beale, murder of Charlotte Pugsley, his sweetheart; Taunton Jan. 12, 1858
John Delahunt, murder of Thomas Maguire; Dublin Feb. 5, 1842	James Thomson, <i>alias</i> Peter Walker, murder of Agnes Montgomery by poison—discovered by a child; Paisley Jan. 14, —
Daniel Good, murder of Jane Jones; Old Bailey, May 23, —	Christian Sattler, a German, murder of inspector Thain; Old Bailey Feb. 10, —
William Crouch, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, May 27, 1844	Giovanni Lani, murder of Heloise Thaubin; Old Bailey April 26, —
James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter; Old Bailey March 24, 1845	John B. Bicknell, murder of his grandfather and grandmother; Taunton Aug. 24, —
John Tawell, murder of Sarah Hart; Aylesbury, March 28, —	Hen. Reid, murder of wife; Kirkdale Jan. 1, 1859
Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of Mr. Delarue; Old Bailey April 28, —	Wm. Burgess, murder of his daughter; Taunton, Jan. 4, —
Joseph Connor, murder of Mary Brothers; Old Bailey June 2, —	Joseph Castle, murder of his wife; Bedford, March 31, 1860
John Platts, murder of Collis; Derby April 1, 1847	William Youngman, murder of his sweetheart Mary Streeter, and of his mother and two brothers on Aug. 16; Horsomonger-lane, Sept. 4, —
Catherine Foster, murder of her husband; Bury St Edmund's April 17, —	James Mullins, murder of Mrs. Emsley at Stepney; Old Bailey Nov. 19, —
James Bloomfield Rush, murder of Messrs. Jerm. sen. and jun.; Norwich April 21, 1849	James Johnson, murder of two non-commissioned officers; Winchester Jan. 1, 1861
Fred. George Manning, and his wife Maria Manning, murder of O'Connor; Horsomonger-lane Nov. 13, —	Matthew and Charles Wedmore, murder of their aunt; Taunton April 5, —
James Barbour, murder of Robinson; York Jan. 15, 1853	Wm. Cogan, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, Oct. 14, —
Henry Horler, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, Jan. 15, —	Thos. Jackson, a soldier, murder of sergeant John Dickson; Winchester Dec. 27, —
Grant, Quin, and Coomey, murder of Thomas Bateson; Monaghan April 10, 1854	Wm. Charlton, engine-driver, murdered Jane Emmerson, to obtain the money she had saved for her funeral; Carlisle March 15, 1862
Emanuel Bartholemey, murder of Mr. Moore and C. Collard; Old Bailey Jan. 22, 1855	G. J. Gilbert, brutal murder of Miss M. S. Hall on her way to church; Winchester Aug. 4, —
William Bousfield, murder of his wife and three children; Old Bailey March 30, 1856	William Taylor, murder of Mr. Meller from revenge: he previously killed his own children; Kirkdale Sept. 13, —
William Palmer (of Rugeley), murder of J. P. Cook by poison; Stafford June 14, —	Catherine Wilson, murder of Mrs. Soames by poison (and of several other persons); Old Bailey Oct. 20, —
William Dove, murder of his wife by poison; York Aug. —	
Joseph Jenkins, <i>alias</i> Robert Marley, murder of Cope, a shopman, in Westminster; Old Bailey Dec. 15, —	
William Jackson, murder of two children; Chester Dec. 20, —	

EXETER (Devonshire), said to have been early honoured with the name of *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian: its present name is derived from *Excestre*, "the castellated city of the Exe." It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The BISHOPRIC anciently constituted two sees, Devonshire (founded about A.D. 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin. In 1046 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900; Cædolphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan: Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see 1049; valued in the king's books at 500*l.* per annum. Present stated income 2700*l.*

Alfred invested the city held by the Danes, and compelled them to capitulate . . . A.D. 877 and 894
 Exeter sacked by Swegn . . . 1003
 Besieged by William the Conqueror . . . 1067
 The castle surrendered to king Stephen . . . 1136
 The city first governed by a mayor . . . 1200
 The celebrated nunnery founded . . . 1236
 The ancient bridge built . . . 1250
 Edward I. holds a parliament here . . . 1286
 The Black Prince visits Exeter . . . 1371
 The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city 1469
 Besieged by sir William Courtenay . . . —

City assaulted by Perkin Warbeck . . . 1497
 Exeter constituted a county of itself . . . 1536
 Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged on the tower of his church, as a leader in the Cornish rebellion . . . July 2, 1549
 Annual festival established . . . Aug. 6, —
 The guildhall built . . . 1593
 Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I. Sept. 4, 1643
 It surrenders to the Parliamentarians April, 1646
 The canal to Topsham cut . . . 1675
 A mint established by James II. . . 1688

EXETER, *continued.*

Water-works erected	1694	New city prison built	1818
The sessions house built	1773	The last of the ancient gates removed	—
The new bridge built	1778	The subscription rooms opened	1820
The theatre erected	1783	The public baths erected	1821
Lunatic asylum founded	1795	Mechanics' institution opened	1825
County gaol built	1796	New cemetery commenced	1837
Subscription library founded	1807	Railway to Bristol opened	May 1, 1844
Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science established	1813	Great fire, 20 houses burnt	Aug. 2, —
		Another great fire	April 26, 1847

RECENT BISHOPS OF EXETER.

1803. John Fisher, translated to Salisbury in 1807.	1820. William Carey, translated to St. Asaph, March 1830.
1807. Hon. George Pelham, translated to Lincoln, Sept. 1820.	1830. Christopher Bethell, translated to Bangor, 1830.
	1830. Henry Philpotts (PRESENT) bishop.

EXETER CHANGE (London), was built by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1319, beheaded by order of the queen-regent, Isabella, in 1326. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements, in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the marquiss of Exeter near its site, and running from Wellington-street to Catherine-street, with a passage, on each side of which are shops for fancy articles, was opened in 1845. This place, sometimes called the "Wellington arcade," forms a communication between the two streets mentioned, and is 12 feet wide, 20 feet in height, and 60 in length.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford), was founded by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. The college buildings consist of a handsome quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

EXETER HALL (Strand, London), erected in 1830-1 for the meetings of religious, scientific, and other institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, &c. Religious services were held here in 1856 by the Rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1857 by ministers of the Church of England.

EXHIBITION OF 1851. The original idea of a *National Exhibition** is attributed to Mr. F. Whishaw, secretary of the Society of Arts in 1844. It was not taken up till 1849, when prince Albert, president of the society, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country; not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking." See *Crystal Palace*.

Royal commission appointed Jan. 3, 1850
 A subscription list opened, headed by the queen for 1000l.
 Civic banquets in support of the plan, at London, March 21-22, and at York Oct. 25, —
 The building designed by Joseph Paxton, commenced Sept. 26, —
 Many persons admitted to it in Jan.; it is virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson Feb. 1851
 Reception of goods began Feb. 12, and the sale of season tickets Feb. 25, —
 The Exhibition publicly opened by Her Majesty, May 1, —
 The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, of whom 2918 received prize medals and 170 council medals. The articles exhibited in arts, manufactures, and the various produce of countries, defy all numerical calculation.

The palace continued open above twenty-three weeks, altogether 144 days (May 1 to Oct. 15), within which time it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, averaging 43,536 a day, whose admission at the respective prices of one pound, half-a-crown, and one shilling, amounted to 505,107l. including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000l.

The greatest number of visitors in one day was 109,760 (Oct. 8); and at one time (2 o'clock, Oct. 7) were, 93,000; these persons were assembled at one time, not in an open area, like a Roman amphitheatre, but (it should be recollected) within a windowed and floored and roofed building. There is no like vast assemblage recorded in either ancient or modern annals, as having been gathered together, it may be said in *one room*.

The Exhibition was closed to the public, Oct. 11, 1851†

EXHIBITION OF 1862. A proposal in 1858 for another Great Exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn in consequence of the war in Italy in 1859, &c. The scheme was revived in April 1860, when the prince-consort engaged to guarantee 10,000l. if 240,000l. should be subscribed for by other persons. On Feb. 22, 1861, a charter was granted to the

* Industrial exhibitions began with the French; *Expositions* having been organised and opened at Paris in 1798, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, the last, being the eleventh, exceeding all the preceding in extent and brilliancy. The first exhibition of the kind in this country was the National Repository, opened under royal patronage in 1828, near Charing Cross. It was not successful. Other exhibitions were opened at Manchester in 1837, at Leeds in 1839, and at Birmingham in 1849.

† Exhibitions have since been held at Cork, Dublin, Manchester, New York, Paris, Montreal, Florence &c. (*which see*).

following persons as commissioners: Earl Granville, the Marquess of Chandos, E. W. Dilke, jun. and Thomas Fairbairn. The guarantee fund amounted to 349,000*l.* in Nov. 1860, and to 452,300*l.* on Aug. 22, 1862. The building was erected on 25½ acres of ground at South Kensington, according to a design by capt. Fowke, by Messrs. Kelk & Lucas; made over to the commissioners on Feb. 12, 1862; and opened by the duke of Cambridge and a distinguished company on May 1. The Jurors' awards of medals were announced in the building on July 11. The Exhibition is to be finally closed on Nov. 15.—(*Oct.* 1862.)

EXODUS (Greek, *way out*), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt 1491 B.C.; and described in the book *Exodus*. Chronologers vary in the date of this event: the LXX. give 1614; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1495; Bunsen, 1320 or 1314.

EXPEDITIONS, BRITISH. Many are described under their respective heads: *e.g.*

France, near Port l'Orient	Oct. 1, 1746	Ferrol, in Spain	Aug. 1800
Cherbourg	Aug. 7, 1758	Egypt (<i>Abercrombie</i>)	March. 1801
St. Malo; 4000 men lost	Sept. 1758	Copenhagen	Sept. 1807
Quiberon Bay (<i>French emigrants</i>)	1796	Walcheren (<i>unfortunate</i>)	July, 1809
Ostend (<i>all made prisoners</i>)	May, 1798	Bergen-op-Zoom	March 8, 1814
Heider Point and Zuyder Zee	Sept. 1799	Crimea	Sept. 1854

EXPORTS. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that by a balance taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l.* and the imported to only 38,000*l.* See *Revenue*. The declared value is of infinitely less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, *VIZ.* :—

1700	£6,097,120	1810	£45,869,839	1840	£97,402,726
1750	10,130,991	1820	51,733,113	1845	131,564,593
1775	16,326,363	1830	66,735,445	1850	175,126,766
1800	38,120,120	1835	78,376,732	1851	190,397,810

TOTAL DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.

1851	£74,448,722	1855	£95,688,085	1857	£122,155,237	1860	£135,891,227
1853	98,933,781	1856	115,826,948	1859	130,440,427	1861	125,115,133

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONs are those filed by the attorney-general, *by virtue of his office*, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed. *Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817—19. William Hone was tried on criminal information, Dec. 18-20, 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

EYLAU (Prussia), where on Feb. 7, 8, 1807, the French defeated the Russians, in one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies by this and other battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel. The victor lost 15,000 men; the Russian loss in slain alone was 20,000.

EYRE (old French for *ire*, to go). The itinerant court of justices, the justices in Eyre, was instituted by Henry II. 1176; and when the forest laws were in force, its chief justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is believed to have been in 1671. *Beatson*.

F.

FABII. A noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; they were said to be descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules, and were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were slain in a sudden attack, 477 B.C. There only remained one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer), kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217, 216 B.C.

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees (*Judges* ix., about 1209 B.C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since." *Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam.* xii., about 1034 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, called Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. *Sir William Jones*. The well-known

Æsop's fables (*which see*), supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (*Coray*), and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of Æsop. The fables of Lafontaine (1700) and Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

FACTIONS. Among the Romans (who were mostly spectators only of the games), factions were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who were distinguished by their different colours, as green, blue, red, and white; to which Domitian added two others, one in coats embroidered with gold, a second wearing scarlet, about A.D. 90. At Constantinople, the higher ranks took part in the games, and both the emperors and people had generally greater inclination for some particular colour.*

FACTORIES, establishments supplied with machinery for producing manufactures of all kinds, have immensely increased in this country since 1815. In consequence of a report to parliament, the Factory act was passed in 1833, regulating the hours of labour, &c. No child is to be employed under nine years of age, except in silk factories. Other acts regulating factories have been passed since.

FAIRLOP OAK, a celebrated tree with a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries in the forest of Hainault, Essex, blown down in February, 1820. Its extended branches covered a space of more than 300 feet in circumference; and beneath them a fair was annually held on the first Friday in July. This fair originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon. Every year added to the number of persons; and in a short time a fair was begun.

FAIRS AND WAKES are of Saxon origin, and were instituted in England by Alfred, A.D. 886. *Spelman*. They were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1078, and termed *Feria*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint: the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. They were called wakes from the people making merry during the vigil or eve. Fairs were established in France about 800 by Charlemagne, and encouraged in England about 1071 by William the Conqueror.

FALCONRY in England cannot be traced with certainty until the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, A.D. 850. *Pennant*. It is said that the grand seignior at one time kept six thousand falconers in his service. Recent attempts have been made to revive falconry (1862).

FALCZI, PEACE OF, concluded between Russia and Turkey, July 2, 1711, the Russians giving up Azoph and all their possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks. The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by the address of Catherine the empress. In 1712 the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, April 16, 1712.

FALERNIAN WINE, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as called by Martial, Mons Massicus, in Campania. Horace in his *Odes* boasts of having drunk Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C. The Opimian wine is said to have been kept for 200 years.

FALKIRK (Sterlingshire, Scotland), the site of a victory by the English under Edward I. over the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose forces deserted him. It is said from 20,000 to 40,000 of the latter were slain, July 22, 1298. A battle was fought here between the royal forces and prince Charles Stuart, in which the former were defeated, Jan. 17, 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a group in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain. Seen by Americus Vesputius; and visited by Davis, 1592. Taken possession of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by the Spaniards; and in 1771, Spain gave up the sovereignty to England. Not having been colonised by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis; but owing to a dispute with America, the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there. *McCulloch*.

FAMILY COMPACT. See *Bourbon*.

FAMILY OF LOVE, a society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear to all men, even the most wicked. They assembled at Brew-house yard, Nottingham.

* In Jan 532, a conflict took place, when about 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his empress Theodora, formerly a courtesan. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking *Nika!* (overcome!) for a watchword, from which the sedition has been named. The blues soon repented, and massacred nearly all the greens. The games were suppressed for a time.

Their founder was a fanatic named David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, who propagated his doctrine in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. After this event the tenets of the society were declared to be impious, and George's body and books were ordered to be burned by the hangman. See *Agapemonians*.

FAMINES. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C. *Usher*; *Blair*.

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber	B.C. 436	One in England and France (<i>Rapin</i>)	1353
Awful famine in Egypt	A.D. 42	Again, one so great, that bread was made from fern-roots (<i>low</i>)	1438
At Rome, attended by plague	262	One throughout these islands	1365
In Britain, so grievous that people ate the bark of trees	272	Awful one in France (<i>Voltaire</i>)	1693
In Scotland, and thousands die	306	One general in these realms	1748
In England, where 40,000 perish	310	One which devastates Bengal	1771
Awful one in Phrygia	370	At Cape de Verde: 16,000 persons perish	1775
In Italy when parents ate their children (<i>Du- fresnoy</i>)	450	One grievously felt in France	1789
In England, Wales, and Scotland	739	One severely felt in England	1795
Again, when thousands starve	829	Again, throughout the kingdom	1801
Again, which lasts four years	954	At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies	1813
Awful one throughout Europe	1016	Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.	
In England, 21 William I.	1087	In N. W. provinces of India, thousands starving. (See <i>India</i> .)	Jan.—March 1861
In England and France: this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from	1193 to 1193		
Another famine in England	1251		
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin	1375		
One occasioned by long rains	1335		

FAN. The use of the fan was known to the ancients; *Cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito*. "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air." *Terence, Eunuchus*, B.C. 166.

—Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France. *Stow*. The fan was used by females to hide their faces at church. *Pardon*. In the British Museum are fan-handles and other articles of Egyptian manufacture, used anciently by women.

FARCE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, &c.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street. See *Drama*.

FARNESE FAMILY became important through the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the papacy as Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of Parma, and his descendants ruled there till the death of Antony without issue in 1731. Alexander prince of Parma was governor of the Netherlands in 1579.

FARTHING. One of the earliest of the English coins. Farthings in silver were coined by king John; the Irish farthing of his reign is of the date of 1210, and is valuable and rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II. 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843. See *Queen Anne's Farthings*.

FASTS. Observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity; by the Jews (2 *Chron.* xx. 3); by the Ninevites (*Jonah* iii.). A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement, *Lev.* xxiii. 1490 B.C. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (A.D. 45), *Acts* xiii. 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian church, in the second century, A.D. 138. Fast days are appointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and pestilence (as March 21, 1855, for the Russian war, and Oct. 7, 1857, for the Indian Mutiny). See *Abstinence*.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. A term applied to the earlier Christian writers. The following are the principal:

SECOND CENTURY.	Greek.	Latin.	Athanasius, d.	373	Cyril of Alexandria, d. 444
Justin Martyr, d. abt. 166		Tertullian, d. abt.	220	Ephrem Syrus, d. abt. 378	
Irenæus, d. abt.	200	Minutius Felix, fl. abt. 230	230	Basil, d.	379
Athenagoras.		Cyprian, d.	258	Cyril of Jerusalem, d. 386	Arnobius, fl.
				Gregory Nazianzen, d. 389	Lactantius, d. abt.
				Gregory Nyssen, d. abt. 394	330
				Epiphanius, d.	402
				Chrysostom, d.	407
					Jerome, d.
					420
					Augustine, d.
					430

FATIMITES. See *Ali* and *Mahometanism*.

FATS are oils solid at ordinary temperatures. The researches of Chevreul since 1824 on their chemical nature are very important. See *Candles*.

FAUSTUS, a renowned professor of the black art, magic, flourished about the end of the 15th century. Chap-books respecting him have been in circulation since that time. Goethe's celebrated poem, "Faust," first appeared in 1790.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. The "Feasts of the Lord," viz. those of the Passover, Pentecost, Trumpets, and Tabernacles, were instituted 1490 B.C. (*Leviticus*, ch. xxiii.) The Feast of the Tabernacles was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1004 B.C. Hezekiah (726 B.C.) and Josiah (623) kept the feast of Passover in a most solemn manner. In the Christian Church the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, are said to have been first ordered to be observed by all Christians, A.D. 68. Rogation days were appointed in 469. Jubilees in the Romish Church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300. See *Jubilees*. For fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *et seq.*, see Book of Common Prayer.

FEBRUARY (from *Februus*, an old Italian divinity), the second month of the year, in which was celebrated Februa, a feast in behalf of the manes of deceased persons, when sacrifices were performed, and the last offices were paid to the shades of the dead. This month, with January, was added to the year, previously but ten months, by Numa, 713 B.C. See *Calendar and Year*.

FECIALES, or FETIALES, heralds of Rome, twenty in number, to denounce war or proclaim peace, instituted by Numa, about 712 B.C. When the Romans thought themselves injured, one of this body was empowered to demand redress; and after thirty-three days, if submission were not made, war was declared, and the Feciales hurled a bloody spear into the territories of the enemy, as a sign of intended hostilities.

FEDERAL STATES are those united by treaty as one state, without giving up self-government—as in Switzerland. The term Federal was given to the Northern States of America during the great conflict in 1861-2.

FEEJEE ISLANDS, or FIJI, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. There are 80 inhabited islands, the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with 20,000 inhabitants. The islands were offered by the chiefs to the British government, July, 1859; but not accepted. In 1860 the house of commons granted 1680*l.* for expenditure in these islands.

FELONY, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765) comprises every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods.

FENCING was introduced into England from France, where it had long before been taught. Fencing-schools having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw. I. 1285. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing in London.

FERE-CHAMPENOISE (France). Here the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, were surprised and defeated by the Austrians under the prince of Schwartzenberg, March 25, 1814, after a heroic resistance. Paris surrendered to the allies six days after.

FERIÆ LATINÆ were solemn festivals at Rome, instituted by Tarquin the Proud, about 534 B.C. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, where they and the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latiæ.

FERMENTATION, termed one of the most mysterious processes in nature by Gay Lussac, who showed that in the process of fermentation, 45 lbs. of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere.

FERNS (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once archiepiscopal. St. Eden was seated here in A.D. 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600; and by the Church Temporalities' act, passed Aug. 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory. See *Ossory*.—FERNS, an order of cryptogamous plants, now much cultivated in Wardian cases, *which see*, and see also *Nature Printing*.

FEROZESHAH (India). The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried by storm their first line of works, Dec. 21, 1845; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak next day, when their second line was stormed by general Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, Dec. 22; and recrossed that river unmolested, Dec. 27. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

FERRARA, a city in the Papal States, formerly part of the Exarchate of Ravenna, under the Emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the 8th century, and taken from them about 752 by Pepin, who gave it to pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (*which see*), and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII. obtained the long-claimed sovereignty in 1598, on the death of the duke Alphonso II., the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Cæsar, became duke of Modena. The French under Massena took Ferrara in 1796; but it was restored to the pope in 1814. An Austrian garrison held it from 1849; it retired in June, 1859, and the people rose and declared for annexation to Sardinia, which was accomplished in March, 1860.

FERRARS' ARREST. Mr. George Ferrars, a member of parliament, being in attendance on the house, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter prison. The house despatched their serjeant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The house in a body repaired to the Lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferrars from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members to this day from arrest;—1542. *Hollinshed.*

FERRO. The most western of the Canary Isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian. This island was known to the ancients, and was rediscovered in 1402. See *Canary Islands*.

FERROËL (N.W. Spain). Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in August 1800. They gained possession of the heights; notwithstanding which the British general, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, re-embarked his troops. His conduct, which was in opposition to the opinion of his officers, was very much condemned in England. The French took seven sail of the line here, Jan. 27, 1809.

FESCENNINE VERSES were rude extemporary dialogues, frequently licentious, in favour among the ancient Etruscans, and still popular in Italy.

FESTIVALS. See *Feasts*.

FÊTE DE DIEU, a feast of the Roman church in honour of the real presence in the Lord's Supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday; established by Urban IV., 1264. Berengarius, archbishop of Angers, was opposed to the doctrine of transubstantiation when it was first propagated, and to atone for his crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, which was called *la fête de Dieu*, 1019.

FÊTE DE VERTU, an annual assemblage, chiefly of young persons, to whom were adjudged rewards for industry and virtue. These fêtes, held at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, begun by lady Harcourt in 1789, continued till her death.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it was introduced into England by the Saxons, about A.D. 600. The slavery of this tenure was increased under William I. in 1068. This was done by dividing the kingdom into baronies, and giving them to certain persons, requiring them to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. The vassalage was restored, but limited by Henry VII., 1495; abolished by statute 12 Charles II. 1663. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008. The hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 20 Geo. II. 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I. about 486, were discontinued by Louis XI. in 1470.

FEUILLANTS, a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1577 at the abbey of Feuillant near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1587.—Also members of a society formed in Paris by La Fayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, so named from the Feuillant convent, where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall and obliged them to separate, Dec. 25, 1791.

FEZ (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about A.D. 787, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1548. Leo Africanus describes it as containing more than seven hundred temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the twelfth century.

FICCTIONS. See *Romances*.—FICCTIONS IN LAW were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other. *Hume*. Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically declared, that "NO FICTION OF LAW SHALL EVER SO FAR PREVAIL AGAINST THE REAL TRUTH, AS TO PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE," May 31, 1784.

FIEF. See *Feudal Laws*.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, the name given to a plain near Ardres, a small town near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, June 7-25, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence with much emulation and profuse expense, and many involved themselves in great debts in consequence. Paintings of the embarkation and interview are at Windsor Castle.

FIESEHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE. See *France*, 1835.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN about 1645 supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus should descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect Jesus Christ king at London. Cromwell dispersed them, 1653. *Kearsley*. Another rising was suppressed in Jan. 1661.

FIG-TREE (*Ficus Carica*). Brought from the south of Europe, before A.D. 1548. The Botany-Bay Fig, *Ficus Australis*, brought from N.S. Wales in 1789.

FIGURES. See *Arithmetic*, and *Digits*.

FILES are mentioned (1 *Sam.* xiii. 21) B.C. 1093. The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection, by means of File-cutting Machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood of Leeds, in 1859, was invented by M. Bernot of Paris. It is said that the price of files made by it are reduced from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per dozen.

FILIBUSTERS, a name given to the Freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 17th century. See *Buccaneers*. It has been applied to Walker and other adventurers from the United States, who within the last few years endeavoured to obtain possession of Central America. See *Nicaragua*.

FILTERERS. A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by Wm. Wollcott in 1675. Other modes followed. James Peacock's method of filtration was patented in 1791.

FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates. The practice began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law, till the statute of Henry VII. which, by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1489. *Hume*. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1833.

FINE ARTS. See *Arts*, *Paintings*, *Sculpture*, *Engraving*, &c.

FINLAND, a Russian principality. In the middle of the 12th century, was conquered by the Swedes, who introduced Christianity. It was several times conquered by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty. See *Abo*. Its political constitution was confirmed by the czar in 1809, 1825, and 1855. Population in 1859, 1,724,193.

FIRE is said to have been first produced by striking flints together. The poets supposed that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Heracitus about 596 B.C. maintained that the world was created from fire, and deemed it to be a god omnipotent.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1849. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It has not been found universally successful.

FIRE-ARMS. (See *Artillery and Cannon*.) The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men. See *Revolver*.

Fire-arms made at Perugia, in Italy . . . A.D. 1364
Employed by the Burgundians in the defence
of Arras . . . 1414
Edward IV. when he landed at Ravenspur, is
said to have been accompanied by 300
Flemings armed with hand-guns . . . 1471
At the battle of Morat, the Swiss are said to
have had 10,000 men armed with fire-arms . . . 1476
Fire-arms were used at the siege of Berwick . . . 1521
The Petronel (from *poitrine*, the chest)-or Ar-
quebuse came into use, 1480; and the Musket,
employed in the armies of the emperor
Charles V. . . about —
All these were of very rude construction, being
first discharged by a lighted match, after-

wards, about 1517, by a wheel-lock, then by
the flint
The match-lock and wheel-lock were superseded
by the flint-lock, in the reign of William III.
about 1692
The rev. Mr. Forsythe patented the percussion
principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets
by means of detonating powder. . . 1807
Perussion caps came into general use between
1820 and 1830
The old musket, familiarly called *Brown Bess*,
was superseded by the Enfield rifle, which is
likely to give way to Lancaster's smooth-
bored rifle . . . 1858

FIRE-ARMS, *continued*.

SMALL ARMS OF THE BRITISH SERVICE, 1854.

Percussion musket; pattern, 1842.	after experiments at the royal manufactory,
Victoria carbine (for cavalry).	Enfield Lock.
Regulation rifle musket; pattern, 1851.	Artillery carbine; pattern, 1842.
Enfield rifle musket, adopted for the service in 1853	

FIRE-ENGINES are mentioned by Pliny, A.D. 70. A "Water-bow" was patented by Thos. Grent in 1632, one was constructed by John Vander Heyden, about 1663. Bramah's engine was patented in 1793, and many others since.

FIRE-ESCAPES have been patented by David Marie (1766), Joachim Smith (1773), and by many other persons. The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organised, beginning with six escape stations in London; in March 1859, it possessed 67, since then the number has been increased. In 1861 it was stated that 84 lives had been saved by the conductors. In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued by the society's officers. Versmann's composition for rendering washing dresses *fire-proof* was published about 1860.

FIRE-SHIPS were first used in the 13th century. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the English navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, in the engagement of the Spanish Armada, July, 1588. *Rapin*.

FIRE-WATCH, or Fire-Guard of London, was instituted Nov. 1791.—The FIRE-BRIGADE was established in London in 1832 by Mr. R. Bell Forde, a director of the Sun Fire-office. It then had 80 men and 19 stations. In 1862 it had 127 men and 20 stations. In May, 1862 a commission recommended the establishment of a Police Fire-Brigade.

FIRE-WORKS* are said to have been familiar to the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe at Florence about A.D. 1360; and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588.

Macaulay states that the fire-works let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost 12,000*l*. Very grand fire-works were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green-park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed April 30, 1748. At an exhibition of fire-works in Paris, June 21, 1770, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, after wards Louis XVI., more than 1000 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fire-works, under the direction of sir Wm. Congreve, on the celebration of the general peace, and to commemorate the centenary accession of the family of Brunswick to the British throne, surpassed all previous exhibitions, Aug. 1, 1814.

A grand display of this kind (at a cost of 10,000*l*.), to celebrate the peace with Russia, May 29, 1856.

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes. *Dr. Johnson*.

REMARKABLE FIRES IN OR NEAR LONDON.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's cathedral A.D. 662 and 1087	In Southwark, 60 houses burnt A.D. 1676
One at London-bridge, began on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side, and hemmed in a numerous crowd. Of those who threw themselves into boats and barges, about 3000 were drowned. A great part of the city north and south was burnt, 14 John 1212	In Wapping, 150 houses burnt, 50 lives lost 1715
The Great Fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple-church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge. It began at a baker's house in Pudding-lane, behind Monument-yard, and destroyed in the space of four days, 89 churches (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Sion College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. About 200,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields. (See <i>Monument</i>). Sept. 2-6, 1666	Custom House burnt 1718
	At Shadwell, 50 houses burnt Sept. 10, 1736
	In Cornhill ward, 200 houses burnt; this fire began in Change-alley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666, March 25, 1748
	At Covent Garden, 50 houses 1759
	In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt 1761
	At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt —
	In Throgmorton-street, 20 houses 1774
	At Wapping, 20 houses 1775
	At Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses 1779
	At Horselydown, 30 houses, besides many warehouses and ships April 30, 1780
	Newgate, &c., by the Gordon mob June, —
	In the Strand, 40 houses 1781
	In Aldersgate-street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding 100,000 <i>l</i> Nov. 5, 1783
	The Opera-house June 17, 1788
	At Rotherhithe, 20 houses Oct. 12, 1790

* In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at fire-work makers (particularly one on July 12, 1858, at Mr. Bennett's in the Westminster-road, Lambeth, when five lives were lost, and about 300 persons seriously injured, and much property destroyed), it was determined to enforce 9 & 10 Will. III., cap. 7, (1697), an act to prevent the throwing and forming of squibs, serpents, and other fire-works. An act regulating the making of fire-works, was passed in 1860.

FIRES IN LONDON, *continued.*

Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed	Sept. 14, 1791	Premises of Messrs. Saville and Edwards, printers, Chandos-street, destroyed	Sept. 30, 1853
Pantheon, Oxford-street	June 14, 1792	Premises of Townend and Co., Bread-street, destroyed; loss about 100,000l.	Dec. 31, 1854
At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored: the loss 1,000,000l.	July 21, 1794	Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Pimlico	Aug. 17, 1854
Astley's Amphitheatre	Sept. 17, —	Whittington club-house	Dec. 3, —
St. Paul's church, Covent garden	Sept. 12, 1795	Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie, &c., Blackfriars-road; loss, one life and 150,000l.	Feb. 16, 1855
At Shadwell, 20 houses burnt	Nov. 4, 1796	Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's works; loss about 220,000l.	May 3, —
In the Minories, 30 houses	March 23, 1797	Pavilion theatre	Feb. 13, 1856
In the King's Bench, 50 residences	July 14, 1799	Covent-garden theatre	March 5, —
Near the Customs, three West India warehouses; loss 300,000l.	Feb. 11, 1800	Messrs. Scott Russell's (third fire), much valuable machinery destroyed	March 12, —
At Wapping, 30 houses	Oct. 6, —	Messrs. Dolbe's premises, Fleet-street	April 1, —
In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, immense property destroyed	Sept. 27, 1802	Shad Thames flour mill; loss about 100,000l.	July 17, —
The great tower over the choir of Westminster-abbey burnt	July 9, 1803	Messrs. Broadwood's, pianoforte-makers, Westminster	Aug. 22, —
Astley's again, and 40 houses	Sept. 1, —	Premises of Messrs. Almond's, army accoutrement makers, and others, in St. Martin's lane; estimated loss 20,000l.	Nov. 9, —
Frith-street, Soho, lasted several days, many houses destroyed	Dec. 2, —	Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalk Farm station	June 9, 1857
Surrey Theatre	Aug. 12, 1805	Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury; 25 lives lost	March 28, 1858
Covent-garden theatre	Sept. 20, 1805	Limehouse; Messrs. Forest, Dixon's, &c., premises destroyed and Blackwall railway arches; insured	June 19-20, —
Drury-lane theatre	Feb. 24, 1809	Fresh wharf; 25,000l. worth of silk	June 21, —
In Conduit-street; Mr. Windham, in aiding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death	July 9, —	London docks; great explosion; man killed by fright; loss about 150,000l.	June 29, —
In Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, half the street made ruins	June 12, 1811	Great James-street, Marylebone; six lives lost	Feb. 26, 1859
Custom House, warehouses, and public records destroyed	Feb. 12, 1813	Messrs. Hubbuck and Co., Lime-street; one life and a large amount of property	May 20, —
At Rotherhithe; 60 houses and several ships destroyed, loss 80,000l.	March 16, 1820	West Kent wharf and New Hibernia wharf; destroyed property valued at 200,000l.; fire lasted nearly a month; commenced Aug. 17, 1860	—
At Mile-end; loss 200,000l.	Jan. 22, 1821	St. Martin's hall, built for Mr. Hullah, and other premises destroyed	Aug. 6, —
In Smithfield; loss 100,000l.	Aug. 14, 1822	Thames Iron-works, Blackwall	Aug. 31, —
In Red-lion-street, 15 houses	June 6, 1823	Kilburn church, Maida-hill, destroyed	Nov. 29, 1861
Argyle rooms destroyed	Feb. 5, 1830	Surrey Music-hall destroyed	June 11, 1861
English Opera-house, &c., burnt	Feb. 16, —	Cotton's wharf and depot and other wharves near Tuoley-street containing oil and other combustible substances, took fire about half-past four p.m. June 22, and continued burning for a month. Several persons were killed, including James Braidwood, the able superintendent of the London Fire-brigade; the loss of property was estimated at 2,000,000l.	—
Houses of Parliament consumed	Oct. 16, 1834	Davis's wharf, Horselydown, burnt; loss about 15,000l.	Aug. 1, —
Fenning's wharf, London-bridge, &c.; loss 250,000l.	Aug. 30, 1836	Near Paternoster-row; Messrs. Longman's booksellers, Messrs. Knight's, tallow-melters, and others; loss, above 50,000l.	Sept. 4, —
The Royal Exchange destroyed	Jan. 10, 1838	At Campden-house, Kensington, pictures and other valuable property of Mr. Woolley destroyed	March 23, 1862
At Wapping, 12 houses	June 16, 1840	Mr. Boor's, druggist, Bishopsgate-street; explosion; two-lives lost	June 7, —
Canterwell church	Feb. 7, 1841	Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park; Mr. Barrett and two daughters burnt	Aug. 15, —
Astley's theatre again	June 8, —	There were 953 fires in 1854; 1113 in 1857; 1214 in 1858 (38 lives lost); 1183 fires in 1861. Several fires were occasioned by careless use of coal-oils in 1861-62.	—
At the Tower; the armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., destroyed	Oct. 30, 1841		
Raggett's hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly; several eminent persons perished	May 27, 1843		
Several houses in New-square, Lincoln's-inn	Jan. 14, 1849		
Olympic theatre	March 29, —		
One in St. Martin's-lane, (at a publican's named Ben Caunt) three lives lost	Jan. 15, 1851		
Fire at Duke's-street, London-bridge; property lost estimated at 60,000l.	Feb. 19, —		
At the Rose and Crown, Love-lane, City, four lives lost	May 18, —		
Foot of London-bridge, four large hop warehouses burnt, loss 450,000l.	June 23, —		
Collard and Co., pianoforte-makers, Camden-town; loss 60,000l.	Dec. 19, —		
The warehouses of Messrs. Pawson, St. Paul's Churchyard, burnt	Feb. 24, 1853		
Works of Gutta Percha Company, near City-road; loss 100,000l.	June 5, —		
Kirkman's piano-forte manufactory	Aug. 10, —		
Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s works, Millwall; loss 100,000l.	Sept. 10, —		

FIRE-WORSHIPPERS. See *Parsees*.

FIRST-FRUITS were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called *ANNATES*, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V. in 1306; and were collected in England in 1316: but chronologers differ on this point. The exaction was submitted to till the 26th of Hen. VIII. 1534, when the first-fruits were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and

his successors. Mary gave up the Annates once more to the popes (1555); but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First-fruits, Tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, were consolidated by 1 Vict. c. 20. 1838. See *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1789.

FISHERIES. Laws for their protection were enacted by Edward I. in 1284, and by his successors. The rights of the English and French fishermen were defined by treaty in 1839. See *Herring, Whale, and Newfoundland Fisheries*. In 1860 great progress had been made in France in producing fish in ponds by M. Coste and others. Commissioners were engaged in examining British fisheries in 1860.

Fishmongers' company of London, incorporated	1384	Fish-machines, for conveying fish by land to	
Fishing towns regulated by an act passed in	1542	London, set up in 1761; and supported by	
Fishing on our coast forbidden by statute to		parliament	1764
strangers	1609	The British Society of Fisheries established in	
The Dutch paid 30,000 <i>l.</i> for permission to fish		London in	1786
on the coasts of Britain	1636	The Irish Fishery Company formed in	Dec. 1818
Corporation of Free British fisheries instituted	1750		

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge), founded by Richard viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and bequeathed his collection of books, pictures, &c., to the university, with 100,000*l.* to erect a building to contain them. This was begun by G. Basevi in 1838, and finished by Cockerell.

FIVE-HUNDRED, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French constitution, Aug. 22, 1795, was unceremoniously dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799.

FIVE-MILE ACT, an oppressive statute passed in the 17th year of Chas. II. Oct. 1665. It obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 50*l.* They were relieved by Will. III. in 1689.

FLAG. The flag acquired its present form in the sixth century, in Spain; it was previously small and square. *Ashe*. It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before whose time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood. *Pardon*. The term flag is more particularly used at sea, to denote to what country a ship belongs, and the quality of its commander. The *honour-of-the-flag salute* at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in A.D. 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680. *Hénault*. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 2, 1688. *Idem*. See *Salute at Sea* and *Union Jack*.

FLAGELLANTS, SECT OF. A general plague, which swept away a vast multitude of people, gave rise to this fanatic sect. *Hénault*. They established themselves at Perouse, A.D. 1268. They maintained that there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves, until the blood flowed from their naked backs. Pope Clement VI. declared them heretics in 1349; and 90 of them and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burnt, 1414. In 1574 Henry III. of France joined this sect for a short time.

FLAMBEAUX, FEAST OF. See *Argos*.

FLANDERS, the principal part of the ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France in 843, and was governed by counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer*, who is said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. In 1204, Baldwin IV. became emperor at Constantinople. In 1369 Philip duke of Burgundy married Margaret, the heiress of count Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected alternately to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477), and Spain (1555). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany. France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1679. See *Burgundy, Netherlands, and Belgium*.

FLAT-BUSH, BATTLE OF. See *Long Island*.

FLATTERY CAPE (on the western coast of North America) was so named by captain Cook, because at a distance it had promised to him a harbour, which it did not yield him upon his near approach, in 1778. This disappointment was severely felt by his crew, who at the time were in want of provisions.

FLAX was brought from Egypt to Gaul about 1 B.C.; and was ordered to be grown in England, by statute, 24 Hen. VIII. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill, which was invented in Scotland about 1750. See *Hemp*. In 1851 chevalier Claussen patented a method of "cottoning" flax.

FLEECE. See *Golden Pleece*.

FLEET-PRISON, MARKET, &c. (London), were built over the small river Fleta, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river was navigable to Holborn-bridge; and the obelisk in Fleet-street denotes the extent of it in 1775. The *prison* for debtors was founded in the first year of Richard I. It was the place of confinement for those who had incurred the displeasure of the Star Chamber; and persons were committed here for contempt of the court of Chancery. It was burnt down by the prisoners, June 7, 1780.* It was pulled down in 1845 (and the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench Prison). *Fleet-market*, originally formed in 1737, was removed, and the site named Farringdon-street in 1829. A new market was opened Nov. 20, 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet-street, to the memory of alderman Waithman, was erected June 25, 1833.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, A.D. 496. It was the national emblem till the revolution in 1789, when the tricolour (white, red, and blue) was adopted.

FLEURUS (Belgium), the site of several battles: (1.) On Aug. 30, 1622, between the Catholic league, under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Protestant union (indecisive). (2.) When the prince of Waldeck was defeated by Luxembourg, July 1, 1690. (3.) Between the allies under the prince of Coburg, and the French revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan. The allies, with an army of 100,000 men, had for their object the relief of Charleroi, when they were met on the plains of Fleurus, and signally defeated. Between 8000 and 10,000 were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and Jourdan was enabled to form a junction with the French armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. In this memorable battle the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, an experiment which, it is said, contributed to the success of the day, June 26, 1794. (4.) The battle of Ligny (*which see*) is also called the battle of *Fleurus*.

FLIES. There was an extraordinary fall of these insects in London, covering the clothes of passengers in the streets, in which they lay so thick, that the impressions of the people's feet were visible on the pavements, as they are in a thick fall of snow, A.D. 1707. *Chamberlain*. In the United States of America is an insect commonly called the *Hessian fly*, from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the American war of independence; its ravages were very extensive on the wheat in 1777; but the injury to the crops was much less after.—Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept. 1853, the air was infested with small flies.

FLINTS, in form like arrow-heads, and considered by him to have been shaped by human hands, were found in 1847, near Amiens, by M. Boucher de Perthes. His theory, which gives a much higher antiquity to man than is usually received, was much opposed; but latterly has been received by some eminent geologists.

FLOATING BATTERIES. See *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar, Siege of*, 1781.

FLODDEN-FIELD (Northumberland). The site of a battle on Sept. 9, 1513, between the English and Scots; in consequence of James IV. of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. James, the most of his nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

FLOGGING. Wm. Cobbett in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811 were punished for publishing censures on flogging in the army. By orders issued Nov. 9, 1859, this mode of punishment is virtually abolished in the army (see *Army*); and on Dec. following, it was ordered that first-class seamen should not be flogged, except after a trial.

FLOODS. See *Inundations*.

* **FLEET MARRIAGES.** Illicit marriages were celebrated here to an amazing extent. Between the 10th of October, 1704, and Feb. 12, 1705, there were celebrated 2954 marriages in the Fleet, without licence or certificate of banns. Twenty or thirty couple were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant, at a later period, describes the daring manner in which this nefarious traffic was carried on. He says, that in walking by the prison in his youth, he has been often accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" And he states that painted signs, of a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building. This glaring abuse was put an end to by the Marriage act, in 1753.

FLORAL HALL, adjoining Covent garden theatre, is a large conservatory 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, erected from designs by Mr. E. M. Barry, was opened with the volunteers' ball, March 7, 1860. It was opened as a flower-market May 22, 1861.

FLORALIA, annual licentious games at Rome in honour of Flora, instituted about 752, but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

FLORENCE (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany (*which see*). It is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman Triumviri. It was destroyed by Totila (about A.D. 541), and was rebuilt by Charlemagne, 781. It became an independent republic about 1198, and was long disturbed by factions. The power of the Medici began about 1420; and in 1530 the liberty of Florence was lost by the appointment of Alexander de' Medici as perpetual governor. In 1569 Cosmo de' Medici was created grand-duke of Tuscany. See *Tuscany*. This city is truly the seat of the arts. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy, and *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582), were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter was so named because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name. Here Dante was born in 1265, and Savonarola burnt in 1498. King Victor Emanuel entered Florence in triumph April 17, 1860. The Florence Exhibition of Italian Industrial products was opened by king Victor Emmanuel, Sept. 15, 1861.

FLORES, or Isle of Flowers (one of the Azores, *which see*). Discovered by Vanderberg, in 1439; and settled by the Portuguese in 1448.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, one of the Southern States of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in A.D. 1497. It was visited by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 2, 1512, in a voyage he had absurdly undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702; again by general Oglethorpe in 1740; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1783. Revolution in 1810, when the American government took means for occupying the country: and after a tedious negotiation, it was finally ceded* by Spain to the United States in 1820-21; and admitted into the Union in 1845, from which it seceded in Dec. 1860. See *United States*.

FLORIN, a coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III., which was current in England at the value of 6s. in 1337. *Camden*. This English coin was called *florin* after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold. *Ashe*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain 4s. 4d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s. *Ayliffe*. A silver coinage of florins (value 2s.) was issued by proclamation of queen Victoria, August, 1849.

FLOWERS. The taste for flowers came, it is said, from Persia to Constantinople, and was imported thence to Europe for the first time in the 16th century. From the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth, our present common flowers were, for the most part, introduced into England. The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by George Morris, in 1792. The introduction of the following plants to our gardens has been traced or guessed at. A very great number have been introduced from Australia, &c., during the present century.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Acacia, N. America, before	1640	Christ's thorn, Africa, before	1596	Dryandria, New Holland	1801
Alspice shrub, Carolina	1726	Canary bell-flower, Canaries	1656	Evergreen, thorn, Italy	1629
Aniseed tree, Florida, about	1766	Canary convolvulus, Canaries	1690	Everlasting, great-flowered,	
Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before	1596	Carnation, Flanders	1567	Cape	1781
Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope	1774	Ceanothus, blue, New Spain	1818	Everlasting, giant, Cape	1793
Auricula, Switzerland	1567	Convolvulus, many-flowered	1779	Fernbush, sweet, N. America	1711
Azarole, S. Europe, before	1640	Coral tree, Cape	1816	Fox-glove, Canaries	1663
Bay, royal, Madeira	1665	Coral tree, bell-flowered, Cape	1791	Fuchsia fulgens, Mexico, about	1835
Bay, sweet, Italy, before	1548	Coral tree, tremulous, Cape	1789	Geranium, Flanders	1531
Camellia, China	1811	Creeper, virginian, N. America	1603	Gillyflower, Flanders	1561
Chaste tree, Sicily, before	1570	Dahlia, China	1803	Gold-plant, Japan	1793

* In 1803, the American government purchased Louisiana from the French, of which they contended West Florida formed a part. On the revolution, and in consequence of this purchase, Spain, unable to defend the country, ceded the whole of Florida to the United States, to which it was finally annexed after the negotiation above mentioned.

FLOWERS, *continued*.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Golden bell-flower, Madeira . . .	1777	Maiden-hair, Japan . . .	1714	Rose, sweet-scented guelder, from China . . .	1821
Mawthorn, American, before . . .	1683	Mignonette, Italy . . .	1528	Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon . . .	1629
Heaths, Cape . . .	1774-1803	Milk-wort, great-flowered, Cape . . .	1713	Rose, without thorns, N. America, before . . .	1726
Honeyflower, great, Cape . . .	1688	Milk-wort, showy, Cape . . .	1814	Rosemary, south of Europe . . .	1548
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China . . .	1806	Mountain tea, N. America, before . . .	1758	Sage, African, Cape . . .	1731
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape . . .	1752	Mock orange, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Sage, Mexican, Mexico . . .	1724
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America . . .	1656	Myrtle, candleberry, N. America . . .	1699	St. Peter's wort, N. America . . .	1730
Hyssop, south of Europe, before . . .	1548	Myrtle, woolley-leaved, China . . .	1776	Sassafras tree, N. America, before . . .	1663
Jasmine, Circassia, before . . .	1548	Nettle tree, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Savin, S. of Europe, before . . .	1584
Jasmine, Catalonian, E. Indies . . .	1629	Olive, Cape, Cape . . .	1730	Snowdrop, Carolina . . .	1756
Judas tree, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Olive, sweet-scented, China . . .	1771	Sorrel-tree, N. America, before . . .	1752
Laburnum, Hungary . . .	1576	Oleander, red, south of Europe . . .	1596	Sweet-bay, S. of Europe, before . . .	1548
Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before . . .	1713	Paraguay tea, Carolina, before . . .	1724	Tamarisk plant, Germany . . .	1560
Laurustine, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Passion-flower, Brazil . . .	1692	Tea tree, China, about . . .	1768
Lavender, south of Europe, before . . .	1568	Passion-flower, orange, Carolina . . .	1792	Tooth-ache tree, from Carolina, before . . .	1739
Lily, Italy, before . . .	1460	Pigeon-berry, N. America . . .	1736	Trumpet-flower, N. America . . .	1640
Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales . . .	1800	Pink, from Italy . . .	1567	Trumpet-flower, Cape . . .	1823
Lily, red-coloured, S. America . . .	1623	Ranunculus, Alps . . .	1528	Tulip, Vienna . . .	1578
Lobloolly-bay, N. America, before . . .	1739	Roses, Netherlands . . .	1522	Virginia creeper, N. America, before . . .	1629
Lupine tree, Cape, about . . .	1793	Rose, the China, China . . .	1789	Virgin's bower, Japan . . .	1776
Magnolia (see <i>Magnolia</i>), N. America . . .	1688	Rose, the damask, S. of Europe, about . . .	1543	Weeping willow, Levant, before . . .	1692
Magnolia, dwarf, China . . .	1786	Rose, the Japan, China . . .	1793	Wax tree, China . . .	1794
Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America . . .	1734	Rose, the moss, before . . .	1724	Winter-berry, Virginia . . .	1736
		Rose, the musk, Italy . . .	1522	Youlan, China . . .	1789
		Rose, the Provence, Flanders . . .	1567		

FLUORINE, a gaseous element, obtained from fluor spar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampère in 1810. Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1760, by Schwankhard of Nuremberg. *Gmelin*.

FLUSHING, SIEGE OF. See *Walcheren Expedition*.

FLUTE, a most ancient instrument, known to the Greeks. It has been improved by Böhm in Germany, and by Rudell and Rose in London. See *Music*.

FLUXIONS, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1669, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place. The first elementary work on fluxions in England is a tract of twenty-two pages in *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris, M.A. London, 1702.

FLYING, ARTIFICIAL, has been attempted in all ages. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, A.D. 1273. Bishop Wilkins says (1651), it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots! About 1800 sir George Cayley experimented on the subject, and in 1843 Mr. Henson invented a flying machine: but nothing has yet been devised capable of serving a practical purpose.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The Royal Palace founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, Feb. 17, 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, April 4, and bade farewell to his army, April 5, 1814.

Peace concluded between France, Denmark, &c.	A.D. 1679	Treaty between Napoleon and the royal family of Spain	Oct. 27, 1807
Treaty between the emperor of Germany and Holland	Nov. 8, 1785	Concordat between Napoleon and pope Pius VII.	Jan. 25, 1813

FONTENOY, near Tournay, in Belgium, the site of a battle on April 30 (May 11, N.S.), 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.* The battle was fought

* The king Louis XV. and the dauphin were present at this great battle. The success of the British at the commencement of it is still quoted by military men as the best illustration of the extraordinary power of a column. The advance of the Austrians during several hours at the battle of Marengo (fought June 14, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte.

with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable, the allies losing 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number of lives; but the allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died), was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

FONTHILL-ABBEY, Wiltshire, the mansion of Wm. Beckford, author of "Vathek," and son of alderman Beckford. He died in 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost 273,000*l.*) were collected most costly articles of virtu, the rarest works of the old masters, and the finest specimens of the arts. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1819; 7200 catalogues, at a guinea each, were sold in a few days. On Dec. 21, 1825, the lofty tower fell, and in consequence the remaining buildings were sold.

FONTS. Formerly the baptistery was a small place partitioned off in a church within which a large font was placed, where the persons to be baptized (frequently adults) were submerged. Previously, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up about A. D. 167.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, were held at Paris on the first of January, where, we are told, all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, from A. D. 1198 to 1438. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England (and at other courts in Europe), and were tolerated up to the time of Charles I. 1625.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67), "for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland," was passed in 1853, and is said to be much evaded. It permits grocers to sell spirits, &c., as usual, but forbids drinking on the premises, which is to be confined to places duly licensed. Much dram-drinking previously took place in grocers' shops.

FORCE. See *Conservation and Correlation*.

FOREIGNERS. See *Alien*.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (1819), forbids Englishmen to enter the service of a foreign state, without licence from the king or privy council. In 1606 Englishmen were forbidden to enter foreign service, without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government. (See *Hessians*.) An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2), for the formation of a Foreign Legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855), was passed Dec. 23, 1854.* The queen and prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, Aug. 9, 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but, not prospering, returned.

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her Majesty's consent,—Regulations published in London Gazette, May 10, 1855.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I. who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, A. D. 1079-85. *Stow*.†

FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on *Magna Charta*, granted by king John, June 15, 1215.

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on Sept. 6, 1838, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers.

FORGERY. The forging deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared,

† The endeavour to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed May 28, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

‡ The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the woods and forests, between A. D. 1787 and 1793, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz. —In Berkshire, Windsor Forest, and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping and Hainault Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer Forest, and Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushy, and Hampton-court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the Forests of Whittlebury, Salcey, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, Whichwood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Several of these have been disforested since 1857, viz., Hainault Whichwood, and Whittlebury.

the forfeiture of land and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Eliz. 1562. Since the establishment of paper credit, a multitude of statutes have been enacted.*

Forgery first punished by death	A.D. 1634	Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death . . .	1830
Forging letters of attorney, for the transfer of stock, made a capital felony	1722	The punishment of forgery with death ceases, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock . . .	1832
Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16, 1726; and consigned to the pillory	March 17, 1727	These cases also reduced to transportable offences	1837
Value of forged notes presented to the bank during ten years, from Jan. 1, 1801, nominally 101,661 <i>l.</i> <i>Bank Returns.</i>		A barrister, Jem Seward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers, March 5, 1857	
The bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes	1817	The law respecting forgery amended in	1861
Thos. Maynard was the last person executed for forgery	Dec. 31, 1829	[See <i>Executions</i> (for forgery)].	

FORKS were in use on the continent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. *Voltaire*. This is reasonably disputed. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," A.D. 1608. The manufacture of two-pronged forks at Sheffield began early in the 18th century. Three-pronged forks are much more recent. Silver forks came into use in England about 1814.

FORMA PAUPERIS. A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth 5*l.* by stat. 11 Henry VII. 1495.—This act has been remodelled, and now persons may plead *in forma pauperis* in the courts of law.

FORT ERIE (Upper Canada). This fortress was taken by the American general Browne, June 3, 1814. After several conflicts it was evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814. This place is now considerably strengthened.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL was commenced July 10, 1768, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and opened July 28, 1790. A communication is formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science of fortification in 1527; and great improvements were made by Vauban (1737) and others. The fortifications of Paris, the most recent work claiming notice, were completed in 1846. See *Paris*. In Aug. 1860 the British parliament passed an act for the expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment. The whole estimated expense for fortifications is 9,500,000*l.* In 1862 an endeavour was made in parliament to suspend the progress of the work.

FORTUNE-TELLERS. Fortune-telling is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were the supposed betokeners of happiness and success. The Sibyllæ were women who flourished in different parts of the world, and who were said to have been inspired by heaven. See *Sibyls* and *Gypsies*. Augury and divination led to palmistry, professed by modern fortune-tellers. *Ashe*. In England the laws against this species of imposition upon the credulity of the weak and ignorant were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, Jan. 11, 1680 of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. *Hénault*. Fortune-tellers, although liable by the act of 1824 to be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still flourish in England.

FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS. See *Freeholders*.

* It appears, from official returns, that the first forger on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, a linen-draper of Stafford, in 1728, before which time, from the establishment of the bank, a period of sixty-six years, no attempt at this species of forgery had been made. Vaughan employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated, which had all the appearance of being genuine. The criminal had filled up twenty of the notes, and had deposited them in the hands of a young lady of high respectability, whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance. Bank-notes having been in circulation so long previously, and none having been before counterfeited, no suspicion of these notes was entertained. One of the artists was the informer and accuser.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire). Built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born, in 1450; and here Mary queen of Scots was tried, Oct. 11-14, 1586, and beheaded Feb. 8, 1587, after a captivity of almost nineteen years in England. It was demolished by order of her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUGHARD, near Armagh, N. Ireland. Here Edward brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland, was defeated by sir John Bermingham in 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupis, a Burgess of Dundalk.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS. A species of foundling hospital was set up at Milan in A.D. 787, and in the middle ages most of the principal cities of the continent possessed one. The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be "children of the state."—The foundling hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II., in 1763, is an immense edifice, in which about 12,000 children are received annually. Foundling hospitals are comparatively of recent institution in England, where it would appear, none existed when Addison wrote in 1713. The London foundling hospital was projected by Thomas Coram, a benevolent sea-captain, incorporated by charter from George II. in October, 1739, and opened June 2, 1756. It succours about 500 infant children. Coram's statue was put up in 1856.—The Foundling Hospital in Dublin was instituted in 1704; in this charity there had been received, according to parliamentary returns, in the thirty years preceding Jan. 1825, as many as 52,150 infants; of these 14,613 had died infants—25,859 were returned as dead from the country, where they were out nursing—730 died in the infirmary after returning—322 died grown children—total deaths, 41,524; so that 10,626 only escaped this fate. Owing to this mortality, and from certain moral considerations, the internal department was closed by order of government, March 31, 1835.

FOUNTAINS are apparatus, natural or artificial, by which water is made to spring upwards. The Fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome, are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for pope Clement XII. in 1735; the Fontana Paolina, erected for pope Paul V. in 1612; and Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau, at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811), and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains; the largest are those in Trafalgar-square, which were constructed in 1845, after designs by sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth in Derbyshire, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on June 18, 1856, in the presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators.

FOURIERISM, a social system devised by M. Charles Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanstery (or association of 400 persons living in one edifice) was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of happiness, at the lowest cost. All attempts to realise the system have failed; caused, it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which they were tried.

FOX AND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION. See "*All the Talents' Administration.*"

FOX-GLOVE. The canary fox-glove (*Digitalis Canariensis*), from the Canary islands, A.D. 1698. The Madeira fox-glove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (*Vitis Vulpina*), from Virginia, before A.D. 1656.

FRANCE was known to the Romans by the name of *Gaul* (which see). In the decline of their power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting Franconia, where they became known about A.D. 240. These invaders gave the name to the kingdom (*Franken-ric*, Franks' kingdom); but the Gauls, being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 40 governments. In 1790 it was divided into 83, and subsequently into 130 departments, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. In 1815 the departments were reduced to 86; in 1860, they were raised to 89, by the cession of Savoy and Nice.* For details of important events, see separate articles.

The Franks settle in that part of Gaul, till late called Flanders, about A.D. 478
Clovis, 481; defeats Syagrius and the Gauls at

Soissons, 486; and the Alemanni at Tolbiac near Cologne; and embraces Christianity A.D. 496
He kills Alaric the Goth, in battle, near Poic-

* Population of France in 1700, 19,669,320; in 1762, 21,769,163; in 1801, 27,349,003; in 1820, 30,451,187; in 1836, 33,540,910; in 1846, 35,401,761; in 1856, 36,039,364; in 1861, including the new departments, 37,382,225. Population of the colonies, (in Asia, Pondicherry, &c.; Africa, Algeria, &c.; America, Martinique, Guadeloupe, &c.; Oceania, the Marquesas, &c.) in 1858 3,641,226. In May 1862, the "Moniteur" asserted the effective army to be 447,000; with a reserve of 170,000.

FRANCE, continued.

tiers, unites his conquests from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and makes Paris his capital A.D.		Regency of Mary de' Medici	A.D. 1610
He proclaims the Salique law; and dies, leaving four sons (see p. 290)		Rise of the Concinis, 1610; and their fall . .	1617
The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority		Navarre annexed to France	1620
Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, and rules with despotic sway	507	Rochelle taken after a long siege	1628
Invasion of the Saracens	511	Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu	1629
Reign of Pepin the Short	584	He organises the <i>Académie de France</i>	1634
Reign of Charlemagne	714	His death (aged 58)	Dec. 4, 1642
He is crowned emperor of the West	720	Accession of Louis XIV. aged four years (Anne of Austria regent)	May 14, 1643
Rollo obtains Normandy (<i>which see</i>)	752	Administration of Mazarine; victories of Turenne	1643-6
Reign of Hugh Capet	768	Civil wars of the Fronde	1648, &c
Paris made capital of all France	800	Colbert becomes financial minister	1661
Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis VI.	911	War with Holland, &c.	1671
Louis VII. joins in the crusades	987	Canal of Languedoc constructed	1664-81
Louis VIII., <i>Cœur de Lion</i> , frees his serfs . .	996	Edict of Nantz revoked	Oct. 22, 1685
Louis IX., called St. Louis, defeats John of England; conducts an army into Palestine; takes Damietta; and dies before Tunis . .	1135	Louis marries Madame de Maintenon . . .	1686
Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily .	1146	War with William III. of England	1689, &c.
His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (<i>which see</i>)	1224	Peace of Ryswick	1697
Philip the Fair's quarrels with the pope . .	1270	War of the Spanish succession	1701
Knights Templars suppressed	1266	Battle of Blenheim	Aug. 13, 1704
Union of France and Navarre	1282	Battle of Ramillies	May 23, 1706
English invasion—Philip VI. defeated at Cressy, .	1301	Peace of Utrecht (<i>which see</i>)	1713
Calais taken by Edward III.	1308	Accession of Louis XV.; stormy regency of the duke of Orleans	1715, &c
Dauphiny annexed to France	1314	Law's bubble in France. (See <i>Law</i>)	1716
Battle of Poitiers (<i>which see</i>); king John taken and brought prisoner to England	Aug. 26, 1346	Battle of Dettingen	June 16, 1743
France laid under an interdict by the pope .	Aug. 3, 1347	Successful campaign of marshal Saxe . . .	1746
Battle of Agincourt (<i>which see</i>)	1349	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle	1748
Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the kingdom	1356	Seven years' war begun	1756
Henry VI. crowned at Paris; the duke of Bedford's regency	1407	Daniens' attempt on the life of Louis XV. .	1757
Siege of Orleans; battle of Patay; the English defeated by <i>Joan of Arc</i>	Oct. 25, 1425	Canada lost—battle of Quebec	Sept. 13, 1759
England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between	1420	The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated	1762
Charles VIII. conquers Naples, 1494; loses it .	1422	Peace of Paris (with England)	1763
League of Cambray against Venice	1429	Louis XV. enslaved by Madame du Barry .	1769
War with pope Julius II.	1434 and 1450	Death of Louis XV.	1774
English invasion—battle of Spurs	1456	Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly . .	1778
Interview of the <i>Cloth of Gold</i> between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England	1508	Torture abolished in French judicature . .	1780
Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia, .	1511	The French revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille (<i>which see</i>) . . .	July 14, 1789
Peace of Cambray	Aug. 16, 1523	The National Assembly decrees that the title of the "king of France" shall be changed to that of the "king of the French"	Oct. 16, —
Persecution of protestants begins	Feb. 24, 1525	The plate and other property of the clergy is confiscated	Nov. 6, —
League of England with the emperor Charles V. against France	Aug. 5, 1529	Confederation of the <i>Champ de Mars</i> ; France is declared a limited monarchy	July 14, 1790
Successful defence of Metz by the duke of Guise .	1530	The silver plate used in the churches transferred to the mint and coined	March 3, 1792
He takes Calais (<i>which see</i>)	1538	Death of Mirabeau	April 2, —
Religious wars; massacre of protestants at Vassy	1544	The king, queen, and royal family arrested at Varennes, in their flight from Paris, June 21, ...	—
Massacre of St Bartholomew	1552	Louis (now a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution	Sept. 25, —
The "Holy Catholic League" established . .	1558	The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent	June 18, 1792
Duke of Guise assassinated by command of the king, Dec. 23; and his brother, the cardinal, ...	1562	The multitude, bearing the red bonnet of liberty, march to the Tuilleries to make demands on the king	June 20, —
Henry III. murdered by Jacques Clement, a friar	Aug. 24, 1572	First coalition against France: commencement of the great French war	June, —
The league leaders, after many conflicts, submit to Henry IV.	1576	[See <i>Battles</i> , 1792 to 1815.]	
Edict of Nantz by Henry IV.	Dec. 24, 1598	The royal Swiss guards cut to pieces; massacre of 5000 persons	Aug. 10, —
Silk and other manufactures introduced by him and Sully	Aug. 1, 1589	Decree of the National Assembly against the priests; 40,000 exiled	Aug. 26, —
Quebec in North America settled	April 23, 1598	Breadful massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open, and 1200 persons (100 priests) slain .	Sept. 2-5, —
Murder of Henry IV. by Ravalliac	1605-1610	Murder of the princess de Lamballe . . .	Sept. 3, —
	May 14, 1610	The National Convention opened	Sept. 17, —

* The multitude hurried to the Temple bearing the mutilated body of Madame de Lamballe, in order to exhibit the "impious head" of their relative to the royal family: the queen and the princess Elizabeth manifested the deepest emotion and sensibility; but the king said with assumed apathy (while shrinking at the sight) to the person by whom it was shown to him, "*Passez avec raison, Monsieur.*" "You are right, Sir!" These assassins were termed the *Septembriseurs* (*which see*).

FRANCE, *continued.*

The Convention abolishes royalty	Sept. 21, 22,	1792	Louis XVIII. enters Paris	July 3,	1815
The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help	Nov. 19,	—	Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland, of the <i>Bellerophon</i>	July 15,	—
Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the Temple excepted	Dec. 20,	—	Transferred at Torbay to the <i>Northumbriand</i> , and with admiral sir George Cockburn sails for St. Helena	Aug. 8,	—
Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and brought to trial	Jan. 19,	1793	Arrives at St. Helena to remain for life, Oct. 15,	—	—
Louis is condemned to death	Jan. 20,	—	Execution of marshal Ney	Dec. 7,	—
Beheaded in the <i>Place de Louis Quinze</i>	Jan. 21,	—	The family of Bonaparte excluded for ever from France by the law of amnesty	Jan. 12,	1816
War with England	Feb. 1,	—	Duke of Berry murdered	Feb. 13,	1820
War in La Vendée	Feb.	—	Death of Napoleon I. (See <i>Wills</i>)	May 5,	1821
Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday	July 13,	—	Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. king	Sept. 16,	1824
The queen beheaded	Oct. 16,	—	National Guard disbanded	April 30,	1827
Philip Egalité, the duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, is himself guillotined at Paris (see <i>Orléans</i>)	Nov. 6,	—	Seventy-six new peers created	Nov. 5,	—
Princess Elizabeth beheaded	May 10,	1794	Polignac administration	Aug.	1829
Robespierre and 71 others guillotined	July 28,	—	Chamber of Deputies dissolved	May 16,	1830
Louis XVII. dies in prison	June 8,	1795	The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and re-construction of the chamber of deputies	July 26,	—
French Directory	Nov. 1,	—	Revolution commenced	July 27,	—
Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy, 1796, &c.	—	—	Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the National Guard) and the army; they continue three days, till July 30,	—	—
Council of Five Hundred deposed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul	Nov. 10,	1799	Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of the ministry	July 30,	—
He defeats the Austrians at Marengo	June 14,	1800	The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-Philippe I.	Aug. 7,	—
His life attempted by the infernal machine	Dec. 24,	—	Charles X. retires to England	Aug. 17,	—
Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland) signed	March 27,	1802	Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment	Dec. 21,	—
Asiatick to the emigrants	April,	—	The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70	Dec. 27,	1831
Legion of Honour instituted	May 19,	—	Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the Continent	Sept. 18,	1832
Bonaparte made consul for life	Aug. 2,	—	Ministry of marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia,	Oct. 11,	—
Declaration of war against England	May 22,	1803	Bergeron and Benoît tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted March 18,	1833	—
Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte, Feb. 15; the latter was found strangled in prison. (See <i>Georges</i>)	April 6,	1804	The duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent off to Palermo	June 9,	—
Duke of Enghien shot	March 20,	—	Death of La Fayette	May 20,	1834
France formed into an Empire under Napoleon,	May 18,	—	Marshal Gerard takes office	July 15,	—
He is crowned king of Italy	May 26,	1805	M. Dupuytren dies	Feb. 8,	1835
He defeats the allies at Austerlitz	Dec. 2,	—	Duc de Broglie, minister	Feb.	—
And the Prussians at Jena	Oct. 14,	1806	Fieschi attempts the king's* life	July 28,	—
New nobility of France created	March 1,	1808	He is executed	Feb. 6,	1836
Holland united to France	July 9,	1810	Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuileries, June 25; guillotined	July 11,	—
War with Russia declared	June 22,	1812	Ministry of count Molé, in room of M. Thiers,	Sept. 6,	—
Victory at Borodino	Sept.	—	Attempted insurrection at Strasburg by Louis Napoleon (now emperor), Oct. 30; he is sent to America	Nov. 13,	—
Disastrous retreat	Oct.	—	Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham, and sent out of France	Nov. 23,	—
Triple alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against France	Sept. 9,	1813	Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French Chambers	Dec. 27,	—
The British pass the Bidassoa, and enter France,	Oct. 7,	—	Talleyrand dies	May 17,	1838
Surrender of Paris (see <i>Battles</i>) to the allied armies	March 31,	1814	Marshal Soult at the coronation of the queen of England	June 28,	—
Abdication of Napoleon	April 5,	—	Death of the duchess of Württemberg (daughter of Louis-Philippe), a good sculptor	Jan. 2,	1839
Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in Paris	May 3,	—	M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs	March 1,	1840
Napoleon arrives at Elba	May 3,	—	The Chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France†	May 12,	—
Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes	March 1,	1815			
Arrives at Fontainebleau	March 20,	—			
Joined by all the army	March 22,	—			
The allies sign a treaty for his subjugation,	March 25,	—			
He abolishes the slave-trade	March 29,	—			
Leaves Paris for the army	June 12,	—			
Is defeated at Waterloo	June 18,	—			
Returns to Paris, June 20; and abdicates in favour of his infant son	June 22,	—			
Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort	July 3,	—			

* He fired an infernal machine as the king rode along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons and suite. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various species of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was shot dead, many officers were dangerously wounded, and upwards of forty persons killed or injured.

† By the permission of the British government, these were taken from the tomb at St. Helena, and embarked on the 16th of October, 1840, on board the *Belle Poule* French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on November 30th; and on December 15th the body was deposited in the *Hôtel des Invalides*. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons; 150,000

FRANCE, *continued.*

Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, general Montaiolon, and 50 followers, at Vimeroux, near Boulogne (afterwards tried, and the prince imprisoned) Aug. 6, 1840
 Darnes fired at the king Oct. 15, —
 M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs Oct. 29, —
 Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 120,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris Dec. 15, —
 The duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death, fixed March 30, 1841
 Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the column of the Grand Armée, Boulogne Aug. 15, —
 Attempt to assassinate the duke of Anhalt (son of the king) on his return from Africa, Sept. 13, —
 The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage July 13, 1842
 The queen of England visits the royal family at Château d'Eu Sept. 2 to 7, 1843
 Attempt of Lecomppte to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau April 16, 1846
 Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham May 25, —
 The seventh attempt on the life of the king: by Joseph Henri July 29, —
 Marriage of the duc de Montpensier with the infant of Spain Oct. 10, —
 Disastrous inundation in France Oct. 18, —
 The Braslin murder (see *Pyaslin*) Aug. 18, 1847
 Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year, Sept. 13; Soult made general of France, in his room Sept. 26, —
 Jérôme Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years Oct. 10, —
 Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, Dec. 17; and of madame Adelaide Dec. 30, —
 The proposed grand reform banquet at Paris, suppressed Feb. 21, 1848
 Violent revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeachment and resignation of Guizot, Feb. 22; barricades thrown up, the Tuilleries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed by the populace, Feb. 23, 24, —
 Louis-Philippe abdicates in favour of his infant grandson, the comte de Paris, who is not accepted Feb. 24, —
 The royal family and ministers escape, Feb. 24, —
 A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville Feb. 26, —
 The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven in England March 3, —
 Grand funeral procession in honour of the Victims of the revolution March 4, —
 The provisional government which had been formed in the great public commotion, resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic May 7, —
 [The members of this new government were: MM. Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and Crémieux. The secretaries: Louis Blanc, Albert Flocon, and Marrast.]
 Perpetual banishment of Louis-Philippe and his family decreed May 26, —
 Election of Louis Napoleon for the department of the Seine, and three other departments to the National Assembly June, —
 Awful struggle and great loss of life in Paris; the people engaged against the troops and national guard. More than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night June 23, —
 The troops, under generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière succeed, with immense loss, in

driving the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine June 24, 1848
 Paris declared in a state of siege June 25, —
 The Faubourg du Temple carried with cannon, and the insurgents surrender June 26, —
 [The national losses caused by this dreadful outbreak were estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 persons killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was killed.]
 Gen. Cavaignac made president of the council, June 28, —
 Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly Sept. 26, —
 Paris relieved from a state of siege, which had continued four months Oct. 20, —
 Solemn promulgation of the constitution in front of the Tuilleries Nov. 12, —
 Louis Napoleon declared president of the French republic by a majority Dec. 20, —
 [He had 6,048,872 votes; Cavaignac, 1,479,121; Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, and Lamartine had but few.]
 Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection Jan. 29, 1849
 Death of king Louis-Philippe, at Claremont, in England Aug. 26, 1850
 Liberty of the press restricted Sept. 26, —
 Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard Jan. 10, 1851
 Death of the duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI., at Frohsdorf Oct. 29, —
 Death of marshal Soult Oct. 26, —
 Coup d'état; the legislative assembly dissolved; universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege: the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate Dec. 2, —
 M. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoricière, and Charles arrested, and sent to the castle of Vincennes Dec. 2, —
 About 180 members of the assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, attempting to meet are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops, Dec. 2, —
 Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious Dec. 3, 4, —
 Consultative commission founded Dec. 12, —
 Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes 7,481,231, negative votes 640,737 Dec. 21, 22, —
 Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre-Dame; the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuilleries Jan. 1, 1852
 Gens. Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, conducted to the Belgian frontier Jan. 9, —
 83 members of the legislative assembly banished; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the coup d'état of Dec. 2, and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne, Jan. 10, —
 [The inscription "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," ordered to be forthwith erased throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty are everywhere hewn down and burnt.]
 The national guard disbanded, and re-organised anew, and placed under the control of the executive, the president appointing the officers Jan. 10, —
 A new constitution published Jan. 14, —
 Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all

soldiers assisted in the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; but it was remarkable that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on March 31, 1861.

FRANCE, continued.

their real and personal property in France within a year	Jan. 22, 1852	Visit of prince Albert at Boulogne	Sept. 5, 1854
Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis-Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state	Jan. 22, 1852	Death of marshal St. Arnaud	Sept. 29, —
The birthday of Napoleon I. (Aug. 15), to be the only national holiday	Feb. 17, —	The emperor and empress visit London	April 16-21, 1855
The departments of France released from a state of siege	March 27, —	Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori, April 28; by Bellomare	Sept. 8, —
Installation of the legislative chambers	March 29, —	Queen Victoria and prince Albert visit Paris	Aug. 18, —
A permanent crystal palace authorised to be erected, in the Champs Elysées at Paris	March 30, —	Death of count Molé	Nov. 24, —
Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris	July 4, —	Birth of the imperial prince; amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners	March 16, 1856
President's visit to Strasburg	July 19, —	Peace with Russia signed	March 30, —
M. Thiers and other exiles permitted to return to France	Aug. 8, —	Awful inundation in the south	June, —
The French senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family"	Sept. 13, —	Distress in money market	Oct. 6, —
Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons	Sept. 19, —	Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest	Jan. 3, 1857
Infernal machine, intended to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles	Sept. 23, —	Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies); gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath	June 27, 22, —
Prince-president visits Toulon, Sept. 27; and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace." (<i>L'Empire c'est la paix</i>)	Oct. 7, —	Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected	July 11, —
He releases Abd-el-Kader (see <i>Algiers</i>)	Oct. 16, —	Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. of St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs	—, —
He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government when a <i>senatus consultum</i> will be proposed for the ratification of the French people	Oct. 19, —	The conspirators Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, &c.	Aug. 6, 7, —
Protest of comte de Chambord	Oct. 25, —	The emperor and empress visit queen Victoria at Osborne House	Aug. 6-10, —
In his message to the senate, the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change	Nov. 4, —	The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart	Sept. 25, —
Votes for the empire, 7,839,552; noes, 254,501; null, 63,699	Nov. 21, —	Death of Eugène Cavaignac, aged 55	Oct. 28, —
The prince-president declared emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III.	Dec. 2, —	Death of Mlle. Rachel (aged 38)	Jan. 4, 1858
Marriage of the emperor with Eugénie, countess of Teba, at Notre-Dame	Jan. 29, 1853	Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, Pieri, Rudio, Gomez, &c., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded)	Jan. 14, —
4312 political offenders pardoned	Feb. 2, —	Public safety bill passed—bold protest against it by Olivier	Feb. 18, —
Bread riots	Sept. —, —	France divided into five military departments; general Espinasse becomes minister of the interior	Feb. —, —
Military camp at Satory, near Paris	Sept. —, —	" <i>Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre</i> " published Mar. 17, —	—, —
Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged)	Oct. —, —	Interpreted speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries removed in March	—, —
Francis Aragó, astronomer, &c., died	Oct. 2, —	A republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed	March 9, —
Attempted assassination of the emperor; ten persons condemned to transportation for life	Nov. —, —	Orsini and Pieri executed	March 13, —
Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Frohsdorf	Nov. 20, —	Simon Bernard tried in London as their accomplice, and acquitted	April 12-17, —
Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly thirty-eight years after his death on the spot where it occurred	Dec. 7, —	Marshal Pelissier sent as ambassador to London	April 15, —
War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)	March 27, 1854	Espinasse retires from ministry of the interior (he was killed at the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859)	June, —
		Queen of England visits Cherbourg	Aug. 4, 5, —
		Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes	Aug. 19, —
		Dispute with Portugal respecting the <i>Charles II. Georges</i> (which see) settled	Oct. 23, —
		Trial of comte de Montalembert	Nov. 25, —
		Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador. (see <i>Austria</i>)	Jan. 4, 1859

* The subscriptions at London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 43,000l. Sir Jamsotjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, gave 500l. for the same purpose.

† Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, intensely devoted to endeavouring to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819; studied at Bologna in 1837; joined a secret society in 1843; was arrested and condemned to the galleys for life in 1844; was released in 1845, took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the assembly; and on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1852. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan. 1855, and sent to Mantua; he escaped thence and came to England in 1856, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, &c.; delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

‡ In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Un Débat sur l'Inde*," in which he eulogised English institutions and depreciated those of France. He was condemned and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor, Dec. 2. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned; but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (Dec. 21). In Oct. 1859 the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1859*," in which England is severely censured for opposition to popery.

FRANCE, *continued.*

Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy . . . Jan. 30, 1859
 Publication of "*Napoleon III. et l'Italie*" . Feb.
 On the Austrians invading Sardinia, France declares war, and the French enter Sardinia; the empress appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa . . . May 12,
 Loan of 20,000,000 francs raised . . . May 21,
 Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30; 31;
 Magenta, June 4; Melegnano (Marignano), June 8; Napoleon enters Milan, June 8; victory of allies at Solferino . . . June 24,
 Armistice agreed on . . . July 6,
 Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca . . . July 11,
 Peace agreed on . . . July 12,
 Louis Napoleon returns to Paris . . . July 17,
 The emperor addresses the senate, July 19, and the diplomatic body . . . July 21,
 Reduction of the army and navy ordered . Aug.
 Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see *Zurich*) . . . Aug. 8—Nov.
 Amnesty to political offenders . . . Aug. 17, 18.
 Violent attacks of the French press on England repressed . . . Nov.
 "*Le Pape et le Congrès*" published; 50,000 sold in a few days . . . Dec.
 Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns; M. Thouvenel succeeds him . . . Jan.
 The emperor announces a free-trade policy; Mr. Cobden at Paris . . . Jan. 5,
 Commercial treaty with England, signed, Jan. 23,
L'Univers suppressed for publishing the pope's letter to the emperor . . . Jan. 29,
 Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice, signed . . . March 24,
 The press censured for attacking England, April 7,
 The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden . . . June 15-17,
 Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's uncle, dies (aged 76) . . . June 24,
 The emperor, in a letter to count Persigny, disclaims hostility to England . . . July 25,
 The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers . . . Sept. 17-17,
 New tariff comes into operation . . . Oct. 1,
 Public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked . . . Nov.
 The empress visits London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. . . Nov.—Dec.
 Important ministerial changes; greater liberty of speech granted to the chambers; two sets of ministers appointed—speakers and administrators; Pelissier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahaut, English ambassador . . . Nov. 24, *et seq.*
 Passports for Englishmen to cease after Jan. 1, 1861 . . . Dec. 16,
 Six bishoprics vacant . . . Dec.
 Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press, Dec. 11; [but for a short time] . . . Dec. 20,
 The emperor advises the pope to surrender his revolted provinces . . . Dec. 31,
 "*Rome et les Evêques*" published . . . Jan. 6, 1861
 Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Paterson, an American lady) claims his legitimate rights; non-suited after a trial, Jan. 25—Feb. 15,
 Purchase of the principality of Monaco for 4 million francs, Feb. 2; announced . Feb. 5,
 Meeting of French Chambers, Feb. 4; stormy debates in the Chambers . . . Feb. and Mar.
 "*La France, Rome, et l'Italie*" published Feb. 15,

Angry reply to it by the bishop of Poitiers, who compares the emperor to Pilate . . . Feb. 27, 1861
 Failure of Mires, a railway banker, and loan contractor, &c.; he is arrested . . . Feb. 17,
 Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promises a searching inquiry and strict justice, Feb. and March
 Eugène Scribe, dramatist, dies (aged 80) Feb. 20,
 Eloquent speech of prince Napoleon in favour of Italian unity, the English alliance, and against the temporal government of the pope, March 1,
 Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the chambers: the French army stated to consist of 687,000 men, March,
 Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics . . . April 11,
 Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium signed, May 1,
 Publication in Paris of the Duc d'Aumale's severe letter to prince Napoleon, April 13; printer and publisher fined and imprisoned . . . May
 Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict . . . June 11,
 Official recognition of the kingdom of Italy . . . June 24,
 Mires, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment . . . Aug. 29,
 Pamphlet "*La France, Rome, et l'Italie*" appears . . . Sept.
 Meeting of the emperor and king of Prussia at Compiègne . . . Oct. 6,
 Convention between England, France, and Spain, for intervention in Mexico, signed, Oct. 31,
 Embarrassment in the government finances; Achille Fould becomes finance minister . Nov. 14; with enlarged powers . . . Dec. 12
 The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty towards Cesar . . . Jan. 1, 1862
 French army lands at Vera Cruz . . . Jan. 7,
 Fould announces his finance scheme, includes reduction of 44 per cent. stock to 3 per cent., and additional taxes and stamp duties, Feb. 24,
 Fierce debates in the legislative Chamber, in which prince Napoleon takes part . . . Feb.
 French victories in Cochín-China (6 provinces ceded to France) . . . March 28,
 Sentence against Mires examined and reversed at Douai; he is released . . . April 21,
 Hostilities with the Mexicans begin (see *Mexico*) . . . May,
 Convention between the allies and the Mexicans at Soledad, March 4; disapproved by the French government, April 3; and more troops sent under Lorencez . . . May,
 Lorencez repulsed with loss at Puebla, May 5; and at Orizaba, May 18; he is victorious at Cerro de Borgo . . . June 13, 14
 Duke Pasquier dies (aged 95) . . . July 5,
 New commercial treaty with Prussia signed . . . Aug. 2,
 Newspaper "*La France*" opposed to Italian unity, set up by Lagueronniere . . . Aug.
 Ship *Prince Jerome* containing reinforcements for Mexico burnt near Gibraltar; crew saved . . . Aug.
 Camp at Chalons formed on account of Garibaldi's movements in Sicily; broken, when he is taken prisoner . . . Aug. 29,
 Great sympathy manifested for him in France . . . Sept.
 Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thouvenel . . . Oct. 15,

* The marriage took place in America, on Dec. 24, 1863; but was annulled, and Jerome married the princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, Aug. 12, 1867; their children are the prince Napoleon and the princess Mathilde (see p. 291).

FRANCE, continued.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

418. Pharamond.
 428. Clodion, the Hairy; his supposed son.
 438. Meroveus, or Mérovée, son-in-law of Clodion.
 458. Childeric, son of Mérovée.
 481. Clovis the Great, his son, and the real founder of the monarchy. *Hénauld*. He left four sons, who divided the empire:
 521. Childobert; Paris.
 — Clodomir; Orleans.
 — Thierry; Metz; and
 — Clotaire; Soissons.
 534. Theodebert; Metz.
 548. Theodebald, succeeded in Metz.
 558. Clotaire; now sole ruler of France. Upon his death the kingdom was again divided between his four sons: viz.
 561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.
 — Gontram, in Orleans and Burgundy.
 — Sigebert at Metz, and
 — Chilperic at Soissons } both assassinated.
 575. Childobert II.
 584. Clotaire II.; Soissons.
 595. Thierry II., son of Childobert; in Orleans.
 — Theodebert II.; Metz.
 612. Clotaire II.; became sole king.
 628. Dagobert the Great, son of Clotaire II.: he divided the kingdom, of which he had become sole monarch, between his two sons:—
 638. Clovis II., has Burgundy and Neustria.
 — Sigobert II. has Austrasia.
 656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
 670. Childeric II.: he became king of the whole realm of France: assassinated with his queen, and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Lavri. *Hénauld*.
 [At this time Thierry III. rules in Burgundy and Neustria, and Dagobert II. son of Sigebert, in Austrasia. Dagobert is assassinated, and Thierry reigns alone. *Hénauld*.]
 691. Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules the kingdom in the name of this sovereign, who is succeeded by his brother.
 695. Childobert III., surnamed the Just: in this reign Pepin also exercises the royal power.
 711. Dagobert III. son of Childobert.
 716. Chilperic II. (Daniel): he is governed, and at length deposed, by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, whose sway is now unbounded.
 719. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne; dies soon after, and Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine, whither he had fled for refuge. *Hénauld*.
 720. Chilperic II., restored: he shortly afterwards dies at Noyon, and is succeeded by
 — Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*: died in 737. Charles Martel now rules under the new title of "duke of the French." *Hénauld*.
 737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741: and until
 742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government of the kingdom in this reign.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel: he is succeeded by his two sons,

768. Charlemagne and Carloman: the former, surnamed the Great, crowned EMPEROR OF THE WEST, by Leo III. in 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
 814. Louis I. *le Débonnaire*, EMPEROR: dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
 840. Charles, surnamed the Bald, KING; EMPEROR in 875: poisoned by Zedechas, a Jewish physician.
 877. Louis II., the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, KING.
 879. Louis III. and Carloman II.: the former died in 882; and Carloman reigned alone.
 884. Charles III. *le Gros*: a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
 887. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
 898. Charles III. (or IV.), the Simple; deposed, and died in prison in 929: he had married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards king.
 922. Robert, brother of Eudes: crowned at Rheims; but Charles marched an army against him, and killed him in battle. *Hénauld*.
 923. Rudolf, duke of Burgundy: elected king: but he was never acknowledged by the southern provinces. *Hénauld*.
 936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. (or IV.) and Edgiva: died by a fall from his horse.
 954. Lothaire, his son: he had reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeded him, at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great: poisoned.
 986. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire: also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche. In this prince ended the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, the Great, count of Paris, &c., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot: he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capetings, and Capetians.
 996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage, son of Hugh: died lamented.
 1031. Henry I. son of Robert.
 1060. Philip I. the Fair, and *l'Amoureux*; succeeded at eight years of age, and ruled at fourteen.
 1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Just, or *le Gros*.
 1137. Louis VII., his son, surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he was for some years associated on the throne.
 1180. Philip II. (Augustus); succeeds to the crown at fifteen; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime.
 1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, son of Philip.
 1226. Louis IX., called St. Louis; ascended the throne at fifteen under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent; died in his camp before Tunis, and was canonised.
 1270. Philip III., the Hardy, son of Louis IX.: died at Perpignan.
 1285. Philip IV., the Fair: ascended the throne in his 17th year.
 1314. Louis X., surnamed *Hutin*, an old French word, signifying headstrong, or mutinous. *Hénauld*.

* This great prince wore only a plain doublet in winter, made of an otter's skin, a woollen tunic, fringed with silk, and a blue coat or casock: his hose consisted of transverse bands or filets of different colours. He would march with the greatest rapidity from the Pyrenean mountains into Germany, and from Germany into Italy. The whole world echoed his name. He was the tallest and the strongest man of his time. In this respect he resembled the heroes of fabulous story; but he differed from them, as he thought that force was of use alone to conquer, and that laws were necessary to govern. Accordingly, he enacted several laws after the form observed in those days, that is, in mixed assemblies, composed of a number of bishops and the principal lords of the nation. *Eginhart*.

FRANCE, *continued.*

- 1316 John, a posthumous son of Louis X.: lived a few days only.
 — Philip V. the Long (on account of his stature): brother of Louis X.
 1322. Charles IV., the Handsome: this king and Louis X., John, and Philip V., were kings of Navarre.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois, grandson of Philip the Hardy (called the Fortunate).
 1350. John II., the Good: died suddenly in the Savoy in London.
 1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise.
 1380. Charles VI., the Beloved.
 1422. Charles VII., the Victorious.
 1461. Louis XI.: able but cruel.
 1483. Charles VIII., the Affable.
 1498. Louis XII., *duke of Orleans*, surnamed the Father of his People.
 1515. Francis I. of *Angoulême*: called the Father of Letters.
 1547. Henry II.: died of a wound received at a tournament, when celebrating the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the comte de Montmorency.
 1559. Francis II.: married Mary Stuart, afterwards Queen of Scots: died next year.
 1560. Charles IX.: Catherine of Medicis, his mother, obtained the regency.
 1574. Henry III.: elected king of Poland; last of the house of Valois, murdered, Aug. 1, 1589, by Jacques Clement, a Dominican Friar.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre: murdered by Francis Ravaillac.
 1610. Louis XIII., the Just, son of the preceding.
 1643. Louis XIV., the Great, also styled *Dieuxonné*.
 1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; his great grandson.
 1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Marie-Antoinette, of Austria, in May, 1770. Dethroned, July 14, 1789; guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793; and his queen, Oct. 16 following.
 1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. Though numbered with the kings, this prince never

reigned: he died in prison, supposed by poison, June 8, 1795, aged 10 years 2 months.

THE REPUBLIC.

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members,) first sitting, Sept. 21.
 1795. The DIRECTORY (Lareveillière Lépaulx, Letourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot) nominated Nov. 1; abolished, and Bonaparte, Ducos, and Siéyès appointed an executive commission, Nov. 1799.
 1799. The CONSULATE. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun appointed consuls, Dec. 24. Napoleon appointed consul for ten years, May 6, 1802; for life, Aug. 2, 1802.

FRENCH EMPIRE.†

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I., born Aug. 15, 1769. He married, first, Josephine, widow of Alexis, vicomte de Beauharnais, March 8, 1796 (who was divorced Dec. 16, 1809, and died May 29, 1814); 2nd, Maria-Louisa of Austria, April 2, 1810 (she died Dec. 17, 1847). He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the Isle of Elba for his retreat, April 5, 1814.
 1815. Napoleon again appears in France, March 1. He is defeated at Waterloo: and finally abdicates in favour of his infant son, June 22. Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, May 5, 1821. (See note, p. 285).

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*comte de Provence*), next brother of Louis XVI., born Nov. 17, 1755; married Marie-Josephine-Louise of Savoy. Entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, May 3, 1814; obliged to flee, March 20, 1815; returned July 3, same year: died Sept. 16, 1824, leaving no issue.
 1824. Charles X. (*comte d'Artois*), his brother: born Oct. 9, 1757; married Marie-Thérèse of Savoy; deposed July 30, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, Nov. 6, 1836.
Heir: Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry, born Sept. 29, 1820.

* On Monday, the 21st of January, 1793, at eight o'clock in the morning, this unfortunate monarch was summoned to his fate. He ascended the scaffold with a firm air and step; and raising his voice, he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France —;" At this instant the inhuman Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed, "Son of St. Louis! ascend to Heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted "*Vive la République!*" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quick lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed. *Hist. French Revolution.*

† THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

[The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the 13th century: in the 15th a branch settles in Corsica.]
 CHARLES BONAPARTE, born March 29, 1746, died Feb. 24, 1785. He married in 1767, Letitia Ramolina (born Aug. 24, 1750, died Feb. 1836): ISSUE,
 JOSEPH, born Jan. 7, 1768, made king of Two Sicilies, 1805; of Naples alone, 1806; of Spain, 1808; resides in United States, 1815; comes to England, 1832; settles in Italy, 1841; dies at Florence, July 28, 1844.
 NAPOLEON I., emperor, born Aug. 15, 1769 (see above).
 LUCIEN, prince of Canino, born 1775: at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress towards universal monarchy. He was taken by the English on his way to America, and resided in England till 1814. He died at Viterbo, June 30, 1840. His son Charles (born 1803, died 1857) was an eminent naturalist.
 LOUIS, born Sept. 3, 1778; made king of Holland, 1806; died July 15, 1846. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the empress

Josephine), in 1802, he had three sons: Napoleon Louis (born 1803; died 1807); Louis Napoleon (born 1804, died 1831); and

CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLEON, born April 20, 1808; attempted a revolt at Strasbourg, Oct. 30, 1836; sent to America, Nov. 13, 1836; repairs to London, Oct. 14, 1838; lands at Boulogne with fifty followers, Aug. 6, 1840; condemned to imprisonment for life, Oct. 6, 1840; escapes from Ham, May 25, 1846; arrives at Boulogne, March 2, 1848; elected deputy, June 8; and takes his seat, Aug. 27; elected emperor as Napoleon III., Dec. 2, 1852.

JEROME, born Nov. 15, 1784; king of Westphalia, Dec. 1, 1807-1814: made governor of the Invalides, 1848; and marshal, 1850; died, June 24, 1860; his children are

NAPOLEON, born Sept. 9, 1822, married princess Clotilde of Savoy, Jan. 30, 1859; ISSUE,
 Napoleon-Victor-Jerome, born July 18, 1862.
 MATHILDE, born May 27, 1820; married to prince A. Demidoff in 1841.

FRANCE, *continued.*

HOUSE OF ORLEANS. (See *Orleans*.)
 1830. Louis-Philippe, son of the celebrated duke of Orleans, called *Égalité*; born Oct. 6, 1773; married Nov. 25, 1809, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.) king of the Two Sicilies. Raised to the throne as king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; deposed Feb. 24, 1848. Died in exile, in England, Aug. 26, 1850.
Heir: his grandson, Louis-Philippe, comte de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838.

NEW REPUBLIC.

1848. The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, Feb. 22, 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.
 — Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, declared by the National Assembly (Dec. 20) *PRESIDENT* of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, Dec. 20; elected for ten years, Jan. 15, 1852.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED.

[1821. Napoleon II. * (Napoleon-Joseph), son of Napoleon I. and Maria-Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born March 20, 1811; created king of Rome. On the abdication of his father, he was made duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, July 22, 1832, aged 21.]
 1852. Napoleon (Charles-Louis) III., Dec. 2 (formerly president), the *PRESENT* (1862) emperor of the French. (See note, p. 291).
Empress: Eugénie-Marie (a Spaniard, formerly countess of Téba), born May 5, 1826; married Jan. 29, 1853.
Heir: Napoleon-Eugène-Louis-Jean-Joseph, born March 16, 1856.
 [On Dec. 18, 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favour of prince Jérôme-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

FRANCE, *ISLE OF.* See *Mauritius*.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, successively part of the kingdom and duchy of Burgundy and the kingdom of France, was given to Philip II. of Spain as the dowry of Isabella of France, whom he married in 1559. It was conquered and retained by Louis XIV. in 1674.

FRANCHISE. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction; and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England. See *Sanctuaries*. In 1429 the *ELECTIVE FRANCHISE* for counties was restricted to persons having at least 40s. a-year in land, and resident.

FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria, as she was riding down Constitution-hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, May 30, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her. Francis was condemned to death, June 17 following, but was afterwards transported for life.

FRANCISCANS. An order of Roman Catholic friars, called also Grey friars, founded by Francis de Assisi, about 1209, or, according to some authorities, about 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. In 1226 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, A.D. 1536-38. Most of their communities lived on alms.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (Central Germany). Many ages a free city; it was taken and retaken several times during the French wars, and held by Bonaparte from 1803 to 1813, when its independence was guaranteed by the allied sovereigns.

The diet of the princes of Germany established here by the Rhenish confederation 1806
 Appointed capital of the Germanic confederation 1815
 The Frankfort diet publish a federative constitution March 30, 1848

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, &c., here constitute themselves the council of the Germanic diet Sept. 1, 1850
 Population in 1859, 67,975. See *Germany*.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (N. Germany); a member of the Hanseatic league, suffered much from marauders in the middle ages, and in the thirty years' war. The university was founded in 1506, and incorporated with that of Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfort, on Aug. 12, 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians. See *Cunnersdorf*.

FRANKING LETTERS. The privilege of letters passing free of postage was claimed by parliament (almost from the first institution of the post-office), 1660. The privilege was restricted in 1837, and abolished on the introduction of the uniform penny postage, Jan. 10, 1840. The queen was among the first to relinquish her privilege.

FRANKLIN, the English freeholder in the middle ages. See "The Franklin's Tale," in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (written about 1364).

* Decreed to be so termed by the present emperor on his accession.

FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Sir John Franklin, with captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on an arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenhithe, on May 24, 1845. Their last despatches were from the Whalefish islands, dated July 12, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety throughout Europe, and numerous expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them to various parts of the polar regions. Quantities of coals, provisions, clothing, and other comforts, were deposited in such places in the Arctic seas as the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships might visit, so as to afford them immediate relief, by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *True Love*, captain Parker, which arrived at Hull, Oct. 4, 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen sir John Franklin's ships as late as the previous March, beset or frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her Majesty's government, on March 7, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000*l.* to any party of any country, that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechy island by captains Ommanney and Penny. (Nos. 5 & 6, p. 294.) In 1853, eight years had elapsed since the receipt of any authentic intelligence of Franklin and his companions, and anxiety was beginning to be felt respecting the state of the expeditions under captain Collinson and sir E. Belcher (see Nos. 4 & 11, p. 294). In October, captain Inglefield returned in the *Phoenix*, bringing despatches from sir E. Belcher, &c. The *Investigator*, and sir E. Belcher's squadron, were safe; but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieutenant Bellet* was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily conveying despatches to sir E. Belcher. Captain M'Clure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lisburne, July 31, 1850. On Oct. 8, the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On Oct. 26, 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N.E.—N.W. passage. In Sept. 1851, the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till lieutenant Pim and a party from captain Kellett's ship, the *Resolute* (11), fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4) was still unknown. In the spring of 1853, Dr. Rae again proceeded towards the magnetic pole, and in July, 1854, he reported to the Admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles which had belonged to sir J. Franklin and his party, namely, sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, &c. He also reported the statement of the natives, that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous, and had sold them a seal, and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried) who had evidently perished by starvation; the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighbourhood of the Great Fish River of Back. Dr. Rae arrived in England on Oct. 22, 1854, with the melancholy relics, which have since been deposited in Greenwich Hospital.† After mature deliberation, in April, 1854, sir E. Belcher determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and captain Kellett gave similar orders to captain M'Clure of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned in June‡ when the crews of the *Phoenix* and *Talbot* (under captain Inglefield) arrived (19). On their return to England the captains were all tried by court-martial and honourably acquitted, Oct. 17-19, 1854. The fate of captain Collinson in the *Enterprise* (4) was still uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb. 1855, that he had met the *Rattlesnake* (16) at Fort Clarence in Aug. 21, 1854, and had sailed immediately in hopes of getting up with captain Maguire in the *Plover* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Captain Collinson having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with captain M'Clure, returned to Hong Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the Arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Fort Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in May 1855. All appear to have nobly and ably performed their allotted work in the above expeditions; and the loss of life has been exceedingly small. The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition, June, 1855, which returned Sept. following. Some more

* A monument has been erected to his memory at Greenwich. His journal was published in 1854.

† Dr. Rae and his companions received 10,000*l.* for discovering these remains, as the first clue.

‡ Captain Kellett's ship, the *Resolute*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left by a Mr. George Henry, commanding an American whaler, who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and entrusted to captain H. J. Hartstene, to be presented to queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton, Dec. 12, 1856; was visited by her Majesty on the 16th, and formally surrendered on the 30th.

remains of Franklin's party were found. During the last expedition, captain M'Clintock's (see 21, below), on May 6, 1859, lieutenant Hobson found at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, beside a cairn, a tin-case, containing a paper, signed April 25, 1848, by captain Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, on Sept. 12, 1846, were beset in lat. $70^{\circ} 05' N.$, and long. $98^{\circ} 23' W.$; that sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847; and that the ships were deserted April 22, 1848. Captain (since sir Leopold) M'Clintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His journal was published in Dec. 1859; and on May 28, 1860, gold medals were given to him and to lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

1. H.M.S. *Plover*, capt. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Straits, in search . . . Jan. 1, 1848
2. Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England . . . March 25, —
[Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.]
3. Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (June 12, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough) . . . Nov. 3, 1849
4. The *Enterprise*, capt. Collinson, and *Investigator*, commander M'Clure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Straits . . . Jan. 20, 1850
[Both of these ships proceeded through to the westward.]
5. Capt. Austin's expedition, viz.: *Resolute*, capt. Austin, C.B.; *Assistance*, capt. Ommanney; *Intrepid*, lieutenant Bertie Cator, and *Pioneer*, lieutenant Sherard Osborn, sailed from England for Barrow's Straits . . . April 25, —
[Returned Sept. 1851.]
6. The *Lady Franklin*, capt. Penny; and *Sophia*, capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Barrow's Straits . . . April 13, —
[Returned home Sept. 1851.]
7. The AMERICAN expedition in the *Advance* and *Rescue*, under lieutenant De Haven and Dr. Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr. Grinnell subscribed 30,000 dollars, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits; after drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the ships were released in 1852 uninjured, May 25, —
8. The *Eliz*, sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson Bay Company, sailed to the same locality . . . May 22, —
[Returned in 1851.]
9. H.M.S. *North Star*, commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and returned to Spithead . . . Sept. 28, —
10. H.M.S. *Herald*, capt. Kellett, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Straits, and returned in . . . 1852
Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg with the intention of travelling through Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma; but was dissuaded from proceeding by the Russian government . . . Nov. 18, —
[The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (see No. 4 above) not having been heard of for two years.]
11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, consisting of—*Assistance*, sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, capt. Kellett, C.B.; *North Star*, capt. Pullen; *Intrepid*, capt. M'Clintock; and *Pioneer*, capt. Sherard Osborn, sailed from Woolwich . . . April 15, 1852

[This expedition had arrived at Beechy Island, Aug. 14, 1852. The *Assistance* and *Pioneer* proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* to Melville Island; the *North Star* remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.

- Lady Franklin, from her own resources, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of 1500*l.*), equipped four separate private expeditions:
12. The *Prince Albert*, capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow's Straits . . . June 5, 1850
[Returned Oct. 1, 1850.]
 13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by lieutenant Bellot of the French navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet . . . June 4, 1851
[Returned Oct. 1852.]
 14. The *Isabel*, commander Inglefield, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, July 6, and returned . . . Nov. 1852
 15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on a renewed search to Behring's Straits . . . 1853
 16. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, commander Trollope, despatched to assist the *Plover*, capt. Maguire (who succeeded capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in April, met with it . . . Aug. —
 17. The second AMERICAN expedition, the *Advance*, under Dr. Kane, early in . . . June —
 18. The *Phoenix* (with the *Breadalbane* transport), commander Inglefield, accompanied by lieutenant Bellot, sailed in May, and returned in . . . Oct. —
 19. The *Phoenix*, *North Star*, and *Talbot*, under the command of capt. Inglefield, sailed in May, and returned in . . . Oct. 1854
 20. The third AMERICAN expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the *Advance*, consisted of the *Release* and the steamer *Arctic*, the barque *Eringo*, and another vessel under the command of lieutenant H. J. Hartstene, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon, May 31, 1855
[On May 17, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settlement: on their way home in a Danish vessel, they fell in with lieutenant Hartstene, Sept. 18: and arrived with him at New York, Oct. 11, 1855. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856. He died in 1857.]
 21. The eighteenth British expedition (equipped by Lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out another)—the *Fox*, screw steamer, under capt. (since sir) F. B. M'Clintock, R.N. (see No. 11), sailed from Aberdeen, July 1, 1857; returned . . . Sept. 22, 1859

FRANKS, signifying the free,—tribes which came from the N.W. Germany, first known about A.D. 240. See *France*.

FRATRICELEI (Little Brethren), a sect of the middle ages, founded originally by Franciscan monks of the stricter sort. Having been censured by the pope, they seceded; and their numbers increased. They were condemned by a papal bull in 1317; and suffered

persecution ; but were not extinct till the 16th century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, was passed in 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies of sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, &c. It was brought in by sir R. Bethell, attorney-general, and is very stringent.

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES. See *Spectrum*.

FREDERICKSHALD (Norway), memorable by Charles XII. of Sweden being killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works. He was found with his hand upon his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, Dec. 11, 1718.

FREE CHURCH (of Scotland *) was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the body from the national church of Scotland, May 18, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of patrons, who claim the right of intruding their own nominees into the livings. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although 366,719*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* had been received by subscription. In 1853 there were 850 congregations. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to 108,638*l.*, from which was paid the sum of 138*l.* each to 700 ministers.

FREEHOLDERS. Those under forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV. 1828 ; act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed April 13, 1829 ; Reform Bill, 2 & 3 Will. IV. 1832. County elections act, 7 Will. IV. 1836. See *Chandos Clause*.

FREE TRADE principles triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Since 1846 the exports have been tripled.

FREEMASONRY. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." Masonry is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple ; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the sixth century, as a protection against Christian fanatics. Its introduction into these realms has been fixed at the year A.D. 674 ; by others it is assigned an earlier date. It has been said that many of our Gothic cathedrals were built by freemasons ; but the term had a different meaning in those days. The grand lodge at York was founded 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, 1424 ; but it afterwards rose into great repute. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established ; that of Ireland was established in 1730 ; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738. The Freemasons' hall, London, was built 1775 ; the charity was instituted 1788.

FRENCH LANGUAGE is mainly based on the rude Latin which prevailed in the nations subjugated by the Romans. German was introduced by the Franks in the 8th century. In the ninth the Gallo-Romanic dialect became divided into the *Langue d'oc* of the south and the *Langue d'oïl* of the north. The French language as written by Froissart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française, established by Richelieu in 1634, published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William I. 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III. 1362. *Stow*.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

Born	Died	Born	Died	Born	Died
Joinville, thirteenth century.		Molière	1622	Rollin	1661
Froissart	1337—1400 ?	Rochefoucault	1613	Le Sage	1668
Monstrelet	1453	Cornéille	1606	Montesquieu	1689
Comines	1509	La Fontaine	1621	Voltaire	1694
Marot	1495	La Bruyère	1644	J. J. Rousseau . . .	1712
Rabelais	1483	Racine	1639	D'Alembert	1717
Montaigne	1533	Bossuet	1627	Buffon	1707
Malherbe	1556	Bayle	1647	Marmontel	1723
Des Cartes	1596	Boileau	1636	De Staël	1766
Pascal	1623	Fénelon	1651	De Genlis	1746

* The Rev. H. Hampton, one of the curates of Islington, having been dismissed, a part of his congregation erected a temporary church. The bishop of London after inquiry refused to license it. On this the congregation declared itself to be the *Free Church of England*. Eventually, he left the neighbourhood, and re-entered the establishment. The building has since been licensed on behalf of the Church of England.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, *continued.*

<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>
Sismondi . . . 1773	1842	F. Guizot . . . 1787		L. A. Thiers . . . 1797	
Chateaubriand . . . 1769	1848	A. F. Villermain . . . 1790		Jules Michelet . . . 1798	
Beranger . . . 1780	1857	A. De la Martine . . . 1790		Victor Hugo . . . 1802	
Eugene Sue, aged 53	1857	Victor Cousin . . . 1792		P. Mérimée . . . 1803	
Eugene Scribe, aged 80	1861	Augustin Thierry . . . 1795	1856	Louis Blanc . . . 1813	
A. G. De Barante . . . 1782		Amédée Thierry . . . 1797			

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. In the year 1792, the French nation adopted a new calendar, professedly founded on philosophical principles; but they merely changed the minor details, and commenced the year at a different period. The first year of the era of the republic began on Sept. 22, 1792; but its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., Nov. 24, 1793. The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the republic XIV., Dec. 31, 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon.

AUTUMN.			SPRING.		
Vendemiaire . . .	Vintage month	Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.	Germinal . . .	Sprouts' month	Mar. 21 to April 19.
Brunaire . . .	Fog month	Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.	Floréal . . .	Flowers' month	April 20 to May 19.
Frimaire . . .	Sleet month	Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.	Prairial . . .	Pasture month	May 20 to June 18.
WINTER.			SUMMER.		
Nivose . . .	Snow month	Dec. 21 to Jan. 19.	Messidor . . .	Harvest month	June 19 to July 18.
Pluviose . . .	Rain month	Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.	Fervidor . . .	Hot month	July 19 to Aug. 17.
Ventose . . .	Wind month	Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.	Fructidor . . .	Fruit month	Aug 18 to Sept. 16.

SANSULOTTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO					
Les Vertus : . . .	The Virtues . . .	Sept. 17.	L'Opinion . . .	Opinion . . .	Sept. 20.
Le Génie . . .	Genius . . .	Sept. 18.	Les Récompenses . . .	Rewards . . .	Sept. 21.
Le Travail . . .	Labour . . .	Sept. 19.			

FRENCHTOWN (Canada), was taken from the British by the American general Winchester, Jan. 22, 1813, during the second war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, immediately afterwards, and the American commander and troops were made prisoners.

FRESCO PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt and Italy, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century, are justly celebrated. See *Stereochromy*.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, the Scandinavian Venus. She was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches; and with Thor and Odin, composed the supreme council of the gods. See *Good Friday*.

FRIEDLAND (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon in person, on June 14, 1807. The allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 10,000 men. This battle led to the peace of Tilsit, by which Russia lost no territory, but Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1642; and visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by captain Cook, who gave them their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers describe them as capable of the most ferocious conduct.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. These useful institutions originated in the clubs of the industrious classes about 1793. Since they sprang into importance they have been regulated and protected by various legislative enactments. In 1850 preceding acts were consolidated, and other acts have since passed (the latest in 1860). They have now, with other similar institutions, more than twenty millions sterling in the public funds. They are now regulated by acts passed in 1855 and 1858.

FRIENDS. See *Quakers*. **FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE** associated to obtain parliamentary Reform, 1792.

FRIESLAND: East (N. Germany), formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in

1806, and afterwards to the French empire : but was awarded to Hanover in 1814. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—FRIESLAND, West, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800. It passed under the counts of Holland about 936, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580. The term *Chevaux de Frise* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, named from its discoverer, sir Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman who tried to find a north-west passage to China in 1576, and after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage. The delusion led to a third expedition ; but all of them proved fruitless. He was killed at the taking of Brest in 1594.

FRONDE, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-53), during the government of the queen Anne of Austria and cardinal Mazarine, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (*stingers*), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on Aug. 27, 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS. The following are some of the most remarkable :—

The Euxine Sea frozen over for 20 days . . . A.D.	401	his whole army, horse and foot, with large trains of artillery and baggage . . .	1658
A frost at Constantinople, when the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore . . . Oct. 763—Feb.	764	The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost; most of the hollies were killed; the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick; and nearly all the birds perished *	1684
A frost in England on Midsummer-day is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth . . .	1035	The wolves, driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men . . .	1691
Thames frozen for 14 weeks . . .	1063	Three months' frost, with heavy snow, from December to March, 8 Anne . . .	1709
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April, The Catagat entirely frozen . . .	1076	A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted; this frost continued from Nov. 24 to Feb. 9 . . .	1716
Baltic passable to travellers for six weeks . . .	1323	One which lasted 9 weeks, when coaches piled upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice. This season was called the "hard winter" . . .	1740
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark, In England, when all the small birds perished, The ice bore riding upon it from Lübeck to Prussia . . .	1402	From Dec. 25 to Jan. 16, and from Jan. 18 to 22; most terrible in its effect . . .	1766
Severe frost, when the large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany . . .	1426	One general throughout Europe. The Thames was passable opposite the Custom House, from Nov. to Jan. . . .	1789
The river frozen below London bridge to Gravesend, from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10 . . .	1433	One from Dec. 24, 1794, to Feb. 14, 1795, with the intermission of one day's thaw . . .	1795
The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden . . .	1434	Intense frosts all December . . .	1796
The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets . . .	1460	Severe frost in Russia † . . .	1812
Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster . . .	1468	Booths erected on the Thames; the winter very severe in Ireland . . .	1814
Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lumps . . .	1515	The frost so intense in parts of Norway, that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath . . .	1849
Sledges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark . . .	1544	Very severe frost in London, Jan. 14 to Feb. 24; and very cold weather up to June 26 † . . .	1855
The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded waggons . . .	1548	Very severe frost from Dec. 20, 1860, to Jan. 5, 1861. ‡ See <i>Cold</i> .	
The Rhine, Scheldt, and Venice frozen . . .	1565		
Fires and diversions on the Thames . . .	1594		
The rivers of Europe and the Zuyder Zee frozen; ice covers the Hellespont . . .	1607		
Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little-Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with	1622		

FROST'S INSURRECTION. See *Newport*.

FRUITS. Several varieties of fruit are mentioned as having been introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. *et seq.* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between the years 1500 and 1578. See *Gardening and Flowers*.

* "The frost this year was terrible. It began in the beginning of December, 1683. The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till February 4, 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on drye land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames."—*Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen*.

† The frost in Russia in 1812 surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and was very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable year. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th November, when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with the loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.

‡ On February 22, fires were made on the Serpentine, Hyde Park. A traffic on the ice of 35 miles long, was established in Lincolnshire.—During the frost of 1860-1, bonfires were lit on the Serpentine, dancing took place, fireworks were let off, &c.

FRUITS, *continued*.

Almond-tree, Barbary abt. A.D. 1548	Lime, American, before A.D. 1752	Pine-apple, Brazils . . . A.D. 1568
Apples, Syria . . . 1522	Melons, before . . . 1540	Pippins, Netherlands . . . 1525
Apple, custard, N. America . 1726	Mulberry, Italy . . . 1520	Plums, Italy . . . 1522
Apple, osage, ditto . . . 1818	Mulberry, white, China, abt. 1596	Pomegranate, Spain, before . 1548
Apricots, Epirus . . . 1540	Mulberry, the red, N. America, before . 1629	Quince, Austria . . . 1573
Cherry-trees, Pontus . . . 100	Mulberry, the paper, Japan, before . 1754	Quince, Japan . . . 1796
Cherries, Flanders . . . 1540	Nectarine, Persia . . . 1562	Raspberry the Virginian, bef. 1696
Cornelian cherry, Austria . 1596	Olive, Cape . . . 1730	Strawberry, Flanders . . . 1530
Currant, the hawthn., Canada 1705	Olive, the sweet scntd., China 1771	Strawberry, the Oriental, Le-vant . 1724
Fig-tree, S. Europe, before . 1548	Oranges . . . 1593	Walnut, the black, N. America, before . 1629
Gooseberries, Flanders, before 1540	Peaches, Persia . . . 1562	
Grapes, Portugal . . . 1528	Pears, uncertain . . . *	
Lemons, Spain . . . 1554		
Limes, Portugal . . . 1554		

FUENTES D'ONORE (Central Spain). On May 2, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda, with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry. He, however, determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, night came on, and put an end to the battle. Next day, Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial guard; and on May 5, the enemy made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream. *Napier*.

FUGGER, an illustrious German family (the present head being prince Leopold Fugger Babenhäuser), derives its origin from John Fugger, a master weaver in Augsburg in 1370; and its wealth by trade, and by money-lending to monarchs, especially the emperors.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL was passed by the American legislature in 1850. It imposes a fine of 1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment on any person harbouring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the judges of the Superior Court on Feb. 3, 1855. It is carried into effect with great difficulty, and is not received by the state of Massachusetts. See *Slavery in America*.

FUMIGATION. Acron, a physician of Agrigentum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted, and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air; and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

FUNDS. To the Venetians is ascribed the origin of the funding system, in A.D. 1171. Public funds were raised by the Medici family at Florence, in 1340. Our funding system, or the method of raising the supplies for the public service in England, by anticipations of the public revenues (the origin of the national debt), was introduced by William III. after the Revolution, 1690. *Mortimer*. The Three *per cent.* annuities were created in 1726. The Three *per cent.* consols were created in 1731. The Three *per cent.* reduced, 1746. Three *per cent.* annuities, payable at the South Sea-house, 1751. Three-and-a-half *per cent.* annuities created, 1758. Long annuities, 1761. Four *per cent.* consols, 1762. Five *per cent.* annuities, 1797 and 1802. Five *per cents.* reduced to four, 1822. Old Four *per cents.* reduced to Three-and-a-half, in 1824. Farther reductions were made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844: the maximum being now Three-and-a-half *per cent.* See *Stocks and Sinking Fund*.

FUNERALS. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793. The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when eminent for rank, great deeds, and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *funeral oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B.C., and over Abner, 1048 B.C. 2 *Sam.* i. & iii. Among the late instances of *public funerals*, voted by parliament as national demonstrations of respect, are the following: duke of Rutland's in Ireland, Nov. 17, 1787; Lord Nelson's, Jan. 9, 1806; Wm. Pitt's, Jan. 22, 1806; Chas. Jas. Fox's, Oct. 10, 1806; Richard Brinsley Sheridan's, July 13, 1816; George Canning's, Aug. 16, 1827; and the duke of Wellington's, Nov. 18, 1852.—*Funeral Games*, among the Greeks, were chiefly horse-races; and among the Romans, processions, and mortal

combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47.

FURS were worn by Henry I., about A.D. 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100*l.* a year, should be prohibited this species of finery, 1337.

G.

GABELLE (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the old duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286. *Duruy*. Our Edward III. called Philip of Valois, who first levied the tax, the author of the *Salic* law (from *sal*, salt). The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others; owing to privileges and exemptions purchased from the sovereigns in early periods. The tax produced 38 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the Revolution; during which it was abolished (1790).

GÆLIC designates the northern branch of the Celtic languages, viz., Irish, Erse or Highland Scottish, and Manx. The Dean of Lismore's book (written 1511-51) contains ancient Gaelic poetry, specimens of which were published with translations in 1862 by Rev. T. M'Lachlan.

GAETA (the ancient Cajeta), a strongly fortified Neapolitan seaport, has undergone several remarkable sieges. It was taken by the French in 1799 and 1806, and by the Austrians in 1815 and 1821. Here the pope, Pius IX., took refuge in 1848, and resided more than a year. Here also Francis II. of Naples, with his queen and court, fled, when Garibaldi entered Naples, Sept. 7, 1860; and here he remained till the city was taken by the Sardinian general Cialdini, Feb. 13, 1861, after a severe siege, uselessly prolonged by a French fleet remaining in the harbour. Cialdini was created duke of Gaeta.

GAGGING BILL, properly so called, meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted in 1795, when the popular mind was much excited. In Nov. 1819, soon after the Manchester affray, a bill for restraining public meetings and cheap periodical publications was popularly called "a gagging bill." Statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, have been also so designated.

GALATIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor. In the third century B.C. the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas 278; were checked by Atalua in a battle about 239; and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallogrecia and Galatia. The country was annexed to the Roman empire B.C. 25, on the death of the king Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A.D. 58.

GALLERIES. See *National, Louvre, and Versailles*.

GALL, ST. (in Switzerland.) The abbey was founded in the seventh century, and was surrounded by a town in the tenth. St. Gall became a canton of the Swiss Confederation in 1815.

GALLEYS. The ancient galleys, with three rows of rowers, *tri-remes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B.C. *Blair*. Galleys were mentioned by most of the Roman authors. They are chiefly used, in modern times, by the states bordering on the Mediterranean. The terms "galley-slave," and "condemned to the galleys," arose from these "sea-vessels" having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench, sentenced to this slavery as a punishment for crime. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1544. *Hénault*.

GALLICIA, a province, N.W. SPAIN, was conquered by D. Junius Brutus, 136 B.C., and by the Vandals, A.D. 419; and was frequently subdued by successive invaders. In 1065, on the death of Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became king of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death in 1072; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, in 1073; and died in prison in 1091. Alfonso, son of Urraca, queen of Castile, was made king of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death, in 1126, acquired Castile, and once more re-united the kingdoms.—GALLICIA IN POLAND. East Galicia was acquired by the emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772; and West Galicia, at that of 1795. The latter was ceded to the grandduchy of Warsaw in 1809; but recovered by Austria in 1814. See *Poland*, note.

GALLIPAGOS, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, Nov. 3, 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Bajazet I. The first division of the French army engaged in the Russo-Turkish war, under general Canrobert, here encamped in April and May, 1854.

GALOCHEES, *French* for overshoes, formerly of leather; but since 1843 made of vulcanised India rubber. The importation of *Galoches* was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463).

GALVANISM AND GALVANO-PLASTICS. See under *Electricity*.

GALWAY (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not yet forgotten. It was taken by Richard de Burgo in 1232. In 1690 Galway declared for king James, but it was invested and taken by general Ginckel immediately after the decisive battle of Aughrim, July 12, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges, endowed by government for the advancement of learning in Ireland, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66 (1845), inaugurated Oct. 30, 1849. See *Colleges*. In 1858 the sailing of mail steam packets from Galway to America begun; but the subsidy ceased in May, 1861, through the company's breach of contract, which occasioned much discussion in parliament.

GAME LAWS are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes, for a stag, buck, or boar. The clergy protested against ameliorations of these laws, under Henry III. The first Game act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784-5. Several statutes to prevent the destruction of game have been passed. The Game act (1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32) greatly modifying all previous laws, was passed in 1831. By it the sale of game is legalised at certain seasons. By the Game Poaching Preventive act, passed in 1862, greatly increased powers were given to the county police.

GAMES. Those of Greece and Rome will be found under their respective heads. The candidates for athletic games in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The games were leaping, foot-races, darting, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. See *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular games, &c.*

Gaming was introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise. *Camden*.

Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time), 33 Hen. VIII.

Gaming-houses licensed in London . . . 1541

Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries, and the games of Faro, Bassot, and Hazard were suppressed, 13 Geo. II. . . 1739

The profits of a well-known gaming-house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000*l.* In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place. *Leigh*. The lord chancellor refused a bank-rump his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming. . . July 17, 1788

Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each for playing at Faro . . . March 11, 1797
Gaming-houses were licensed in Paris, until 1836
Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 100*l.* at any one time, is not compellable to pay the same, 16 Charles II. . . 1663
Bonds or other securities given for money won at play, not recoverable; and any person losing more than 10*l.* may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne . . . 1710
Amended laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, 1845; by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114, a gaming-house keeper is to be imprisoned with hard labour; and by 2 & 3 Vict. gaming-houses may be entered by the police, and all persons present taken into custody.
Betting-houses suppressed . . . 1853
Public gaming-tables suppressed at Wiesbaden and other places in Germany . . . 1861-2

GAMUT. The invention of the scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; to which *si* was added afterwards), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is ascribed to Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANGES CANAL, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened in 1854. When completed, it will be 900 miles in length, and will irrigate not less than 1,470,000 acres. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world. Its estimated cost is 1,555,548*l.* The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, sir Proby Cautley.

GAOL DISTEMPER. See *Old Bailey*.

GARDENING. The first garden, Eden, was planted by God. See *Gen. ii*. Gardening was one of the first arts that succeeded the art of building houses. *Walpole*. Gardens were highly valued by the ancients. The Scriptures abound with allusions to them, particularly the Song of Solomon and the Prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan Villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans doubtless introduced gardening into Britain (about A.D. 100), and it was kept up afterwards by the various religious orders. Its

cultivation as an art in England is dated from the commencement of the 16th century, when many Flemings came to England in consequence of the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's valuable dictionary was published in 1724; the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1804; London's valuable Encyclopædia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopædia of Plants in 1829. See *Botany, Flowers, Fruits*.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE, owes its origin to Edward III., who, with a view of recovering France, was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon, projecting the revival of king Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. The king, upon New Year's day, 1344, published royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at the joust and tournaments about to be held. The place of the solemnity was Windsor; a table was erected in the castle of 200 feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester, and the knights were entertained at the king's own expense of 100*l.* a week. In 1346, Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner; he, in memory of these exploits, instituted this order, April 23, 1349. The following were the

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, 1350.
Edward, prince of Wales (called the Black Prince).
Henry, duke of Lancaster.
Thomas, earl of Warwick.
Piers, capital de Buch.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.
William, earl of Salisbury.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.

Sir John Lisle.
Barth, lord Burghersh.
John, lord Beauchamp.
John, lord Mohun, of Dunstar.
Hugh, lord Courtenay.
Thomas, lord Holland.
Lerd Grey, of Codnore.
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrotesley.
Sir Nele Lorin.
John, lord Chandos.
Sir James Audley.
Sir Otho Holland.
Sir Henry Earn.
Sir San Daubrichcourt.
Sir Walter Paveley.

Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"Honi soit qui mal y pense,"—Evil be to him who evil thinks. The knights are installed at Windsor; and were styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter. *Bealson*. The honour was conferred on the sultan of Turkey in 1856. The office of GARTER KING AT ARMS was instituted by Henry V. in 1420, and is one of considerable honour; he carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St. George.* *Spelman*. The order of the garter in Ireland was instituted in imitation of that of England, by Edward IV. in 1466; but was abolished by an act of parliament, 10 Hen. VII. 1494. *Ashmole's Instit.* The number of knights was increased in 1786. Many knights were admitted in 1814.

GASCONY, S. W. France, a duchy, part of Aquitaine, *which see*.

GAS-LIGHTS: the inflammable aëriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen, evolved from coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739. *Phil. Trans.*

Application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall . . . 1792
Gaslight introduced at Boulton and Watt's foundry, in Birmingham . . . in 1798
Permanently used at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester (1000 burners lighted) 1805
Introduced in London, at Golden-lane, Aug. 16, 1807; Pall Mall, 1800; generally through London 1814
Mr. David Pollock, father of the chief baron, was governor of the first chartered gas company, and an energetic supporter of it.
Lyceum Theatre lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor, 1803; the Haymarket not till 1853
Gas first used in Dublin, 1818; the streets generally lighted . . . Oct. 1825

Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas May 25, 1841
The gas-pipes in and round London extend upwards of 2000 miles, and are daily increasing.
It was said in 1860, that of the gas supply of London a leakage of 9 per cent. took place through the faulty joints of the pipes.—The sale of gas is regulated by acts passed in 1860
Processes to obtain illuminating gas from water have been patented by Cruickshanks (1839), White (1849), and others.
Gas-meters patented by John Malam (1820), Sir W. Congreve (1824), Samuel Clegg (1830), Nathan Dofries (1838), and others.

GAS-MACHINE, in which gases generated by electricity are employed, was constructed by Lenoir of Paris in 1860, and is in course of trial as a motive power. Furnaces in which gases are used as fuel were devised by Mr. C. W. Siemens, and employed in glass works, &c., in 1861.

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I. defeated Edgar Atheling in 1068. It was made a parliamentary borough by the reform bill in 1832. Between twelve and one o'clock, Oct. 6, 1854, a fire broke out in

* The patron saint of England. The order, until king Edward VI.'s time, was called the order of St. George. His figure on horseback, represented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights at the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.—St. George was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favourite; but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, April 23, 290.—On that day, in 1192, Richard I. defeated Saladin.

a worsted manufactory here, which shortly after set fire to a bond warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre, sulphur, &c., causing a terrific explosion, felt at nearly twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying many buildings, and burying many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the explosion, large masses of blazing material flew over the Tyne and set fire to many warehouses in Newcastle. About fifty lives were lost, and very many persons were seriously wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million pounds.

GAUGES, BROAD AND NARROW, IN RAILWAYS. Much discussion (termed "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad, adopted on the Great Western railway; and Mr. R. Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, of the narrow, that now almost universally adopted.

GAUGING, measuring the contents of any vessel of capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was established by a law, 27 Edw. III. 1352.

GAUL, Gallia, the ancient name of France and Belgium. The natives, termed by the Greeks Galatæ, by the Romans Galli or Celtæ, came originally from Asia, and invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain (in Gallicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gaels).

The Gauls under Brennus defeat the Romans at the river Allia, and sack Rome; are defeated and expelled by Camillus, July 13, B.C.	390	And by Probus A.D. 275; 277	
The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 280 B.C.; are beaten at Delphi, 279; and by Sosthenes, king of Macedonia	277	Who introduces the culture of the vine	281
They assist Hannibal	218, &c.	Maximian defeats the Franks	288
The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 220; invade Gallia Transalpina, with various success, 121-58	118	Constantine proclaimed emperor in Gaul	306
They colonise Aix (123 B.C.); and Narbonne	118	Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by barbarians; defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg	357
Julius Cæsar subdues Gaul in 8 campaigns	58-50	Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360; dies	363
Lyons founded	41	Gaul harassed by the Alemanni	365-377
Druids' religion proscribed by Claudius	A.D. 43	Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c.	406-450
Adrian visits and favours Gaul, hence called Restorer of the Gauls	120	The Huns under Attila defeated by Aëtius near Chalons	451
Introduction of Christianity	160	Ægidius, the last Roman commander, murdered	464
Christians persecuted	177, 202, 257, 286, 288	Childeric the Frank takes Paris	—
The Franks and others defeated by Aurelian	241	End of the Roman empire of the West, and establishment of the kingdom of the Franks. (See <i>France</i> .)	476

GAUNTLET, an iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was a part of the full suit of armour, being the armour for the hand. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

GAUZE, a fabric much prized among the Roman people, A.D. 1. "Brocadoes and damasks, and tabbies and gauzes, have been lately brought over" (to Ireland). *Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a like fabric, at Paisley, in Scotland, was commenced about 1759.

GAVEL-KIND. The custom of dividing paternal estates in land equally among male children, without any distinction, is derived from the Saxons, about A.D. 550. This usage is almost universal in Kent, where it was first practised. By the Irish law of gavel-kind even bastards inherited. *Davies*. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own. *Law Diet*.

GAZETTES. See *Newspapers*.

GAZA, a city of the Philistines, of which Samson carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (*Judges* xvi.) It was taken by Alexander, after a long siege, 332; and near to it Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 312 B.C. It was taken by Saladin, A.D. 1170; and by Bonaparte, March, 1799.

GEMS. The ancient Greeks excelled in cutting precious stones, of which many specimens are extant. The art was successfully revived in Italy in the 15th century. In Feb. 1860, Herz's Collection of Gems were sold for 10,000*l*. The rev. C. King published his "Antique Gems" in 1860. Artificial gems have been recently produced by chemists (Ebelmen, Deville, Wöhler, and others) 1858-62.

GENEALOGY (from the Greek *genea*, birth, descent), the art of tracing pedigrees, &c. The earliest pedigrees are those contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in *Matt.* i. and *Luke* iii. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries: one at Magdeburg, *Theatrum Genealogicum*, by Henningses, in 1598. Anderson, *Royal Genealogies*, London, 1732.—*Sims' Manual for the Genealogist*, &c., 1856, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas

(1825 and 1857), on the British peerage, are highly esteemed. The Genealogical society, London, was established in 1853.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. See *Church of Scotland*.

GENERAL WARRANTS. See *Warrants*.

GENERALS. Matthew de Montmorency was the first officer honoured with the title of general of the French armies, A.D. 1203. *Hénault*. It is observed by M. Balzac that cardinal Richelieu first coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629. See *Commanders-in-Chief*.

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, 58 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800; afterwards part of the kingdom of Burgundy.

The Republic founded in	A.D. 1512	pense of their journey, and to purchase them
Emancipated from Savoy	1526	lands near Waterford. Many of the fugitives
Allied to the Swiss Cantons in	1584	came to Ireland in July, 1783, but they soon
Calvin settling here, and obtaining much in-		after abandoned it; many Genevese settled
fluence, Geneva was termed the "Rome of		in England
Calvinism"	about 1533	Another revolution
Through him Servetus burnt for heresy	1553	July, 1794
Memorable insurrection, Feb. 1781: about 1000		Geneva incorporated with France
Genevese, in consequence, applied, in 1782, to		Admitted into the Swiss Confederation, Dec. 30,
earl Temple, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, for		1793
permission to settle in that country: the Irish		Revolution, through an endeavour of the Catho-
parliament voted 50,000 <i>l.</i> to defray the ex-		lic cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers of
		youth; a provisional government set up Oct. 7, 1848
		[The scheme was withdrawn and order restored.]

GENOA (N. Italy). Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B.C. It underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A.D. 950.

Genoa becomes a free commercial state, about A.D. 1000		British, 1745; taken by the imperialists, who
Wars with Pisa	1119-1284	are soon after expelled, Nov. 9, 1746; another
Frederic II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly		siege raised
besieges Genoa	1241	The celebrated bank failed
The families of Doria and Spinola obtain as-		Genoa made the Ligurian republic
cendancy	about 1270	The city blockaded by a British fleet and Aus-
The Genoese destroy the naval power of Pisa at		trian army, until literally starved, was evacu-
Melora	Aug. 13, 1284	ated by capitulation, May and June; but it
War with Venice	1293-99	was surrendered to the French soon after
Rafaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola, appointed		their victory at Marengo
captains	1335	June 14, 1800
Simon Boccanegra made the first doge, 1339;		The Ligurian republic founded upon that of
set aside by the nobles, 1344; re-appointed	1356	Genoa, in 1801, and the doge solemnly in-
Great discord; many doges appointed	1394	vested
Genoa successively under the protection of		Aug. 10, 1802
France, 1396; of Naples, 1410; of Milan, 1419; it		Genoa annexed to the French empire, June,
loses and regains its freedom frequently, 1421-1512		1805; it surrenders to the English and Sicilian
Taken and sacked by the Spaniards and Italians		army
under Prosper Colonna	1522	April 18, 1814
Andrew Doria, with the fleet, restores the inde-		United to the kingdom of Sardinia
pendence of his country	1628	The city seized by insurgents, who, after a
Genoa bombarded by the French, 1684; by the		murderous struggle, drove out the garrison
		and proclaimed the Ligurian republic, but
		soon surrendered to general La Marmora,
		April, 1849

GENS-D'ARMES were anciently the king's horseguards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps*; the musqueteers and light-horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were about the person of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organised as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441. The younger sons of Scottish nobles were usually the captains of this guard. The names gens-d'armes was afterwards given to the police; but becoming obnoxious, was changed to "Municipal Guard" in 1830.

GENTLEMEN (from *gens*, a race or clan). The Gauls observing that during the empire of the Romans the *Scularis* and *Gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well descended about A.D. 1430. *Sidney*. Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman, who had been created by the king by letters patent.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. It was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears. William IV. commanded that it should be called his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, March 17, 1834. *Curling*.

GEOGRAPHY. The first records we have of geographical knowledge are in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing

the earth surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. *Hæd.* The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A.D. 1201. *Lenglet.* The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A.D. 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political. The study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The Royal Geographical Society of London was established in 1830; that of Paris, in 1821.

GEOLOGY, the science of the earth, has been the subject of philosophical speculations from the time of Homer; and is said to have been cultivated in China many ages before the Christian era. It occupied the attention of Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: Cesalpino, Majoli, and others (1597), Steno (1666), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1678), Leibnitz (1680) recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth.

Hooke (1668), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and, though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a *chronology out of them*."

Burnet's "Theory of the Earth," appeared in 1690, Whiston's in 1696.

Buffon's geological views (1745) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent fellow-labourers and successors were Gesner (1758), Michell (1760), Staspe (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800).

Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an *aqueous* origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers, Kirwan, De Laue, &c.—Hutton (1785), supported by Playfair (1801), warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the agency of fire. The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Vulcanists.

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England) drew

up a Tabular View of British Strata, in 1799, and published his Geological Map of England and Wales, 1812-15.

In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others; and sir John St. Aubyn, sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville proposed to establish a school of mines there, but failed, in 1804-7.

In 1807 the Geological Society of London was established, which by collecting a great mass of new data greatly tended to check the disposition to theorise, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton. To its Transactions and Journal we must refer for the future history of Geology.)

In 1835 Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present museum of Geology, which began at Craig's Court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn Street. To him is also due the valuable Geological Maps formed on the ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and opened in 1851. Attached to the museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died April 13, 1855, and was succeeded by sir R. I. Murchison. A similar institution was established at Calcutta, in 1840, by the E. I. Company. The English standard works on Geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Phillips, De la Beche, Murchison, Mantell, and Ansted (1862).

Geologists are now making great progress by bringing to their aid a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy, thus dispelling many old crude theories.—The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes: 1st, those due to the agency of water; 2nd, to the action of fire, which may be subdivided as follows:

Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline	{ Sedimentary or Fossiliferous rocks.
	{ Metamorphic or Unfossiliferous.
Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline	{ Volcanic, as Basalt, &c.
	{ Plutonic, as Granite, &c.

Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series,—

The Palæozoic (most ancient forms of life), or Primary	The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.
The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary.	

TABULAR VIEW OF FOSSILIFEROUS STRATA.

NEOZOIC;	
I. POST TERTIARY:	
A. Post-Pliocene:	
1. <i>Recent:</i> Post with human remains, &c., —Deltas of rivers.	3. <i>Newer Pliocene</i> , or <i>Pleistocene</i> : Mammalian Beds, Drift Deposits, Norwich Crag, Australian Breccias, [Elephants, Bears, &c.]
2. <i>Post Pliocene</i> : Ancient beach of Brighton, Bluffs of Mississippi.	4. <i>Older Pliocene</i> : Red and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp, Normandy).
II. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC SERIES:	
B. Pliocene:	
	5. <i>Miocene</i> : no British; part of Bourdeaux beds; Virginia sands. [Mastodon, Gigantic Elk, Salamander, &c.]
	6, 7, 8. <i>Eocene Group</i> : Lower and Middle;

GEOLOGY, *continued.*

- Freshwater and Marine beds; Barton Clays; Bracklesham Sands; London, Plastic, and Thanet Clays. [*Palms, Birds, &c.*]
- III. SECONDARY, OR MESOZOIC SERIES:
- E. 9-14. *Cretaceous Group*: Maestricht beds.—Chalk with Flints, Chalk without Flints, Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand. [*Fish, Mollusks, &c.*]
15. *Wealden Group*: Weald Clay, Hastings Sand. [*Iguanodon, Hylæosaurus, &c.*] [16-23. JURASSIC.]
- F. *Oolitic Group*: 16-18. Upper: Purbeck Beds, Portland Stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay. [*Fish.*]
- 19, 20. Middle: Calcareous Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock.
- 21, 22. Lower: Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Bradford Clay, Great Oolite, Stonesfield Slate, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [*Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pterodactyl.*]
- G. 23. *Lias*: Lias Clay and Marl Stone. [*Equisetum, Amphibia, Labyrinthodon.*]
- H. *Triassic Group*: 24. Upper: Variegated Marl. 25. Middle or Muschelkalk (wanting in England). [*Ammonites, Corals, Nothosaurus, Nautilus.*]
26. Lower: Variegated Sandstone of Lanca-shire and Cheshire.
- IV. PRIMARY OR PALEOZOIC SERIES:
- I. 27. *Permian Group*, or Magnesian Limestone, Marl Slates, Red Sandstone and Shale. [*Firs, Fishes, Amphibia.*]
- K. 28, 29. *Carboniferous Group*, Upper and Lower: Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone. [*Ferns, Calamites, Coal.*]
- L. 30, 31. *Devonian Group*, Upper and Lower: Tilestones, Cornstones, and Marls, Quartzose Conglomerates.
- M. 32, 33. *Silurian Group*, Upper and Lower: Lud-low Shales, Aymestry Limestone, Wen-lock Limestone, Wenlock Shale, Caradoc Sandstone, Llandello Flags. [*Sponges, Corals, Trilobites, Shells.*]
- N. 34, 35. *Cambrian Group*, Upper and Lower: Bala Limestone, Festiniog Slates, Bangor Slates and Grits, Wicklow Rock. [*Ferns, Sigillaria, Stigmara, Calamites, and Cryptogamia.*]
- O. 36. *Laurentian*, (from the river St. Lawrence, in Canada): Gneiss, estimated to be 40,000 feet thick in Canada. Isle of Lewis, N.W. Scotland. [*Indications of life in Canada.*]

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth. Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks; and the boundaries of farms. Thales introduced geometry into Greece about 600 B.C. Euclid's Elements were compiled about 300 B.C. The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato about 390 B.C. The conchoid curve was invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C. The science of geometry was taught in Europe in the thirteenth century. Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England, as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI. 1552. *Stow*. Simson's celebrated edition of Euclid first appeared in 1756.

GEORGE. A gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII. *Leake*.

GEORGE, ST. See *Wrecks*.

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1804. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, April 6. The conspirators were tried, June 9, when seventeen were sentenced to death, and many to imprisonment. Moreau was suffered to leave France, and was escorted from the Temple to embark for America, June 22. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (*which see*).

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander 323 B.C., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 65 B.C., but retained its own sovereigns. Christianity was introduced into it in the third century. In the eighth century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan, Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1235. From the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, Georgia was successively held by the Persian and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler, Heraclius, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1799; and in 1802, Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.—GEORGIA, IN NORTH AMERICA, was settled by gen. Oglethorpe, in 1732. Separating from the congress of America, it surrendered to the British, December, 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the then war. Count d'Estaing joined the American general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union by the British in 1783. It seceded from the Union, by ordinance, Jan. 18, 1861. See *United States*.—GEORGIA, in the Pacific, was visited by captain Cook in 1775.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, a planet, discovered by Herschel, and so named by him in honour of George III., March 13, 1781. It was for some time called, from its discoverer, "Herschel," but is now generally named Uranus. Its distance from us is ascertained to be 1800 millions of miles. Pursuing his discoveries respecting this planet, Herschel ascertained it to be surrounded, like Saturn, with rings, and to have six satellites.

GERMAIN'S, ST., near Paris, where James II. of England resided, after his abdication, in 1689, and where he died, Sept. 16, 1701.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, constituted by the Allies, 1815, in place of the Confederation of the Rhine (*which see*), now consists of—

The empire of Austria; the kingdoms of Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg; 7 grand-duchies (Baden, Hesse, &c.); 8 duchies (Brunswick, &c.); 12 principalities and 1 lordship; 4 free cities (Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, and

Lübeck); the Danish duchies (Schleswig and Holstein); the duchies of Luxemburg and Lemberg belonging to Holland. Population of the whole, in 1853, about 434 millions.—Baron Kubeck von Kubau, *President* since May 29, 1859.

GERMANY (*Germania and Alemania*), anciently, as now, divided into several independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them: and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the third century. In the fifth century the arms of the Huns and other tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. These were subjugated by Charlemagne in the latter part of the eighth century. He took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity upon his family; but after his race became extinct in 911, the rank was made elective. A member of the house of Austria was elected (almost uninterruptedly) from 1437 until 1804. Germany was divided into circles in 1512; formed into the *Confederation of the Rhine*, in 1804, and into the *Germanic Confederation* in 1815. See both articles, Austria, &c.

The Teutones united with the Cymry defeat the Romans in Illyria B.C. 113
After varying success, are defeated by Marius 102
Hermann or Arminius destroys the Roman legion under Varus A.D. 9
reat irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul 450 &c.
Charlemagne after a long contest subdues the Saxons, who become Christians 772-785
He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome 800
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him 802
Louis (*le Debonnaire*) separates Germany from France 839-840
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns 911
[The electoral character assumed about this time. See *Electors*.]
Reign of Henry I. (*king*), surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians 918-934
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope 962
Henry III. conquers Bohemia 1042
Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. 1075
Henry's humiliation at Canossa (*which see*) 1077
He takes Rome, 1084; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno 1085
Disputes relating to ecclesiastical investitures with the pope 1073-1123
The Guelph and Ghibeline feuds begin 1140
Conrad III. leads a large army to the holy wars, where it is destroyed by the treachery of the Greeks 1147
Frederick Barbarossa's wars with the Italian republics 1159-77
He destroys Milan 1162
He ruins Henry the Lion (*see Bavaria*) 1180
He is drowned during the crusade in Syria 1190
Teutonic order of knighthood
Hanseatic league established 1245
Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors 1273
The famous edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. 1356
Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (*see Bohemia*) 1414-16
Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds 1437
Era of the Reformation (*see Luther*) 1517
German bible and liturgy published by Luther 1522-46
War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome 1527
Diet at Spire 1529
Confession of Augsburg 1530
League of Smalcalde 1531

The anabaptists seize Munster, 1534; but are suppressed, and John of Leyden slain A.D. 1536
Death of Luther 1546
War with protestants 1546-52
Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau 1552
Abdication of Charles V. 1556
The thirty years' war begins between the Evangelic union under elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria 1618
Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine Nov. 8, 1620
Battle of Lutzen—death of Gustavus-Adolphus 1632
End of the thirty years' war: treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration 1648
John Sobieski, king of Poland, defeats the Turks in many battles, and obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna 1683
The peace of Carlowitz with the Turks 1699
War with France, &c.; Marlborough's victory at Blenheim Aug. 13, 1704
Peace of Utrecht 1713
The Pragmatic Sanction (*which see*) 1722
The reign of Charles VI. is chiefly occupied with wars against the Turks, and in establishing the Pragmatic Sanction in favour of the succession of his daughter Maria-Theresa, married to the duke of Lorraine 1711-42
Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, the celebrated Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary (1736), and is elected emperor 1745
Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland 1772
Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland 1795
[In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy, 1793, *et seq.*]
Francis II. assumes the title of emperor of Austria Aug. 11, 1804
Dissolution of the German empire; formation of the Confederation of the Rhine July 12, 1806
Congress of Vienna 1814 and 1815
The Germanic confederation (*which see*) formed. The Zollverein (*which see*) formed 1818
Insurrection in Vienna, &c. (*see Austria, Hungary, &c.*) 1848
The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German empire, by a proclamation March 27, —
German national assembly meet at Frankfort, May 18, —
Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (*see Denmark*) March, —

GERMANY, *continued.*

German national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor of Germany . . . March 28, 1849
 He declines the honour . . . April 3, —
 He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly . . . May 14, —
 The Frankfort assembly transfers its sittings to Stutgardt . . . May 30, —
 Treaty at Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany . . . Sept. 30, —
 Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with some of the smaller German states . . . Nov. 12, —
 Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, for a revision of the German union . . . Feb. 27, 1850
 Parliament meets at Erfurt . . . March, —
 The king of Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of Prussia . . . March 15, —
 German diet meets at Frankfort . . . May 10, —
 Hesse-Cassel refuses to send a representative to Erfurt . . . June 7, —
 Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league . . . June 20, —
 Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation at Frankfort . . . July 19, —
 Which meets at Frankfort . . . Sept. 2, —
 Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Hesse-Cassel. See *Hesse-Cassel* . . . Nov. 12, —
 Conferences on German affairs at Dresden, Dec. 23, 1850, to May 15, 1851
 Conference of the Diet at Nuremberg, relative to a general code of commerce for Germany, Jan. 15, 1857
 Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy—warlike preparations in Bavaria, &c. . . May and June, 1859

Meeting of new liberal party in Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar. Seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed; that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a national assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative . . . Aug. 14, 1859
 This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover . . . Sept. —
 The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxe-Gotha, for a liberal speech, Sept. 4; and accusing the Prussian government of favouring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts . . . Sept. —
 The Federal Diet maintain the Hesse-Cassel constitution of 1852 against Prussia, March 24, 1860
 Meeting of the French emperor and the German sovereigns at Baden, June 16, 17; and of the czar, and the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz . . . July 26, &c., —
 Meeting at Coburg in favour of German unity against French aggression . . . Sept. 5, —
 Dispute with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig . . . Nov. —
 Meeting of the German National Association at Heidelberg . . . Aug. 23, 1861
 Subscriptions received for the creation of a German fleet . . . Sept. and Oct., —
 The National Association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united federal government, with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia . . . March 13, 1862
 Deputies from the German states meet at Weimar, and declare that the greatest want of Germany is its formation into one federal state . . . Sept. 28, 29, —

KINGS AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

800. Charlemagne.
 814. Louis *le Débonnaire*, king of France,
 840. Lothaire, or Lothar son of Louis: died in a monastery at Treves.
 855. Louis II. son of Lothaire.
 875. Charles II., called the Bald, king of France: poisoned by his physician, Zedechias, a Jew. *Hénault.*
 877. [Interregnum.]
 880. Charles III. *le Gros*: crowned king of Italy; deposed: succeeded by
 887. Arnulf, or Arnoul: crowned emperor at Rome in 896.
 899. Louis III. called IV.: the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.

SAXON DYNASTY.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony: refused the dignity on account of his age.
 — Conrad I. duke of Franconia.
 918. Henry I. surnamed the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony; king.
 936. Otho I. styled the Great, son of Henry. Many writers withhold the imperial title from him until crowned by pope John XH. in 962.
 973. Otho II. the Bloody; so stigmatised for his cruelties: massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment to which he had invited them; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
 983. Otho III. surnamed the Red, his son, yet in his minority; poisoned.
 1002. Henry II. duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy, and the Lame.

1024. Conrad II. surnamed the Salique.
 1039. Henry III. the Black, son of Conrad II.
 1056. Henry IV. son of the preceding: a minor, under the regency of his mother Agnes: deposed by his son and successor.
 1106. Henry V.: married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.
 1125. Lothaire II. surnamed the Saxon.
 1138. [Interregnum.]

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR OF SUABIA.

— Conrad III. duke of Franconia.
 1152. Frederick Barbarossa; one of the most splendid reigns in the German annals; drowned by his horse throwing him into the river Saleph.
 1190. Henry VI. his son, surnamed Asper, or the Sharp: it was this emperor that detained Richard I. of England a prisoner in his dominions.
 1198. Philip, brother to Henry: assassinated at Bamberg by Otto, of Wittelsbach.
 1208. Otho IV. surnamed the Superb, recognised as king of Germany, and crowned as emperor the next year: excommunicated and deposed.
 1212. Frederick II. king of Sicily, the son of Henry VI.: deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor, but the pope gave the imperial title to William, earl of Holland.
 1247. William, earl of Holland, died 1256.
 1250. Conrad IV.* son of Frederick.

* His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1254; on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibeline party, entered Italy with a large army, and was defeated at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268, and beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29, thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.

GERMANY, *continued.*

1256. [Interregnum.]
 1257. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso, of Castile, nominated emperors.
- HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, AND BAVARIA.
 1273. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg; the first of the Austrian family.
1291. [Interregnum.]
 1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph: deposed: slain at the battle of Spires.
 1298. Albert, duke of Austria, Rodolph's son: killed by his nephew at Rheinfels.
 1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
 1313. [Interregnum.]
 1314. Louis IV. (III.) of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors: Frederick died in 1330.
 1330. Louis reigns alone.
 1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. In this reign was given at Nuremberg, in 1356, the famous *Golden Bull*, which became the fundamental law of the German empire.
 1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son of Charles, twice imprisoned; and at length forced to resign: but continued to reign in Bohemia.
 1400. Frederick, duke of Brunswick: assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
 — Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne; died in 1410.
 1410. Jossus, marquess of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors: died the next year.
 — Sigismund, king of Hungary, elected by another party. On the death of Jossus, he is recognised by all parties; king of Bohemia, in 1419.
- HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.
 1438. Albert II., surnamed the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia: died Oct. 27, 1439.
 1439. [Interregnum.]
1440. Frederick IV., surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor, Feb. 2; but not crowned until June, 1442.
 1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederick: died in 1519. In 1477 he married Mary of Burgundy.— Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
 1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain), son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected: resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.
 1558. Ferdinand I., brother to Charles; succeeded by his son,
 1564. Maximilian II., king of Hungary and Bohemia; succeeded by his son,
 1576. Rodolph II.
 1612. Matthias, brother of Rodolph.
 1619. Ferdinand II., his cousin, son of the archduke Charles; king of Hungary.
 1637. Ferdinand III., son of the preceding emperor, succeeded by his son,
 1658. Leopold I.
 1705. Joseph I., son of the emperor Leopold.
 1711. Charles VI., brother to Joseph; succeeded by his daughter,
 1740. Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the empire was sustained by England.
 1742. Charles VII., elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France; rival emperor, and contested succession.
 [This competition for the throne of Germany gave rise to an almost general war. Charles died in Jan. 1745.]
 1745. Francis I. of Lorraine, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
 1765. Joseph II., son of the emperor Francis and of Maria-Theresa.
 1790. Leopold II., brother to Joseph; succeeded by his son,
 1792. Francis II. In 1804 this prince became emperor of Austria only, as Francis I.
 See Austria.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Ulfilas (Gothic bible) about A.D. 360.		Herder	1744	1803. Niebuhr	1776
Luther (Germ. bible, 1522-34)	1483	Klopstock	1724	1803. Goethe	1749
Hans Sachs	1494	Kant	1724	1804. Wm. Von Humboldt	1767
Leibnitz	1646	Schiller	1759	1805. A. Wm. Schlegel	1767
Gellert	1715	Wieland	1733	1813. Tieck	1773
Lessing	1729	Körner	1791	1813. Heine	1797
Bürger	1748	Jean Paul Richter	1763	1825. Alex. Von Humboldt	1769
		Voss	1751	1826. Chr. Carl J. Bunsen	1791
		F. Schlegel	1772	1829. F. C. Schlosser	1776
					1861

GHENT, an ancient city in Belgium, built about the seventh century. During the middle ages it became very rich. John, third son of Edward III. of England, was born here in 1340 (hence named *John of Gaunt*), during the revolt under Van Artevelde, a brewer, against the earl Louis, 1379-83. Ghent rebelled against the emperor Charles V., 1539, for which it was severely punished in 1540.—The "Pacification of Ghent" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) was proclaimed, Nov. 8, 1576, and broken up in 1579. Ghent was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and several times taken and retaken by the contending armies during the French wars. The PEACE OF GHENT, between Great Britain and America, was signed Dec. 24, 1814.

GHIBELINES. See *Guelphs*.

GHIZNEE, or GHUZNEE (East Persia), the seat of the Gaznevdes, who founded the city A.D. 969. They were expelled by the Seljuk Tartars in 1038. The British, under sir J. Keane, attacked the citadel of Ghiznee, at two o'clock in the morning, July 23, 1839; it was one of the strongest fortresses in Asia, and was commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. At three o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and, under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place, and succeeded at five o'clock in fixing the British colours on its towers.—It capitulated to the Afghans, March 1, 1842, who were defeated Sept. 6, 1842, and general Nott re-entered Ghiznee next day.

GIANTS. Og, king of Bashan was of the remnant of the giants: his bedstead being nine cubits long (about 16½ feet). Goliath of Gath's "height was six cubits and a span." (1 Sam. xvii. 4.) The emperor Maximin (A.D. 235) was eight feet and a-half in height; he was also of great bulk, and used the bracelet of his wife as a ring for his thumb, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of an ordinary man. *Zuinglius*. Some say between seven and eight feet; others above eight. "The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who, in the days of Claudius the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was nine feet nine inches high." *Pliny*. John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1578, was nine feet three inches high.* Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was eight feet seven inches in height; his hand from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured twelve inches, and his shoe was seventeen inches long: he died in September, in 1806, in his 46th year. Big Sam, the porter of the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-palace, was near eight feet high, and performed as a giant in the romance of *Cymon*, at the Opera-house, while the Drury-lane company had the use of that theatre until their own was rebuilt in 1809. M. Brice, a native of the Vosges, now in London (Sept. 1862), is seven feet six inches high. Giants' bones, 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high, were once reported to have been found; but geologists now prove them to be the remains of colossal animals.—The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "battle of the Giants."

GIAOUR, Turkish for Infidel, a term applied to all who do not believe in Mahomedanism.—Byron's poem, "the Giaour" was published in 1813.

GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in South Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, whose immense strength excites wonder and admiration, and renders it impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whence its present name (*Gibel-al-Tarik*, Mountain of Tarik), in A.D. 711. In the year 1462 the king of Castile took Gibraltar from the Moors.

Gibraltar attacked by the British under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, July 21st, and taken on the 24th A.D. 1704
Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 40,000 men, and the victorious English but 1000 Oct. 11, —
The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss 1720
They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000, while the loss of the English is only 300 1727
Memorable siege by the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armaments† (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown. The siege continued from July, 1779 to Feb. 1783

Royal battery destroyed by fire Nov. 1800
Engagement between the French and English fleets in the bay; the *Hannibal* of 74 guns lost, July 6, 1801
The *Royal Carlos* and *St. Hermenegildo* Spanish ships, each of 112 guns, blew up, with their crews, at night-time, in the Straits here, and all on board perished July 12, —
A malignant disease caused a great mortality here in 1804
A dreadful plague raged 1805
A malignant fever raged Aug. 1814
Again, when a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of public worship Sept. 5, 1828
The fatal epidemic ceased Jan. 12, 1829

GILDING, said to have been first practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. *Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding, the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce. *Pliny*. It consequently was more like our plating. *Trusler*. A single grain of gold may now be stretched out under the hammer into a leaf that will cover a house. *Dr. Halley*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273. The art of gilding on wood, previously known, was improved in 1680. See *Electrotype*.

* It is reported that one of the Irelands took him to London, and introduced him, dressed up in a very fantastic style, to king James the First. On his return from London, a portrait was taken of him, which is preserved in the Library of Brazenose College, at Oxford: and Dr. Plot gives the following account of him:—"John Middleton, commonly called the Child of Hale, whose hand, from the carpus to the end of his middle finger, was seventeen inches long; his palm eight inches and a-half broad; and his whole height nine feet three inches, wanting but six inches of the size of Goliath."—*Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 295.

† In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot, Nov. 27, 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000. sterling. The army amounted to 40,000 men. But their grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British, occurred Sept. 13, 1782. The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 47 sail of the line, all three deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebecs, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together, 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town; and on a single occasion, 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy.

GIN, ardent spirit flavoured with the essential oil of juniper berry. The act for laying an excise upon gin passed July 14, 1736. It had been found, in the preceding year, that in London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail; and it was so cheap that the poor could intoxicate themselves for one penny. The heavy excise of five shillings per gallon, and obliging all retailers to take out a licence, in a great measure put a stop to this depopulating evil. *Salmon*. About 1700 of these houses were suppressed in London in 1750. *Clarke*.

GIPSIES. See *Gypsies*.

GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARD. This beautiful animal, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1827, one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On May 25, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park; where a young one was born in 1839.

GIRONDISTS, the name of a party which played an important part in the French revolution, and was principally composed of deputies from the department of the Gironde. At first they were ardent republicans, but after the cruelty of Aug. and Sept, 1792, they laboured strenuously to restrain the cruelties of the Mountain party, to whom they succumbed. Their leaders, Brissot, Vergniaud, and many others, were guillotined Oct. 31, 1793, at the instigation of Robespierre. Lamartine's eloquent "*Histoire des Girondins*," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution in 1848.

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), on Sept. 20, 28, or Oct. 10, 1198, between the armies of France and England. The former was signally defeated by Richard I., who commanded the English, and whose parole for the day, "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right," from that time has been the motto to the royal arms of England.

GLADIATORS were originally malefactors, who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They were exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B.C., probably following the Greek custom of sacrificing to the manes of deceased warriors the prisoners taken in battle. Gladiator fights afterwards exhibited at festivals, about 215 B.C. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A.D. 325, and in the West by Theodoric in 500. *Lenglet*.

GLANDELAGH, BISHOPRIC OF (Ireland), has been united to the archbeparchy of Dublin since the year A.D. 1214. St. Keiven seems to have been the founder of this see; he resigned in 612. Glandelagh is now commonly known by the name of the Seven Churches, from the remains of so many buildings contiguous to the cathedral.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity was immensely increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000; in 1861, 394,857.

Erected into a burgh	A.D. 1180	The Royal Exchange, a most sumptuous edifice, opened	Sept. 3, 1829
Charter was obtained from James II.	1451	Great fire, loss 150,000l.	Jan. 14, 1832
University founded by bishop Turnbull about	1454	The Glasgow lotteries, the last drawn in Britain, were granted by licence of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Coopers' Hall, Aug. 28, 1834. Their repetition was forbidden by 4 Will. IV. c. 37	1834
Made a royal burgh by James VI.	1611	British Association meet here	1840
Town wasted by a great fire	1632	Wellington's statue erected	Oct. 8, 1844
Charter of William and Mary.	1690	False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons are crushed to death	Feb. 17, 1849
Glasgow <i>Courant</i> published	1715	Failure of Western Bank of Scotland, and City of Glasgow banks, and other firms	Nov. 1857
First vessel sailed to America for its still great import, tobacco	1718	In which great frauds were discovered	Oct. 1858
Great Shawfield riot	1725	New waterworks at Loch Katrine opened by the queen	Oct. 14, 1859
Calico printing begun	1742	[To supply 50 million gallons a day; engineer, J. F. Bateman; cost about 1,000,000l., independent of the price paid for old works.]	
Plundered by rebels	1745	Glasgow visited by the empress of the French, ...	Nov. 27, 1860
Theatre opened	1764		
Power-loom introduced	1773		
Theatre burnt	1780		
Chamber of Commerce formed	1783		
Trades' Hall built	1791		
Spinning machinery by steam introduced	1795		
Anderson's University founded	1796		
New college buildings erected	1811		
Great popular commotion	April, —		
Trials for treason followed	July, —		
Theatre again burnt	Jan. 1829		

GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF. Kennet, in his *Antiquities*, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in 560; while others affirm that Mungo was a holy man who had a cell here, and whose sanctity was held in such veneration that the church was dedicated

to him. Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that *that* see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow, in 583. This prelacy became archiepiscopal in 1491, and ceased at the Revolution. Glasgow is now a post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral was commenced in 1121, and has been beautified and improved at various periods since. It has a noble crypt. See *Bishops*.

GLASITES (IN SCOTLAND) AND SANDEMANIANS (IN ENGLAND), names given to a small body of Christians, whose tenets (professedly derived from the Holy Scriptures alone) are set forth in the "Testimony of the King of Martyrs" published by John Glas, a minister of the Church of Scotland in 1727, and in his son-in-law Robert Sandeman's "Letters on Theron and Aspasio" (1755). Churches were formed by them on what were considered the primitive models, about 1728 in Scotland, and about 1755 in England, and later, 1792, some of which still exist. They hold that justifying faith is the gift of God, and not to be taught or acquired by man; that it must and will always produce love to God and good works; and also, that all Christ's commandments are to be obeyed, and none others to be added. They partake of the Lord's supper and hold love-feasts weekly (see *Agape*), and meet during the week for mutual exhortation. They avoid eating blood, &c., in accordance with *Acts* xv. 29. They erected a new meeting-house at Barnsbury, London, N., in 1862.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria. *Pliny*. Glass-houses were erected in Tyre, where glass was a staple manufacture for many ages. This article is mentioned among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before A.D. 79. Italy had the first glass windows; next France, whence they came to England. Used for windows in private houses in the reign of Henry II. 1177, but imported. *Anderson*. Glass is said to have been brought to England in 676 by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth. The manufacture was established in England at Crutched-friars, and in Savoy, in 1557. *Stowe*. The duties on glass were entirely remitted, 1845. Great improvements have been made in the manufacture, through the immense increase of chemical knowledge in the present century; professor Faraday published his researches on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes in 1830.

GLASS, PAINTING ON. This was a very early art. It was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about A.D. 1500. It is said that we had the art in England towards the twelfth century. It reached to a state of great perfection about 1530.

GLASS-PLATE. For coach windows, mirrors, &c., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, A.D. 1673, under the patronage of Villiers duke of Buckingham. This branch of the manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire, in 1773, when the British Plate Glass Company was established. There are now several large factories of plate-glass in England, and the principal shops in London have large plate-glass windows, many being single panes.

GLASTONBURY. The first Christian church in Britain was, according to monkish history, erected here, about A.D. 60; and according to the like authority, this place was the residence of Joseph of Arimathea about that time. A church was built here by Ina about 718. The town and abbey burnt, 1184. An earthquake did great damage in 1276. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor-hill in his pontificals, with the abbots of Reading and Colchester, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII. 1539.

GLENCOE, MASSACRE OF. This was the horrible massacre of the unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering before the time stated in king William's proclamation, viz. Dec. 31, 1691. Sir John Dalrymple the master, afterwards earl of Stair, their inveterate enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was executed with the blackest treachery. The 120 soldiers were hospitably received by the Highlanders. On Feb. 13, 1692, the massacre began. About 60 men were brutally slain; and many women and children, their wives and offspring, were turned out naked in a dark and freezing night, and perished by cold and hunger. This black deed was perpetrated by a part of the earl of Argyle's regiment. It excited great indignation in England; and an inquiry was set on foot in 1695, but no capital punishment followed.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe: that Venus was the morning and

evening star ; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun ; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars, about 506 B.C. Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun ; which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher had nearly lost his life by his theory, 280 B.C. To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world by eminent philosophers ; for this purpose Bouguer and La Condamine were sent to Peru, and Maupertuis and others to Lapland, in 1735. France and Spain were measured by Mechain, Delambre, Biot, and Arago, between 1792 and 1821. Measurements have been also made in India by col. Everest, and published in 1830. Experiments have been made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851 ; and to determine its density, in 1826, 1828, and 1854, by Mr. G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal. See *Circumnavigators*.

GLOBES, ARTIFICIAL. It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 B.C., and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 212 B.C. The globe of Gottorp is a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising, and setting, is shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. This machine is called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II. duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1713 ; it was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757 ; but it was afterwards reconstructed. *Coze*. The globe at Pembroke-hall was erected by Dr. Long ; it far surpasses the other, being eighteen feet in diameter, and thirty persons can sit conveniently within it while it is in motion. In 1851, Mr. Abrahams erected in Leicester-square, for Mr. Wyld, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day, and by gas at night. It was closed in July 1861, the models were sold.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London). See *Shakspeare's Theatre*.

GLOIRE, French steam frigate. See *Navy, French*.

GLORY. The glory or nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, were adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, by whom they were used in the first century. The doxology of the prayer *Gloria Patri* was ordained in the Church of Rome, and was called doxology because it began with *doxa, glory*, A.D. 382.

GLOUCESTER. Once a Roman colony (*Glevum*), built by Arviragus, A.D. 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he had married. In 1278-9 the statutes of Gloucester were passed at a parliament held by Edward I. This city was incorporated by Henry III. ; it was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished, after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the obstinate resistance of the city to Charles I., in 1643, under col. Massey. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the parliament in 1859.

GLOUCESTER, SEE OF. One of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and formerly part of the diocese of Worcester. It was united to that of Bristol in 1836. The cathedral church which belonged to the abbey was dissolved by that king, and its revenues were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by king Wulphere about 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 315*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* *per annum*. Present income 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER.

1802. George Isaac Huntingford, translated to Hereford, June, 1815.	1830. James Henry Monk, died.
1815. Hon. Hen. Ryder, translated to Lichfield, 1824.	1856. Charles Earing, translated to Durham, Sept. 1861.
1824. Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1830.	1861. Wm. Thomson (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

GLOVES. In the middle ages, the giving of a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities ; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, A.D. 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated

in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are still presented to judges at maiden assizes.

GLUCINUM (from *glukus*, sweet). In 1798 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wöhler and Bussy obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828. *Gmelin*.

GLUCOSE. See *Sugar*.

GLUTEN, an important ingredient of grain, particularly wheat. * It contains nitrogen, and has been therefore termed the *vegeto-animal principle*. Its discovery is attributed to Beccaria, an Italian philosopher of the eighteenth century.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GNOSTICS (from the Greek *gnōsis*, knowledge), who pretended to extraordinary illumination, appeared soon after the preaching of Christianity, and endeavoured to combine its simple principles with the Platonic and other philosophies. Among their teachers were Saturnius, 111; Basilides, 134; and Valentine, 140. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Treves as a heretic, in 384, for endeavouring to revive Gnosticism.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY, so called from a noted house at Paris, formerly possessed by famous wool-dyers, whereof the chief, called Giles Gobelin, who lived in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet, which was from him called the scarlet of the Gobelins; the house and the river beside it also took the same name. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of all manner of curious works for adorning the royal palaces, under the direction of Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by the celebrated Le Brun, by appointment of the king, A.D. 1666.

"**GOD BLESS YOU !**" We are told that in the time of pope Pelagius II. a plague raged at Rome, of so fatal a nature that persons seized with it died sneezing and gaping; whence came the custom of saying "*God bless you !*" when a person sneezes, and of Roman Catholics making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes, A.D. 582. *Nouv. Dict.*

"**GOD SAVE THE KING.**" This national melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus. D., in 1606, for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe the melody to Henry Carey, about 1743. It has been claimed by the French. The extensive controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "*Popular Music of the Olden Time*" (1859).

GODERICH, VISCOUNT, HIS ADMINISTRATION. He* (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, 1827. Resigned Jan. 1828.

Duke of Portland, *president of the council*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Carlisle, *lord privy seal*.

Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the marquess of Lansdowne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war*.

Mr. Wynn, *president of the India board*.

Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), *board of trade*.

Mr. Herries, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Mr. Tierney, *master of the mint, &c.*

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS. The Jews are said to have had godfathers in the circumcision of their sons; but there is no mention of them in scripture. In the Christian Church sponson in baptism arose in the desire of assuring that the child should be of the religion of Christ. Some consider it to be derived from the Roman law. It was first ordained to be used, according to some, by pope Alexander; according to others, by Sixtus; and others refer it to Telesphorus, about A.D. 130, and others to Hyginus about 140. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATION. The earl of Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne, May 8, 1702; received the treasurer's staff two days afterwards; resigned Aug. 8, 1710; and died 1712. See *Administrations*.

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, *treasury*.

Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *lord president*.

John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby, afterwards duke of Normanby and Buckingham, *privy seal*.

Hon. Henry Boyle, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by the right hon. Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford in 1704), *secretaries of state, &c.*

* Born 1782, held various inferior appointments from 1809 to 1818, when he became president of the board of trade; was chancellor of the exchequer from 1818 to April, 1827, when he became colonial secretary, which office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov. 1830; created earl of Ripon, 1833; died, 1859.

GODWIN'S OATH. "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monks: Godwin, earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths, his innocence of the murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from Heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder, A.D. 1053. *Guth. Hist. Eng.*

GODWIN SANDS. These are sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, and occupy a space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold II. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked. *Salmon.*

GOLD.* The purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver: our coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold, and two of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly; wedding rings excepted, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (1855). See *Coin of England and Guineas*.

GOLD COIN. A.D.
First certain record of gold coined in England, 1257
First regular gold pieces struck. 1344
The florin struck, and the method of assaying gold established, 1354; the standard altered, 1527
All the gold money called in, and re-coined, and the first window-tax imposed to defray the expense and deficiency in the re-coining, 7 Will. III. 1695
Guineas first coined in 1673; reduced in currency value from 22s. to 21s. in 1717
Broad-pieces called in, and re-coined into guineas. 1732
The gold coin brought into the Mint by proclamation in 1773-6, amounted to about 15,563,593*l.*; the expense of collecting, melting, and re-coining it, was 754,019*l.*
Act for weighing gold coin passed. June 13, 1774
"The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint, since the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,353,561 pounds weight, troy. Of this, nearly one-half was coined in the reign of George III., namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight, troy. The value of the gold coined in the reign of that sovereign was 74,501,586*l.*"
Professor Paraday.
The weight of gold coined in Victoria's reign, from June, 1837 to Jan. 1848, was 746,452 lb.; the value of this amount coined was 29,886,457*l.* Gold coined in 1853 (when Australian gold came in), 12,664,125*l.*; in 1854, 4,354,201*l.*; in 1855, 9,245,254*l.*; in 1856, 6,476,000*l.*
GOLD MINES. Gold is found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight

ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru, 1730.

Gold was discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon 1800; and it has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow in Ireland.

The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

Gold discovered in California, 1847; and in Australia, 1851. On April 28, 1858, a nugget, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to the queen. See *California and Australia* severally.

Gold discovered in what is now termed New Columbia in 1856; much emigration there in 1858.

Gold discovered in New Zealand, and in Nova Scotia in 1861.

GOLD WIRE was first made in Italy about A.D. 1350. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire the one-eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 lb. without breaking. *Powersoy.*

A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000th part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part. *Kelly's Cambist.*

GOLD ROBBERY. Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between 18,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* were sent from London, May 15, 1855. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of 12,000*l.* had been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion; but the police obtained no trace till Nov. 1856. Three men named Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, were tried and convicted Jan. 13-15, 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agar, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

GOLD FISH. Brought to England from China in 1691; but not common till 1723.

GOLDEN BULL. See *Bulls*.

GOLDEN FLEECE (see *Argonauts*), ORDER OF THE. Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in A.D. 1429, instituted a military order by this name. The number of knights was

* The amalgamation of gold is described by Pliny (about A.D. 77) and Vitruvius (about A.C. 27). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fulminating gold. Andreas Cassius in 1685, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make red glass, and to other purposes. *Gmelin.* Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday, up to the present day.

thirty-one. The king of Spain afterwards became grand master of the order, as duke of Burgundy. It was said to have been instituted on account of the immense profit the duke made by wool. The first solemnities were performed at Burgos, at this duke's marriage with Isabel of Portugal. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Anle ferit, quam flamma micat.*" At the end of the collar hung a golden-fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non vile laborum.*" The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as being descended from Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy.

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars who established an empire in Kaptehak (or Kibzak), now S. E. Russia, about 1224, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Gengis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1252. At the battle of Bielawisch, in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III. and his allies the Nogai Tartars.

GOLDEN NUMBER, the cycle of nineteen years, or the number which shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B.C. *Pliny*. To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date and divide by nineteen, then the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder is the golden number.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) began about 1327, and incorporated 16 Rich. II. 1392. The mark or date of the Goldsmiths' company wherewith to stamp standard silver and gold wares is made by letters from A to U, changed every year, commenced in 1796. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice was opened in 1835. See *Assay*.

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday). From early time this has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Saviour on Friday, April 3, A.D. 33. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the great length of the offices observed and fastings enjoined on this day.

GOODWIN. See *Godwin*.

GOOJERAT (India). On Feb. 21, 1849, lord Gough, with 25,000 men and 100 guns, attacked the enemy, numbering 60,000 men with 59 guns. The Sikh chief was strongly posted between two river courses, which protected his flanks, and yet allowed him good manœuvring space to retire either on the east or west side of the town of Goojerat, which afforded shelter and protection to his rear. The fight began at seven in the morning. By four o'clock the enemy had been driven from every post, and was in general retreat, which the field artillery and cavalry converted into a total rout and flight. They were pursued with great slaughter for about fifteen miles, and next morning an adequate force took up the direct pursuit. Some of the enemy's guns, and the whole of their ammunition and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the British. Shere-Singh escaped with only 8000 men. Goojerat was taken, and also Jailum and Rhotas. The loss on the British side was 100 killed and 900 wounded.

GOOSE AT MICHAELMAS. This custom has thus been accounted for, and though the fact has been contradicted, it is yet pertinaciously, but erroneously maintained. Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Tilbury Fort on Sept. 29, 1588, dined at the ancient seat of sir Neville Umfreyville, near that place; and among the dishes which the knight had provided for her entertainment were two geese. The queen ate heartily, and asking for a bumper of burgundy, drank "*Destruction to the Spanish Armada!*" At the moment that she returned the tankard to the knight, news arrived that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed by a storm. She immediately took another bumper, and was so much pleased with the event, that every year after on that day she had a goose served up. The court made it a custom, and the people the fashion ever since.—"*The custom is of much older date, and is equally observed on the continent as in England.*" *Clavis Calendaria*.

GORDIAN KNOT. The knot made of the thongs that served as harness to the waggon of Gordius, a husbandman, who was afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" MOB, occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon. On Jan. 4, 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North, and on June 2, headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the

name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob once raised could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons; breaking open prisons and setting the prisoners free; even attempting the Bank of England; and in a word totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. On June 3rd, the Roman Catholic chapels and numerous mansions were destroyed, the Bank attempted, and gaols opened,—among these were the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons; on the 5th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. At length by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled. In the end, 210 of the rioters were killed, and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals. Many were tried, convicted, and executed. Lord George was tried for high treason, Feb. 5, 1781, but was acquitted.

GORÉE, a station near Cape Verd, on the coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, A.D. 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663; and was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Goree was again taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804. Governor Wall, formerly governor of this island, was hanged in London, Jan. 28, 1802, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed by him while in command at Goree in 1782.

GOREY (S.E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops were defeated by the Irish rebels with considerable loss, on June 4, 1798.

GORGET, the ancient breast-plate, was very large, varying in size and weight. The present diminutive breast-plate came into use about 1660. See *Armour*.

GORILLA, a large ape of West Africa, in anatomical structure the nearest approach to man of any known animals. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorullai* by the navigator Hanno, in his Periplus, about 400 or 500 B.C. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to Professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Caboon river. Preserved specimens have been recently brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1859 Professor Owen gave an able summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and 1861 several skins and skulls of gorillas were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

GOSELLERS, the name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attacked the errors of popery, about A.D. 1377. *Bishop Burnet*. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, &c., and is called the father of the Reformation. *Watkins*.

GOSELS, THE. St. Matthew and Mark wrote their gospels A.D. 44; Luke his in 55; and John his in 96-97. *Butler*. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates" still exists; its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the ninth century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's Chronological Table of English Architecture:

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.
ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1066—Earl's Barton church; St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.
GOTHIC ANGLO-NORMAN—A.D. 1066 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross, Hants, &c.
EARLY ENGLISH, OR POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.
POINTED, called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1272—to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, &c., St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1509—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's chapel, Windsor; Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster.
ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1509 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand; Windsor Castle, Hatfield House, schools at Oxford.
Revival of Grecian architecture about 1625, Banqueting House, Whitehall, &c.
The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1825, mainly through the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1.

GOTHLAND, an isle in the Baltic Sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1397-8; given up to the Danes, 1524; to Sweden, 1645; conquered by the Danes, 1677, and restored to Sweden, 1679.

GOTHS, a warlike nation that inhabited the country between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They attacked the Roman empire A.D. 251; and were defeated by Claudius, 320,000 being slain, A.D. 269. After the destruction of the Roman empire by the Heruli, the *Ostrogoths*, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till A.D. 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The *Visigoths* settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. A young Scotch nobleman, John, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. and seize the government. For this purpose he decoyed the king into Gowrie house, in Perth, on Aug. 6, 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1584 for his share in the Raid of Ruthven, in 1582; and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio in 1566.

GRACE AT MEAT. The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred upon that account. They would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after meat, in all Christian countries, from the earliest times, is in conformity with Christ's example, *John vi. 11, &c.*

GRACE, a title first assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession, in 1399. *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I. 1603, the king was addressed by that title, but afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm.—The term "*Grace of God*" is said to have been taken by bishops at Ephesus, A.D. 431, (probably from 1 *Cor. xv. 10*), by the Carlovingian princes in the 9th century, by popes in the 13th century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. It was taken by the king of Prussia in Oct. 1861, and created much adverse comment.

GRÆCIA, MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974—748 B.C. See *Italy*.

GRAFTON'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. Terminated by lord North becoming prime minister in 1770. See *North's Administration*.

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, first lord of the treasury (born 1735; died, 1811).
Frederick, lord North, chancellor of the exchequer.
Earl Gower, lord president.
Earl of Chatham, lord privy seal.
Earl of Shelburne and viscount Weymouth, secretaries of state.

Sir Edward Hawke, first lord of the admiralty.
Marquess of Granby, master-general of the ordnance.
Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, joint postmasters-general.
Lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, &c.
Lord Camden, lord chancellor.

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland). A wall built in A.D. 209 by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Frith of Forth to the Clyde. The eminent historian Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time; and some vestiges of it are to be seen even to this day.

GRAMMARIANS. Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B.C. *Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476; Lily's Latin grammar (*Brevis Institutio*), 1513; Lindley Murray's English grammar, 1795; Cobbett's English grammar, 1818.—Harris's *Hermes* was published in 1750, Horne Tooke's *Epea Pteroenta*, or the "*Divisions of Purley*," in 1786, both excellent treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. See *Education*.

GRAMPIAN HILLS (central Scotland). Near the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Galgacus were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, A.D. 79.

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall). For bribery and corrupt practices in this borough, in 1819, several persons were convicted, among them sir Manasseh Lopez, who was sentenced by the court of king's bench to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment. Grampound was disfranchised in 1821.

GRANADA, a city of Spain, was subdued by the Moors in the tenth century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova, in 1492. In 1609 and 1610, the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain, by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal Soult in 1810, and held till 1812. See *New Granada*.

GRANARIES. The Romans formed granaries in seasons of plenty, to secure food for the poorer citizens, who were provided with corn from these reservoirs, in necessitous times, at the public cost. There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome. *Unit. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for seacoal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610. *Stow*.

GRAND ALLIANCE, between England, the emperor, and the States-General; signed at Vienna, May 12, 1689, to which Spain and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

GRAND-DUKE. See *Duke*.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (central England), joins several others, and forms a communication between the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and the four principal seaports, London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London,—1793-1801.

GRAND PENSIONARY, a chief state functionary in Holland, in the sixteenth century. In the constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the erection of the kingdom of Holland, the title was revived, and given to the head of the government, April 29, 1805, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck being made the Grand Pensionary. See *Holland*.

GRANICUS (a river, N. W. Asia Minor), near which on May 22, 334 B.C., Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse), crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (600,000 foot and 20,000 horse). *Justin*. The victors lost fifty-five foot soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

GRANSON, near the lake of Neufchatel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, April 5, 1476.

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a vine, stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769. *Leigh*.

GRAPHITE (from the Greek *graphein*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumbago. In 1809 sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of the late sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862.

GRATES. The hearths of the early Britons were fixed in the centre of their halls. The fire-place originally was perhaps nothing more than a large stone depressed below the level of the ground to receive the ashes. There were arched hearths among the Anglo-Saxons; and chafing dishes were most in use until the general introduction of chimneys about 1200. See *Chimneys and Stoves*.

GRAVELINES (N. France). Here the Spaniards, aided by an English fleet, defeated the French, on July 13, 1558.

GRAVITATION, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about A.D. 38. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615; and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence about 1633; but the great law on this subject was laid down by Newton about 1687.

GREAT BRITAIN. See *Britain, England, Wales, Scotland, Population, &c.* The stupendous iron steam vessel, GREAT BRITAIN, commanded by captain Hosken, formerly a naval officer, sailed from the Mersey, Liverpool, July 26, 1845, and arrived at New York, Aug. 10. She sailed to the same place in the forenoon of Sept. 22, 1846, with a large cargo of goods and 185 passengers, the greatest number that had ever sailed to America by steam. The same evening the passengers were suddenly alarmed by a concussion, as if the vessel had

struck upon a rock, and soon discovered that she was aground in Dundrum bay, in Ireland. They were landed in safety, but all attempts to get the vessel off were ineffectual, and she lay stranded until Aug. 27, 1847, when Messrs. I. Brunel, jun., and Bremner, the engineers, succeeded in getting her off, she having sustained little damage from the shock, or the waves rolling over her for nearly a year.

GREAT EASTERN, &c. See *Steam*. The EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY assumed the name of GREAT EASTERN in 1862. The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY station at King's-cross, London, was opened in Oct. 1852. The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY between London and Bristol was opened June 30, 1841.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to grants of the crown, A.D. 1048. *Baker's Chron.* The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II. when fleeing from London in 1688 dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, into which some thieves broke, and carried it away, with other property, March 24, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament; it was never recovered. It was replaced on the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use, and the old one defaced, Jan. 21, 1832.

GREECE. The Greeks are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named Grecus; and from another king, Hellen, the son of Deucalion, the people were called Hellenes. From Hellen's sons Dorus and Æolus, came the Dorians and Æolians; another son Xuthus was father of Achæus and Ion, the progenitors of the Achæans and Ionians. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently Myrmidons, Hellenes, and Achæans. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, Greece outside of the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and the islands. The principal states of Greece were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, Arcadia, and afterwards Macedon (*all which see*). The limits of modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the fifteenth century. The population of the present kingdom, established in 1829, was 1,067,216 in 1856.

Sicyon founded (<i>Eusebius</i>)	B.C. 2089	Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the	
Uranus arrives in Greece (<i>Langlet</i>)	2042	7th of the month Thargelion (27th of May, or	
Revolt of the Titans; War of the Giants	* *	11th June)	B.C. 1184
Inachus king of the Argives	1910	Æneas said to arrive in Italy	about 1182
Kingdom of Argos begun (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1856	Migration of Æolians who build Smyrna, &c.	1123
Reign of Ogyges in Boetia (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1796	Return of the Heraclidae	about 1103
Sacrifices to the Gods first introduced in Greece		Settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor	1044
by Phoroneus	1773	The Rhodians begin navigation laws	916
The Pelasgi hold the Peloponnesus 1700-1550;		Lycurgus flourishes	724-840
succeeded by the Hellenes	1550-1300	Olympic games revived at Elis	884
According to some authors, Sicyon was now		The Messenian wars	743-669
begun (<i>Langlet</i>)	1773	Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corin-	
Deluge of Ogyges (<i>which see</i>)	1764	thians and the inhabitants of Corecyra	664
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under		Byzantine built	657
Onotrus: the country first called <i>Enotria</i> ,		Seven sages of Greece flourish	593
afterwards <i>Magna Græcia</i> (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1710	Persian conquests in Ionia	544
Chronology of the Arundelian marbles com-		Sybaris in Magna Græcia destroyed: 100,000	
mences (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1582	Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sybarites	508
Cærops arrives from Egypt	about 1550	Sardis burnt by the Greeks, which occasions	
Deluge of Deucalion (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1503	the Persian invasion, 504; Thrace and Mace-	
Panathenæan games instituted	1495	donia conquered	496
Cadmus with the Phœnician letters, settles in		Athens and Sparta resist the demands of the	
Boetia	1493	king of Persia	491
Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterwards called		Battle of Marathon (<i>which see</i>)	Sept. 28, 490
Sparta	1490	Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at	
Danaus said to have brought the first ship into		Thermopylæ by Leonidas	Aug. 480
Greece, and to have introduced pumps (see		Battle of Salamis (<i>which see</i>)	Oct. 20, —
Argos)	1485	Mardonius defeated and slain at Plataeæ; Persian	
Reign of Hellen (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1459	fleet destroyed at Mycæ	Sept. 22, 479
First Olympic games celebrated at Elis, by the		Battle of Eurymedon (end of Persian war)	466
<i>Idæi Dactyli</i> , 1453; who are said to have dis-		Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece	459
covered iron	1406	The first sacred war begun	448
Corinth re-built and so named	1384	War between Corinth and its colony Corecyra	435
Eleusinian Mysteries (1356), and Isthmian games		Leads to the Peloponnesian war	431-404
instituted	1326	Disastrous Athenian expedition to Syracuse	415-413
Kingdom of Mycenæ created out of Argos	1313	Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon	400
Argonautic expedition (<i>which see</i>)	1263	Death of Socrates	399
The Pythian games begun by Adrastus	—	The sea-fight at Cnidus	394
War of the seven Greek captains	1225	Rise and fall of the Theban power in Greece	370-363
The Amazonian war	1213	Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas	363
Rape of Helen by Theseus	—	Ambitious designs of Philip of Macedon	353
Rape of Helen by Paris	1198	Sacred war ended by Philip, who takes all the	
Commencement of the Trojan war	1193	cities of the Phœceans	348

GREECE, *continued.*

Battle of Charonea (<i>which see</i>)	B.C. 338	Edward Colclinton, for the evacuation of the Morea, and delivery of captives	Aug. 8, 1828
Alexander, the son of Philip, enters Greece; subdues the Athenians, and destroys the city of Thebes	335	Patras, Navarino, and Molon surrender to the French	Oct. 6, —
Alexander conquers the Persian empire	334-331	The Turks evacuate the Morea	Oct. —
Greece harassed by his successors; the Ætolian and Achaian leagues revived	284-280	Missolonghi surrenders	May 16, 1826
Greece invaded by the Gauls, 280; they are defeated at Delphi, 279; and expelled	277	Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos	July 21, —
Dissensions lead to the intervention of the Romans	200	The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece in the treaty of Adrianople	Sept. 14, —
Greece conquered by Mummius and made a Roman province	146	Prince Leopold declines the sovereignty May 21, 1830	—
* * * * *		Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Mainote chief, whom he had imprisoned	Oct. 6, 1831
Greece visited and favoured by Augustus, A.D. 21; and Hadrian	A.D. 122-133	Otho I. elected king of Greece	May 7, 1832
Invaded by Alaric	356	Colocotroni's conspiracy	Sept. —
Plundered by the Normans of Sicily	1146	Otho I. assumes the government	1835
Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments	1204	A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated to enforce ministerial responsibility and national representation	Sept. 14, 1843
The Turks under Mahomet II. conquer Athens and part of Greece	1456	The king accepts the new constitution	March, 1844
The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea	1466	Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused the payment of moneys due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Spizienza and Caprona	Jan. 18, 1850
All Greece subject to the Turks	1540	France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued	March 7, —
Great struggle for independence; fruitless insurrection of the Suliotes	1770-1803	Negotiations terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed	April 25, —
Secret society, the Hetaïria, established	1815	Dispute with France accommodated	June 21, —
Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, suppressed	1821	Insurrections against Turkey in Thessaly and Epirus, favoured by the Greek court, Jan. and Feb.; lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey	March 28, 1854
Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke	March, —	After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops which arrive at the Piræus; change of ministry ensues, and the king promises to observe a strict neutrality	May 25, 26, —
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople	April 23, —	A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning	July 9, 1860
Independence of Greece proclaimed	Jan. 27, 1822	Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts	Oct. 18, —
Siege of Corinth by the Turks	Jan. —	Agitation in the Ionian isles for annexation to Greece; the parliament prorogued	March, 1861
Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (<i>see Chios</i>)	April, —	The king retires to Bavaria	July, —
The Greeks victors at Thermopylae, &c.	July, —	Attempted assassination of the queen by Darios, an insane student	Sept. 18, —
Massacre at Cyprus	July, —	Great earthquake in the Peloponnesus, Dec. 26, —	—
National congress at Argos	April 10, 1823	Leopold of Bavaria proposed as heir to the throne	Jan. 1862
Victories of Marco Botzaris	June, —	Military revolt begins at Nauplia	Feb. 13, —
Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause	Aug. —	Blockade of the coast decreed	March 9, —
First Greek loan	Feb. 1824	The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession to the throne	April, —
Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi	April 19, —	The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents transported to other stations, Apr. 25, —	—
Defeat of the Capitan Pacha, at Samos, Aug. 16, Provisional government of Greece set up, Oct. 12, Ibrahim Pacha lands, Feb. 25; takes Navarin and ravages Greece	—	Change of ministry: Colocotroni becomes premier	June 7, —
The Greek fleet defeats the Capitan Pacha, June, The provisional government invites the protection of England	—	Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, Oct. 17; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, Oct. 22; he and the queen fly; arrive at Corfu, Oct. 27; the great European powers neutral	Oct. 30, —
Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long heroic defence	April 23, 1826		
70,000 raised in Europe for the Greeks	—		
Reschid Pacha takes Athens	June 2, 1827		
Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed	July 6, —		
Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino (<i>which see</i>), Oct. 20, —	—		
Count Capo d'Istria president of Greece, Jan. 18, The Panhellenion or Grand Council of State established	1828		
National bank founded	Feb. 2, —		
Convention of the viceroy of Egypt with sir	—		

KING OF GREECE.

1832. Otho I., prince of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815; elected king, May 7, 1832; under a regency till June 1, 1835; married Nov. 22, 1836,

to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand duke of Oldenburg; deposed, Oct. 23, 1862. No issue.

GREEK CHURCH, or Eastern Church, claims priority, as using the language in which the Gospel was first promulgated. Some of its forms and ceremonies are similar to those of

* The wretched assassins (Oct. 20, 1831) were immured within close brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food in this lingering torture until they died.

the Roman Church ; but it disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many others of the doctrines and practices of its rival. It is the established religion of Russia. See *Fathers of the Church*.

Catechetical school at Alexandria, (Origen, Clemens, &c.)	A.D. 180-254	The struggle with the Mahometans begins	634
Rise of Monachism	about 300	The Maronite sect begins to prevail	676
Foundation of the churches of Armenia, about 300; of Georgia or Iberia	318	The Paulicians severely persecuted	690
First council of Nice (See <i>Councils</i>)	325	Iconoclastic controversy begins	726
Ulphilas preaches to the Goths	about 376	Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the emperor Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) churches	729
Nestorius condemned at the council of Ephesus	431	Foundation of the church in Russia: conversion of princess Olga, 955; of Vladimir	988
Monophysite controversy; churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia separate from the church of Constantinople	461	The Maronites join the Roman Church	1182
Close of the school of Athens; Extinction of the Platonic theology	529	Re-union of the churches at the council of Lyons, 1274; again separated	1277
The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradaeus	about 541	The patriarchate of Moscow established 1582; suppressed in	1762

GREEK FIRE, a combustible composition of matter (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), said to have been invented by Callinicus, an ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the seventh century, in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. This fire burnt in water, and diffused itself on all sides; and nothing but oil, or a mixture of vinegar, urine, and sand, could quench it. It was blown out of long tubes of copper, and shot out of cross-bows, and other spring instruments. The invention, long kept a secret at Constantinople, was at last acquired by the Turks.

GREEK LANGUAGE. It was first studied in Europe about A.D. 1450; in France, 1473; William Grocyn, or Grokeyn, a learned English professor of this language, travelled to acquire its true pronunciation, and introduced it at Oxford, where he had the honour to teach Erasmus, who himself taught it at Cambridge in 1510. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Richard Bentley, died 1742; professor Porson, who died in 1808; Dr. Parr, who died in 1825; and Dr. C. Burney, who died in 1817.

EMINENT GREEK AUTHORS. (See also *Fathers and Philosophy*.)

Homer flourished	B.C. 962-927	Plato	B.C. 429-347	Strabo	A.D. 10
Hesiod	about 850	Isocrates	436-338	Dionysius Halicarnassus, abt.	30
Æsop	572	Aristotle	384-322	Plutarch	about 96
Anacreon	about 559	Demosthenes	382-322	Epictetus	about 118
Æschylus	525-456	Menander	about 321	Applan	about 147
Herodotus	about 443	Æschinus	389-314	Arrian	about A.D. 148
Pindar	522-439	Theocritus	about 272	Athenæus	about 194
Aristophanes	427	Epicurus	342-270	Lucian	about 120-200
Euripides	480-406	Theophrastus	287	Herodian	about 204
Sophocles	495-405	Archimedes	287-212	Longinus	dies 273
Thucydides	470-404	Polybius	207-122	Julian, emperor	331-363
Xenophon	443-359	Diodorus	B.C. 50-A.D. 13	(See <i>Fathers of the Church</i>)	

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY took its name from a *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, Feb. 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, Feb. 19; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act, and prohibit seditious meetings then frequent.

GREEN-CLOTH BOARD OF, in the department of the lord-steward of the household. Attached to this board was an ancient court (abolished in 1849), which had jurisdiction of all offences committed in the verge of the court. The table whereat the court sat was covered with a green cloth.

GREENLAND (an extensive Danish colony in North America) was discovered by some Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about A.D. 980, and so named from its verdure, superior to that of Iceland. It was visited by Frobisher in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy Company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home. *Trindal*. The Greenland Fishing Company was incorporated, in 1693. — Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720-3; and other missionary stations have been since established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821; and capt. Graats, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1829-30.

GREENOCK (W. Scotland). Charters were granted in 1635 and 1670 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. Prior to 1697, it was an inconsiderable fishing station; but during

that year the Scottish Indian and African Company resolved to erect salt-works in the Frith, and hence arose the attention of sir John Shaw, its superior, to the maritime advantages of its situation. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1757. The erection of the new quay was entrusted to James Watt, about 1773. East India harbour was built 1805-19, and Victoria harbour 1840-50.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham palace, London), forms a part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde parks by the road named Constitution-hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works, which was filled up in 1856.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL stands on the site of a royal residence in the time of Edward I. (1300) much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII. and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here his son Edward VI. died. The palace was the favourite summer residence of queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. intended to build a new palace here on a very grand scale, and accordingly erected one wing of this grand edifice, but died before any other part of the design was finished. In this state it remained till Mary and William III. formed the plan of making the palace useful to the kingdom, and the hospital was instituted in 1694. The forfeited estate of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) was bestowed upon it. Sixpence per month was at first contributed by every seaman, and the payment was advanced to one shilling, from June 1797. This hospital lodges about 3000 old and disabled seamen (2710 in 1853), and possesses a revenue exceeding 70,000*l.* per annum. A charter was granted to it in Dec. 1775. The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners, were destroyed by fire, Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt in 1789. Greenwich fair was discontinued, April 1857.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY was built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed-hill, so called from the great astronomer of that name, the first astronomer-royal here. The English began to compute the longitude from the meridian of this place, 1675; some make the date 1679. This observatory contains among other instruments a transept circle by Troughton; a transit instrument of eight feet by Bird; two mural quadrants of eight feet, and Bradley's zenith sector. The telescopes are forty and sixty inch achromatics, and a six-feet reflector. In 1852, an electric telegraph signal ball in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich observatory.

ASTRONOMERS-ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675	John Pond	1811
Dr. Halley	1719	George Biddell Airy	1835
Dr. Bradley	1742	(The PRESENT Astronomer Royal, under whose able superintendence the apparatus have been greatly increased and improved, 1862.)	
Dr. N. Bliss	1762		
Dr. Nevil Maskelyne	1764		

GREGORIAN CALENDAR (see *Calendar*) was ordained to be adopted by pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, when it was introduced into the Roman Catholic states of Europe: and into other states, 1699 to 1710. England, Denmark, and Sweden, rejected this calendar: but England adopted it in 1752.

GREGORIAN CHANT (plain chant) was invented by pope Gregory I. about 599.

GRENADA. See *Granada* and *New Granada*.

GRENADES, a powerful missile of war, so named from *Granddo*, Spanish, invented in 1594. It is a small hollow globe, or ball, of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder and set on fire by a fusee at a touchhole, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all who stand near.

GRENADIERS. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685. *Brown*.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION succeeded the Bute administration, in April, 1763; and resigned in July, 1765. See *Administrations*, 1763; and *All the Talents*.

Rt. hon. George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), <i>first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer</i> .	Marquess of Granby, <i>ordnance</i> .
Earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), <i>lord president</i> .	Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), <i>paymaster</i> .
Duke of Marlborough, <i>privy seal</i> .	Rt. hon. Welbore Ellis, <i>secretary-at-war</i> .
Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, <i>secretaries of state</i> .	Viscount Barrington, <i>treasurer of the navy</i> .
Earl Gower, <i>lord chamberlain</i> .	Lord Hillsborough, <i>first lord of trade</i> .
Lord Egmont, <i>admiralty</i> .	Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northampton), <i>lord chancellor</i> .
	Duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, &c.

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London), founded by sir Thomas Gresham, in 1575. He was the founder of the Royal Exchange, and left a portion of his property in trust to the City and the Mercers' Company to endow this college for, among other uses, lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric, and to promote general instruction; he died 1579. The lectures, commenced in Gresham's house near Broad-street, June 1597 (where the Royal Society first met in 1645), continued, with interruption, till 1710. The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Excise-office erected on its site. The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years: on the rebuilding of the present exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall-street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures, Nov. 2, 1843. It cost above 7000*l*.

GREYNA-GREEN MARRIAGES. Greytna is the nearest and most accessible point in Scotland from the sister kingdom; and in its neighbourhood fugitive marriages were contracted. The practice was begun by a tobaccoist named John Paisley, who lived to a great age, and died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Greytna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliot was lately the principal officiating priest.* The General Assembly, in 1826, vainly attempted to suppress this system, but an act, passed in 1856, made these marriages illegal after that year.

GREY ADMINISTRATION succeeded the Wellington administration, in Nov. 1830. It carried the Reform bill (*which see*), and terminated July 1834.

Earl Grey, † *first lord of the treasury.*

Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Marquess of Lansdowne, *president of the council.*

Earl of Durham, *privy seal.*

Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*

Sir James Graham, *admiralty.*

Lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (*afterwards, 1830, lord Glenelg*), *boards of trade and control.*

Lord Holland, *duchy of Lancaster.*

Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces.*

Duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, &c.

Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor.*

GREYTOWN. See *Mosquito Coast.*

GROAT, from the Dutch *groat*, a coin of the value of fourpence. *Ray.* Groats were the largest silver currency in England until after 1351, and were coined in almost all reigns. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of 70,884*l*.; in 1837, 16,038*l*. None was coined in 1861.

GROCERS, one of the oldest trades in England. The word anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute 37 Edw. III. 1363: "Les Marchauntz nomez engrossent totes maners de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' Company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1345, and incorporated in 1429.

GROCHOW, BATTLE OF, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, between the Poles and Russians, Feb. 25, 1831. After an obstinate contest, continuing the whole of one day and great part of the next, the Poles remained masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000. See *Poland*, 1861.

GROG, sea-term for rum and water, derived its name from admiral Edward Vernon, who wore program breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.‡

GUADALOUPE, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. The French took possession of it in 1635, and colonised it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France at the peace in 1814.

* The ceremony was brief. The parson (a tobaccoist or blacksmith) asked the anxious lovers whence they came, and what parish they belonged to, in order to register their answers; they were next asked if they were willing to receive each other for better for worse, &c. This being ascertained, and a wedding-ring passed between them, they were declared to be married persons. The fees paid to the parson are said to have been sometimes very handsome—so much as a hundred pounds having been occasionally paid him for his five minutes' work.

† Born March 13, 1764; M.P., as Charles Grey, in 1786; first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806; resigned in 1806 on account of his favouring Roman Catholic emancipation; died July 17, 1845.

‡ He did great service in the West Indies, by taking Porto Bello, Chagre, &c.; but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena in 1743, it is said, failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the admiralty; he died Oct. 30, 1757.

GUAD-EL-RAS (N.W. Africa). Here the Spaniards signally defeated the Moors, March 23, 1860, after a severe conflict : general Prim manifested great bravery, for which he was ennobled. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 25th.

GUANO, or HUANO (the Peruvian term for manure), the excrement of sea-birds that swarm along the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, and also of Africa and Australia. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was brought to Europe on ascertaining its value in agriculture. The importation of Guano into the United Kingdom appears to have commenced in 1842. 283,000 tons were imported in 1845 (of which 207,679 tons came from the western coast of Africa) ; 243,016 tons in 1851 (of which 6522 tons came from Western Australia.).

GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C. *Eusebius*. Guards about the persons of European kings is an early institution. Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Hen. VII. 1485. Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw. VI. 1550. The three regiments, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards were raised in 1660, and the command of them given to colonel Russell, general Monk, and lord Linlithgow. The 2nd regiment, or Coldstream, was the first raised. See *Coldstream*. These guards were the beginning of our standing army. The Horse Grenadier guards first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by general Cholmondeley ; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by lord Forbes ; this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay. See *Horse Guards*, *Yeomen*, *National* and *Imperial Guards*.

GUATIMALA. A republic in Central America, declared independent March 21, 1847. President (1862), General Raphael Carrera, elected 1851. Population, about 850,000.

GUEBRES. See *Parsees*.

GUELPHS AND GHIBELINES, names given to the papal and imperial factions whose conflicts destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 15th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is uncertain ; but it is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*) ; and Henry nephew of Welf, or Guelph, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful ; but the popes, and many of the Italian cities, took the side of his rival. *Hic Guelph* and *Hic Ghibelin*, are said to have been used as war-cries in 1139. The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou.—Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England. See *Brunswick*. The Guelphic order of knighthood was instituted for the kingdom of Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., in 1816.

GUERNSEY. See *Jersey*.

GUEUX (beggars), a name given by the comte de Barlaimont to the 300 Protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri de Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret governess of the Low Countries to abolish the inquisition, April 5, 1666. The deputies at once assumed the name as honourable ; and immediately organised an armed resistance to the government. See *Holland*.

GUIANA (N.E. coast of South America), was explored by sir Walter Raleigh, in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43 ; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara and Essequibo were ceded to Great Britain in 1814. See *Demerara*.

GUIENNE, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. through his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1293, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1453, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.

GUILDHALL (London), was built in 1411. After its re-erection (in 1669), through the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was not erected until 1789. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton. The hall can contain 7000 persons, and is used for city feasts. Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., April 19, 1855.

GUILLOTINE invented (about 1785) by Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, an eminent physician and senator, esteemed for his humanity. He designed to render capital punishment less painful by decapitation, and felt greatly annoyed at the instrument being called by his name. He was imprisoned during the revolutionary troubles, and ran some hazard of being subjected to its deadly operation ; but (contrary to a prevailing opinion) escaped, and lived to become one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and died in 1814, greatly respected.

—A somewhat similar instrument may be seen in an engraving accompanying the *Symbolicæ Questiones* (called the *Mannaia*). It is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifax, England (see *Halifax*), and in Scotland, there called the Maiden and the Widow.

GUINEA (W. coast of Africa) was discovered by the Portuguese about 1460. From their trade with the Moors originated the Slave trade. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who made a merchandise of the human species. *Bell*. He was assisted in his enterprise by a number of English gentlemen, who subscribed money for the purpose. He sailed from England in Oct. 1562, with three ships, proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 300 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept. 1563. This voyage led to other similar enterprises. *Hakluyt*. See *Slave Trade*.

GUINEAS, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African Company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22s. 6d.; in 1816, for 27s. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation and their sale at a price above the current value, 21s. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant; having been coined of this African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns in July 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEGATE; BATTLE OF. See *Spurs*.

GUN-COTTON, a highly inflammable and explosive substance, invented by professor Schönbein of Basel, and made known by him in 1846. It is purified cotton steeped in a mixture composed of equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried, retaining the appearance of cotton wool. Dr. Boettinger and others also lay claim to the discovery.* See *Collodion*.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about A.D. 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world.† Some say that the Chinese possessed the art a number of centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magiæ*. He died in 1292 or 1294.

GUNPOWDER PLOT. The memorable conspiracy known by this name, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons, there assembled, was discovered on Nov. 4, 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby, and several persons of rank were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the house of lords preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed; Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, and others, died by the hands of the executioner, Jan. 30, 31, 1606. Henry Garnett, a Jesuit, was executed as an accomplice, May 3, following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Monteagle led to the discovery. It contained the following words, "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUNS. See *Artillery*.

GUTTA PERCHA. This highly useful substance is procured from the sap of the Isonandra Gutta, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan Peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England, by Drs. D. Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1843. As a non-conductor of electricity it has become an invaluable aid in constructing the submarine telegraph.

GUZERAT, a state in India, founded by Mahmoud the Gaznevide about 1020, was conquered by Akbar in 1572; and became subject to the Mahrattas 1732 or 1752.

* The diet of Frankfort voted, Oct. 3, 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to professor Schönbein and Dr. Boettinger, as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive; but its use, as a substitute for gunpowder, in gunnery, is still a matter of uncertainty, as the ignition of the cotton is not under the same control. Of its utility, however, in blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. Though cheaper and more powerful than gunpowder, it is still inferior to it in many respects.

† A scientific inquirer, W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result:—"July and August, 1346, may therefore be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation."

GUY'S HOSPITAL, London. Thomas Guy, a wealthy bookseller, after bestowing immense sums on St. Thomas's, determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed, it costing him 18,793*l*. In addition, he endowed it with 219,499*l*. In 1829, 196,115*l*. were bequeathed to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide accommodation for 100 additional patients.

GYMNASIUM, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing, the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the name. They anointed themselves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their bodies slippery, and more difficult to be grasped. The first modern treatise on the subject of gymnastics was published in Germany in 1793. A London Gymnastic society, formed 1826, did not flourish. In 1862 M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a sect of philosophers in India, who lived naked, as their name implies: for thirty-seven years they are said to have exposed themselves in the open air to the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the seasons, and the coldness of the night. They were often seen in the fields, fixing their eyes full upon the disc of the sun from the time of its rising to the hour of its setting. Sometimes they stood whole days upon one foot in burning sand. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who inured themselves to the greatest tortures without uttering a groan, or expressing any fear. *Pliny*.

GYPSIES, or **EGYPTIANS**, in French *Bohèmes*; Italian, *Zingari*; Spanish, *Gitanos*; German, *Zigeuner*; a nation of vagrants supposed by some to be descendants of Hindoos expelled by Timour, about 1399. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century. Although expelled from France in 1560, and from most countries soon after, they are yet found in every part of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month, contrary to the statute. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, they are still, like the Jews, in their manners, customs, visage, and appearance, almost wholly unchanged. Their pretended knowledge of futurity still gives them power over the superstitious and ignorant. The Bible has been translated into the gypsy dialects. Esther Faa was crowned queen of the gypsies at Blyth, on Nov. 18, 1860.

GYROSCOPE (from *gyrore*, to revolve), the name of a now popular rotatory apparatus (1859), invented by Fessel of Cologne (1853), since improved by professor Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope exhibits the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the remarkable results of the cessation of either. It thus illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

HAARLEM, Holland, an ancient town, was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained in 1849-51.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II. c. 2, May 27, 1679.* This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* act can alone be suspended by the authority of parliament, and then for a short time only, and when the emergency is extreme. In such a case, the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being

* By this act, if any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, who shall determine whether his committal be just. The constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" but does not specify the department of the government having the power of suspension. A series of contests on this subject between the legal and military authorities began in Maryland, May, 1861.

assigned. *Blackstone*. In consequence of the affair of John Anderson (see *Slavery in England*, note), an act was passed in 1862, enacting that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* should issue out of England into any colony, &c., having a court with authority to grant such writ.

Act suspended for a short time in A.D. 1689, 1696, 1708
Suspended for Scots' rebellion . . . 1715-6
Suspended for twelve months . . . 1722
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in . . . 1744-5
Suspended for American war . . . 1777-9
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French revolution 1794
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great
rebellion . . . 1798
Again, and in England . . . Aug. 28, 1799
Suspended on a division, 189 against 42, ma-
jority 147 . . . April 14, 1801

Again, on account of Irish insurrection . . . 1803
Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see
Greco Bag) . . . Feb. 21, 1817
Bill to restore the *Habeas Corpus* brought into
parliament . . . Jan. 28, 1818
Suspended in Ireland, owing to the insurrec-
tion in that kingdom . . . July 24, 1848
Restored there, the rebellion having been
suppressed . . . March 1, 1849

HACKNEY COACHES. In France, a strong kind of cob-horse (*haquenée*) was let out on hire for short journeys: these were latterly harnessed (to accommodate several wayfarers at once) to a plain vehicle called *coche-à-haquenée*; from this some derive the name, but others derive it from *hack*. The legend that traces their origin to Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error. See *Cabriolets* and *Omnibuses*.

Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey
in 1625; their number soon increased.
They were limited by the star-chamber in 1635;
restricted to 200 in 1637 and in . . . 1652
The number was raised to 400, in 1662; to 700,
in 1694; to 800, in 1715; to 1000, in 1771; to
1100, in 1814; and finally, to 1300, in . . . 1815
One-horse hackney carriages (afterwards cab-
riolets) permitted to be licensed . . . —
All restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will.
IV., 1831. (The original fare was 1s. a mile). 1833

Two hundred *Hackney Chairs* were licensed . . . 1711
Office removed to Somerset-house . . . 1782
Coach-makers made subject to a licence . . . 1785
Lost and Found Office for the recovery of prop-
erty left in hackney coaches, established by
act 55 Geo. III. . . 1815
All public vehicles to be regulated by the act
16 & 17 Vict. cc. 33, 127, by which they are
placed under the control of the commissioners
of police . . . June and Aug. 1853

HAGUE, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest *village* in Europe; the place of meeting of the States-General, and residence of the former earls of Holland since 1250, when William II. built the palace here.

Here the States abrogated the authority of
Philip II. of Spain, 1580, and held a conference
upon the five articles of the remon-
strants, which occasioned the synod of Dort. 1610
Treaty of the Hague entered into with a view
to preserve the equilibrium of the North,
signed by England, France, and Holland,
May 21, 1659
Witt torn in pieces here . . . Aug. 20, 1762

The French took possession of the Hague, Jan.
1795; favoured by a hard frost, they marched
into Holland, where the inhabitants and
troops declared in their favour, a general
revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and
his family were compelled to leave the
country and escape to England . . . 1795
The Hague evacuated in . . . Nov. 1813
The stadtholder returns here . . . Dec. —

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, wherein students were prepared for service in India; it was founded by the East India Company in 1800, and was closed Dec. 31, 1857.

HAINAULT, a province in Belgium, anciently governed by counts hereditary, after Regnier I., who died in 916. The count John D'Arennes became count of Holland in 1299. Hainault henceforth partook of the fortunes of Flanders.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex), a celebrated forest, in which stood the ancient Fairlop oak, (*which see*) was disafforested in 1851.

HAIR. By the northern nations, and in Gaul, hair was much esteemed, and hence the appellation *Gallia comata*; and cutting off the hair was inflicted as a punishment among them. The royal family of France held it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood, to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled. "The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution!" *Isidorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, A.D. 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round-heads*. It was again out of fashion in 1795; and very short hair was in mode in 1801. Hair-powder came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it, which yielded at one time 20,000*l.* per annum. The tax is now 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for each person annually. See *Beard*.

HAITI. See *Hayti*.

HALICARNASSUS, in Caria (Asia Minor), the reputed birth-place of Herodotus, 484 B.C., and the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352. It was taken by Alexander, 334. See *Mausoleum*.

HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, where on July 19-20, 1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing upwards of 14,000 slain, among whom were the regent Douglas and

a large number of the nobility, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered. Edward III. placed Edward Balliol on the throne of Scotland.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woollen manufacture was established here in the fifteenth century. It became very great, and prodigious quantities of cloth, kerseys, shallons, &c., being continually on the tenters and liable to be stolen, the town, at its first incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment. King James I. in 1620 took this power away. See *Guillotine*. In 1857 Mr. J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college here; and Mr. F. Crossley presented the town with a beautiful park.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION. The earl of Halifax became minister in the first year of the reign of George I., Oct. 1714, and died in 1715. This ministry was succeeded by Robert Walpole's.

Charles, earl of Halifax, *first lord of the treasury* (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle).
William, lord Cowper, afterwards earl Cowper, *lord chancellor*.
Daniel, earl of Nottingham, *lord president*.
Thomas, marquess of Wharton, *privy seal*.

Edward, earl of Oxford, *admiralty*.
James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Richard Onslow, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley; rt. hon. Robt. Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, &c.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN. Hebrew expressions frequently used in the Jewish hymns: from the Jewish they came into the Christian Church. The meaning of the first is *Praise the Lord*, and of the second *So be it*. They are said to have been first introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C.; and their introduction from the Jewish into the Christian Church is ascribed to St. Jerome, one of the primitive Latin fathers, about A.D. 390.

HALYS (a river, Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which occasioned a conclusion of the war between the two kingdoms, May 28, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad). *Pliny, Nat. Hist.* ii. Others give the date 584, 603, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Herodotus* i. 75.

HAMBURG, a free city, N. W. Germany, founded by Charlemagne, about A.D. 809. It joined the Hanseatic League in the thirteenth century, and became a flourishing commercial city. Population in 1860, 229,941.

It obtained the title of a free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, 1296; was subject to them till 1618; purchased its total exemption from their claims . . . A.D. 1768
France declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy (see Tandy) . . . Oct. 1799
British property sequestered . . . March, 1801
Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena in . . . 1806
Incorporated with France . . . 1810

Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany . . . 1813
Restored to independence by the allied sovereigns . . . May, 1814
Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days . . . May 4, 1842
Half the city inundated by the Elbe . . . Jan. 1, 1855
A new constitution demanded by the citizens, and granted by the senate . . . July, 1860
The new assembly (of 191 members) first met, Dec. 6, —

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE (Middlesex). Built by Cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers. In 1525, he presented it to his royal master, Henry VIII.; it being, perhaps, the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, Oct. 12, 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, Oct. 24 following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns, resided. Most of the old apartments were pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. In this palace was held, Jan. 14-16, 1604, the conference between the Presbyterians and the clergy of the Established Church, which led to a new translation of the Bible. See *Conference*.

HANAPER OFFICE (of the court of Chancery), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a hamper); and those relating to the crown, in *parva бага* (a little bag). Hence the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The hanaper was originally a wicker basket, with a cover and a lock, and made for easy removal from place to place. The office was abolished in 1842.

HANAU (Hesse-Cassel), where a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under General Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from Leipsic, Oct. 30, 1813. The French suffered very severely, though the allies were compelled to retire.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS. The *first* musical festival in commemoration of this illustrious composer was held in Westminster abbey, May 26, 1784. It was the grandest display of the kind ever attempted in any nation, king George III. and queen Charlotte, and above 3000 persons being present. The band contained 268 vocal, and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746*l*. These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1790, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of king William IV. and queen Adelaide, when there were 644 performers, June 24, 26, and 28, 1834. This commemoration led to the formation of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall. This society, in conjunction with the Crystal Palace Company, projected the festival of 1859. Grand Behcarsals June 15, 17, 19, 1857, and on July 2, 1858.

Fourth great Handel festival at the Crystal Palace on the centenary of his death. Performances: Messiah, June 20; Selections, 22; Israel in Egypt, 24, 1859, when the prince-consort, the king of the

Belgians, and 26,827 persons were present. There were 2765 vocal and 393 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 33,000*l*., from which there were deducted 18,000*l*. for expenses; of the residue (15,000*l*.), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's harpsichord, original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics, were exhibited.

Fifth Handel festival at the Crystal Palace: 4000 performers; highly successful; June 23, 25, 27, 1862.

HANDKERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each, in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558. *Stow's Chron.* Handkerchiefs were of early manufacture, and are mentioned in our oldest works. Those of the celebrated Paisley manufacture were first made in that town in 1743.

HANGING, DRAWING, AND QUARTERING. The first infliction of this barbarous punishment took place upon a pirate named William Marise, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III. 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. VI. 1447. *Stow.* The last execution in this manner was that of the Cato-street conspirators (*which see*), May 1, 1820. The punishment of death by hanging has been abolished in numerous cases. *See Death.* Hanging in chains was abolished in 1834.

HANGO BAY (Finland). On June 5, 1855, a boat commanded by lieut. Geneste left the British steamer, *Cossack*, with a flag of truce, to land some Russian prisoners. They were fired on by a body of riflemen, and five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregularity to have been on the side of the English, has not been substantiated.

HANOVER, a kingdom, formerly an electorate, N. W. Germany. Hanover is composed of territories which formerly belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (*which see*). Population in 1859, 1,850,000.

Hanover became the ninth electorate . . . A.D. 1692
Suffered much during the seven years' war, 1756-63
Seized by Prussia . . . April 3, 1801
Occupied by the French . . . June 5, 1803
Delivered to Prussia in . . . 1805
Part of it annexed to Westphalia . . . 1810
Regained for England by Bernadotte . . . Nov. 6, 1813
Erected into a kingdom . . . Oct. 12, 1814
The duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant-governor, and a representative government established . . . Nov. 1816

Visited by George IV. . . . Oct. 1821
Ernest, duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne . . . June 20, 1837
He granted a constitution with electoral rights, 1848; which was annulled in obedience to the decree of the Federal diet . . . April 12, 1855
The king claims from England crown jewels, which belonged to George III. (value about 120,000*l*.) . . . 1857
Arbitration: the jewels given up . . . Jan. 1858
The Stade dues suppressed . . . June 12, 1861

ELECTORS AND KINGS OF HANOVER.

1692. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George, that son of William, duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who obtained by lot the right to marry (*see Brunswick*). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1662, and in 1679 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg; created **Elector** of Hanover in 1692. [He married in 1659, the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701, Sophia was declared next heir to the British crown, after William III., Anne and their descendants.]
1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding; married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick-Zell. Became king of Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1714, as **GEORGE I.**

1727. George-Augustus, his son (**GEORGE II.** of England), June 11.
1760. George-William-Frederick, his grandson (**GEORGE III.** of England), Oct. 25.

KINGS OF HANOVER. *See Accession.*

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, Oct. 12
1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (**GEORGE IV.** of England), Jan. 29
1830. William-Henry, his brother (**WILLIAM IV.** of England), June 26.
[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]
1837. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise

HANOVER *continued.*

he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, June 20.
1851. George V. (born May 27, 1819), son of Ernest: ascended the throne on the death of his

father, Nov. 18. The PRESENT (1862) king of Hanover.

Heir: Prince Ernest-Augustus, born Sept. 25, 1845.

HANSE TOWNS. A commercial union called the Hanseatic League (from *hansa*, association) was formed by a number of port towns in Germany, in support of each other against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes: this association began about 1140, and the league was signed 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, but its strength and reputation increasing, there was scarce any trading city in Europe but desired to be admitted into it, and in 1370 it consisted of sixty-six cities, besides forty-four confederates. They proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Eric in 1428, with forty ships, and 12,000 regular troops besides seamen. This gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The Thirty years' war in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association. In 1630, the only towns of note of this once powerful league, retaining the name, were Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries, in the fifteenth century. The many privileges they enjoyed by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

HAPSBURG (or **HABSBURG**), HOUSE OF, the family from which the imperial house of Austria sprang in the seventh century. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, became archduke of Austria, and emperor of Germany, A.D. 1273. See *Germany and Austria*.

HARBOURS. England has many fine natural harbours: the Thames (harbour, dock, and dépôt), Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. Acts for the improvement of harbours, &c., were passed in 1847, 1861, and 1862.

HARFLEUR (seaport, N.W. France) was besieged by Henry V., and taken Sept. 22, 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate indecisive battle between the earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles, July 24, 1411. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, was bought by the right hon. Mr. secretary Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and is now in the British Museum. A large portion of this nobleman's life was spent in adding to its literary stores, in the collection of which he expended a great part of the wealth which his public employments had enabled him to accumulate. He died May 21, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1808.

HARMONIC STRINGS. Pythagoras is said to have invented harmonic strings, in consequence of hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers, in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve; or rather by squares, as thirty-six, sixty-four, eighty-one, and one hundred and forty-four.—The **HARMONICA**, or musical glasses; airs from the tone of them were first formed by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge. *Franklin.* The instrument was improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760.

HARMONISTS, a sect of enthusiasts founded in Württemberg by Rapp, about 1780. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage only a civil contract. They emigrated to America, not finding toleration in Germany, and built New Harmony in Indiana in 1815. The enthusiastic Robert Owen purchased this town, about 1823; but ultimately failed in his scheme of a "social" community, and returned to England to propagate his doctrines. See *Socialists*. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania in 1822.

HARMONIUM, a keyed wind instrument, like the accordion in the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Biot stated, in 1810, that they were used musically by M. Grenié; and in 1827-29, free reed stops were employed in organs at Beauvais and Paris. The harmoniums best known in England are those of Alexandre and Debain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, however, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English Harmonium, then termed the Organ-Harmonica. By a succession of improvements he has produced a fine instrument, with diapason quality, and great rapidity of speech, without any loss of power. *English Cyclopædia.*

HARNESS, the leathern dressings used for horses to draw chariots, and also chariots, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Boötes*, about 1487 B.C.

HARO, CRY OF. The *Clameur de Haro* is derived from Raoul, the French name for Rollo, ancestor of our Norman princes of England, whose equity was not inferior to his valour, and whose very name had an effect upon his subjects, even after his death. This cry was set up, because Rollo had administered justice with such exactness, that those who had injury done them used to call out *A Raoul!* By virtue of this cry, the person who met an adverse party in the streets, obliged him to go before the judge, who decided their differences, at least provisionally. *Hénault.*

HARP. It is traced to the earliest nations. David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23. The lyre of the Greeks is the harp of the moderns. The Romans had their harp; so had the Jews, but it had very few strings. The Cimbri or English Saxons had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more-ancient harps, with wire.*

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia). See United States, 1859-62.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE. Mr. John Harrison, an ingenious mechanic of Foulby, near Pontefract, was the inventor of this celebrated instrument. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea; in consequence, Harrison came to London. His first time-piece was produced in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by the Board of Longitude, was produced a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l.* of his reward in 1764, and other sums, for further improvements in his chronometer in following years, amounting to more than 24,000*l.* in all. See *Clocks and Watches.*

HARROGATE (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by capt. Shingsby in 1571: a dome was erected over the well at the expense of lord Rosslyn in 1786. There are two other chalybeate springs, called the Alum well and the Towit spa. The most noted of the mineral springs is the sulphureous well, discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788; and there are an assembly-room and a library. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex†), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1590, and distinguished as one of the first classical seminaries in England. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August; but the custom has been abolished. Sir R. Peel the statesman and lord Byron the poet were educated here.

HARTLEY COAL MINE (Northumberland). Celebrated for a dreadful and hitherto unparalleled accident on Jan. 16, 1862. One of the beams of the engine at the mouth of the ventilating shaft broke, and a mass of iron weighing about 12 tons fell down the shaft, destroying the brattice dividing the shaft, and carrying down so large a quantity of earth and timber as to kill two men that were ascending the shaft, and bury alive about 215 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by the public, from the queen to the humblest classes; about 50,000*l.* having been collected on behalf of the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict expressed the necessity of there being two shafts to coal mines, and recommended that the beams of colliery engines should be of malleable instead of cast-iron.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, Oct. 6, 1807, and took up his residence at Gosfield Hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, living in retirement, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration to the throne, he embarked at Dover for France, April 24, 1814. See *France.*

HASTINGS (Sussex). At Battle, near this place, more than 30,000 were slain in the battle between Harold II. of England and William duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, Oct. 14, 1066. William was soon after crowned king of England. The

* One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Bryan Boiroimbe, monarch of Ireland: it was given by his son Donagh to pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV. alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde: it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh: next into that of MacMahon of Clenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of MacNamara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

† The church may be seen for many miles round, and thus gave rise to the well-known *bon-mot* of Charles II., who cut short some theological discussion that took place in his presence relative to the claims of religious sects to the title of the visible church, by declaring "that the visible church was the parish church of Harrow, which could be seen everywhere."

day of this battle was, also, the anniversary of Harold's birth. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham Abbey, Essex.

HASTINGS' TRIAL. Warren Hastings,* governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, but acquitted, although he had committed many acts during his government which, it was thought, ought to have led to a different result. Among other charges against him, was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude (see *Chunar, Treaty of*). The trial lasted seven years and three months, commencing Feb. 13, 1788, terminating in his acquittal, April 25, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's celebrated speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GEORGE III. May 11, 1800, a field-day in Hyde-park. During a review a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. On the evening of the same day, when his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him; upon his trial he was found to be deranged, and was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during the remainder of his life. He died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69 years.

HATS. See *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, A.D. 1404. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from this reign that the general use of hats and caps is to be dated, at least in France, which henceforward began to take place of the chaperons and hoods that had been worn before in France. *Hennault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards, in 1510; before this time both men and women wore close-knit woollen caps. *Stow*. Very high-crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty was laid upon hats in 1784, and again in 1796; it was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

HATTERAS EXPEDITION. See *United States*, 1861.

HAVANNAH (capital of Cuba, West Indies). Founded by Velasquez, 1511; was taken by lord Albemarle, Aug. 14, 1762; restored, 1763; the remains of Columbus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the cathedral here, 1795.

HAVRE-DE-GRAVE (N.W. France), was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1562; who, however, were expelled in 1563. It was bombarded by Rodney, July 6 to 9, 1759; by sir Richard Strachan, May 25, 1798; and blockaded, Sept. 6, 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, Aug. 7, 1804.

HAWAII. See *Owhyhee*.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS were first licensed in 1697. They are now licensed by commissioners, appointed in 1810. Expense of licences reduced in 1862.

HAYMARKET (Westminster). The hay market here, opened in 1664, was removed to Cumberland-market, Jan. 1, 1831. The Haymarket Theatre was originally opened in 1702. See *Theatres*.

HAYTI, OR HAÏTI, Indian name of St. Domingo, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in Dec. 1492, and named Hispaniola. Before the Spaniards finally conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. General Fabre Geffrard became president of the republic of Hayti, Jan. 15, 1859.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French bucciniers 1630
The French government took possession of the whole colony 1677
The negroes revolt against France Aug. 23, 1791
And massacre nearly all the whites 1793
The French directory recognise Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief 1794
The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain 1795
Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo May 9, 1801
He surrenders to the French May 7, 1802
And is conducted to France, where he dies 1803

A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines; the French quit the island, Nov. 1803
Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, March 29; crowned emperor as Jacques I. Oct. 8, 1804
He is assassinated, and the isle is divided, Oct. 17, 1806
Henry Christophe, a man of colour, president in Feb. 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., while Pethion rules as president at Port-au-Prince March, 1811
Numerous black nobility and prelates created. —
Pethion dies, and Boyer is elected president, May, 1818

* He was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1750; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (70,000*l.*) were paid by the East India Company. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

HAYTI, or HAITI, *continued.*

Christophe commits suicide, Oct. 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov. 1820; who is recognised by France in 1825
 Revolution: Boyer deposed 1843
 St. Domingo declares itself an independent republic, Feb. 1844; recognised by France 1848
 Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president Solouque, who takes the title of Faustin I., Aug. 26, 1849; crowned, April 18, 1852

Faustin attacking the republic of St. Domingo repulsed Feb. 1, 1856
 Revolution in Hayti: general Geffard proclaimed, president of the republic of Hayti, Dec. 22, 1858
 Faustin abdicates Jan. 1859
 Sixteen persons executed for a conspiracy against Geffard Oct. —
 St. Domingo declares for reunion with Spain, March 18; accepted by the queen May 20, 1861

HEAD ACT. See *note to article Ireland*, A.D. 1465.

HEALTH, GENERAL BOARD OF, was appointed by the act for the promotion of the public health, passed in 1848. See *Sanitary Legislation*. This board was reconstructed in Aug. 1854, and sir B. Hall was placed at its head with a salary of 2000*l.*; succeeded by W. F. Cowper, Aug. 1855, and by Ch. B. Adderley in 1858. The expenses for the year 1856-7 were 12,325*l.* In 1858 this board was incorporated into the privy-council establishment; Dr. Simon being retained as medical officer.

HEARTH, or CHIMNEY, TAX, on every fire-place or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l.* a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689; but was imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists Caloric). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757, when Joseph Black put forth his theory of latent heat (which heat he said was absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat. Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford espoused the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802). This theory has been further substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Mayer of Heilbronn, and of Mr. Joule of Manchester, in 1843, who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. It is now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat. In 1854, professor Wm. Thomson of Glasgow published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. The minds of philosophers are still engaged on this subject.

HEBREWS. See *Jews*.

HEBRIDES (anciently named Hebudes), Western isles of Scotland, long subject to Norway; ceded to Scotland in 1264; and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1540 by James V.

HEBRON (in Palestine). Here Abraham resided, 1860 B.C.; and here David was made king of Judah, 1048 B.C. On April 7, 1862, the prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Machpelah, near Hebron, said to contain the remains of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and their wives, and Joseph.

HECATOMB, a sacrifice among the ancients of a hundred oxen, more particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians when they possessed a hundred capital cities. In the course of time this sacrifice was reduced to twenty-three oxen; and in the end, to lessen the expense, goats and lambs were substituted for oxen. *Potter*.

HECLA, MOUNT. Its first eruption is recorded as having occurred A.D. 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olsson and Paulson. The most dreadful and multiplied convulsions of this great volcanic mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. For particulars of an eruption in 1784-5, see *Iceland*. The mount was in a state of violent eruption from Sept. 2, 1845, to April, 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scoriae of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, the 15th July, A.D. 622. The era commences on the following day, viz., the 16th July. Some chronologists computed this era from the 15th July, but Cantemir has given examples proving that, in most ancient times, the 16th was the first day. 33 of its lunar years were equal to 32 of those of the vulgar era.

HEIDELBERG, in Germany, was the capital of the Palatinate, 1362-1719. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the famous castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated Heidelberg Tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664 which held 600

hogsheads. This was emptied and knocked to pieces by the French in 1688 ; but a new and larger one, fabricated in 1690, which held 800 hogsheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine, is now mouldering in a damp vault, quite empty.

HELDER POINT, in Holland. The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British forces under the duke of York and sir Ralph Abercrombie, acting for the prince of Orange. In the action, 540 British were killed, Aug. 30, 1799. The place was relinquished, in October following. See *Bergen*.

HELEN, a Grecian princess, according to the Greek mythology, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and sister of the heroes Castor and Pollux. She was so celebrated for her beauty as to be demanded in marriage by the chief of the Greek princes. She chose Menelaus, king of Sparta, for her husband ; but was induced to elope from him by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. This led to the Trojan war, which lasted 1193 to 1183 B.C.

HELENA, St., (an island in the South Atlantic Ocean) was discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, May 21, 1502. The Dutch were afterwards in possession of it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651 ; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch, until 1673, when Charles II., on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815 ; and it became the scene of his death, May 5, 1821. His remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the Hôtel des Invalides. See *France*, 1840. The house and tomb are now under the charge of the French government, having been purchased.

HELGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, taken from the Danes by the British, Sept. 5, 1807 ; made a dépôt for British merchandise ; confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814. Though a mere rock, it is an important possession.

HELIOGRAPHY (from *helios*, the sun). See *Photography*.

HELIOMETER, &c., an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary, in 1743 ; applied by M. Bouguer, in 1747.

HELIOSCOPE, (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye) was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELIOSTAT, an instrument, the object of which is to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary, invented by Gravesande about 1719. It has been greatly improved by Malus and others. A new one, constructed by MM. Foucault and Duboscq, was exhibited at Paris in October, 1862.

HELLENES, the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians, from the 15th to the 11th century B.C., derive their name from Helen, king of Phthiotis, about 1600 B.C. They separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæians. See *Greece*.

HELLESPONT, a narrow arm of the sea betwixt Europe on the west, Asia on the east, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, northward, and the Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, southward. The present name is the Strait of the Dardanelles. The Hellespont took its original name from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the loves of Hero and Leander : Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted to swim across the Hellespont, and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, 627 B.C. *Strabo ; Herodotus*. See *Xerxes*.

HELL-FIRE CLUBS. Three impious associations which existed for some time ; suppressed by an order in council. Upwards of forty persons of quality of both sexes belonged to them. They met at Somerset-house, at a house in Westminster, and at another in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, 1721.

HELMETS. Among the Romans the helmet was provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and heavier to lower for eating ; the helmet of the Greeks was round, that of the Romans square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet ; and after this monarch's reign most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306. *Gwillim*.

HELOTS, *captives*, derived by some from the Greek *helen*, to take ; by others from Helos, against the inhabitants of which the Spartans bore desperate resentment for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, not satisfied with the ruin of their city, reduced the Helots to the most debasing slavery ; and called all the slaves of the state, and the prisoners of war, *Helots*, and exposed them to every species of contempt and ridicule. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 668 B.C. They are considered to have been four-fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian

war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty, 431 B.C. Yet this act of justice did not last long; and the sudden disappearance of 2000 unammited slaves was attributed to the Lacedemonians. *Herodotus*.

HELVETII, a Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were opposed and beaten by Julius Cæsar, 85 B.C., near Geneva.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established in 1798 with this title. See *Switzerland*.

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, A.D. 1533. "Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax." *Sir John Smolair*. The annual importation of these articles now amounts to about 100,000 tons. More than 180,000 lbs. of tough hemp are used in the cordage of a first-rate man-of-war, including rigging and sails.

HEPTARCHY.* The Heptarchy (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from A.D. 455, when Hengist became the king of Kent. The Heptarchy terminated in A.D. 828, when Egbert reduced the other kingdoms, and became sole monarch of England. For the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, see *Britain and Octarchy*.

HERACLIDÆ, the descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1200 B.C., but reconquered in 1103-4 or 1109 B.C. The return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus is a famous epoch in chronology, all the history preceding that period being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY. Signs and marks of honour were made use of in the first ages of the world. *Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis, *which see*. Heraldry, as digested into an art, and subjected to rules, may be ascribed, in the first instance, to Charlemagne, about the year 800; and in the next to Frederick Barbarossa, about the year 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law. *Sir George Mackenzie*. The great English works on heraldry are those of Barcham, or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610), and Edmondson (1780).

HERALDS' COLLEGE. To Edward III. 1340, is attributed the appointment of two heraldic kings-at-arms for the south and north (Surroy, Norroy). Richard III. endowed the college in 1484; and Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent. Formerly in many ceremonies the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight. This college has an earl marshal, 3 kings of arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds. See *Earl Marshal*, and *Kings-at-Arms*. The building in Doctors' Commons, London, was erected in 1683 by sir Christopher Wren, after the great fire in 1666.

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasân, a strong city called the key of Afghanistan, capital of a state formed by Shah Mahmoud, in 1818. Population in 1830, 100,000. The Persians were baffled in an attempt to take it in 1838; but took it Oct. 25, 1856, in violation of a treaty made in 1853. In consequence, war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857 (see *Persia*). Herat was restored July 27 following. It is said to be now besieged by the Ameer of Cabul (Oct. 1862).

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of lava from Vesuvius, Aug. 23 or 24 A.D. 79; successive eruptions laid them still deeper under the surface. All traces of them were lost until excavations began in 1711; and in 1713 many antiquities were discovered. In 1738 excavations were resumed, and works of art and monuments, and memorials of civilised life, were discovered. 150 volumes of MSS. were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and sold to the British Museum, where they are deposited; but the principal relics are preserved in the museum of Poffici. The "*Antichità di Ercolano*," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

HERERA (Arragon). Here Don Carlos, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne of that kingdom, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated general Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, Aug. 24, 1837.

* There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler as Northumberland.

HEREFORD, an ancient British city, was made the seat of a bishopric about A.D. 676, Putta being first bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Æthelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously made away with by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The see is valued in the king's books at 768*l. per annum*. Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF HEREFORD.

1803. Folliott H. W. Cornwall, translated to Worcester, 1808.	1832. Hon. Edward Grey, died June 24, 1837.
1808. John Luxmoore, translated to St. Asaph, 1815.	1837. Thomas Musgrave, translated to York, Dec. 1847.
1815. George Isaac Huntingford, died April 29, 1832.	1847. Renn D. Hampden (the present bishop, 1862).

HERETICS (from the Greek *hairesis*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers," A.D. 60 (*Acts* xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about A.D. 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, &c. Formerly the term heresy denoted a particular sect; now heretics are those who propagate their private opinions in opposition to the Roman Catholic Church. *Bacon*. Tens of thousands of them have suffered death by torture in Roman Catholic countries. *Burnet*. See *Inquisition*. Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where none daring to relieve them they died of hunger and cold, 1160. *Speed*. At one period in the reign of Henry VIII., to be in possession of Tindal's Bible constituted heresy. Certain laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Hen. VIII. 1534-5.—The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh, 1696. The orthodox Mahomedans are Sunnites; the heretics are Shiites, Druses, &c.

HERITABLE AND MOVABLE RIGHTS, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property; *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights. Scotch heritable jurisdictions (*i.e.* feudal rights), valued at 164,232*l.*, were brought up in 1747 (20 Geo. II. c. 43), and restored to the crown.

HERMAS, author of "the Shepherd" a Christian apocryphal book, by some supposed to have been written about 131 A.D. Others believe Hermas to be the person mentioned in *Romans* xvi. 14.

HERMITS. See *Monachism*.

HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR. See *Wrecks*, 1811.

HERRING-FISHERY was largely encouraged by the Scotch so early as the ninth century. The herring statute was passed in 1357. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1397, and gave rise to a branch of commerce. *Anderson*. The British Herring-Fishery Company was instituted Sept. 2, 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE, fought Feb. 12, 1429, when the English were besieging Orleans, obtained its name from an incident occurring at the time. The duc de Bourbon, in attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish, on the road to the English camp before Orleans, was severely beaten.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, THE. Sir W. Herschel's seven, ten, and twenty-feet reflectors were made about 1779. He discovered the Georgium Sidus (*which see*) March 21, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; and about this time laid the plan of his great forty-feet telescope, which he completed in 1789, when he discovered two other volcanic mountains, emitting fire from their summits. In 1802, he, by means of his telescopes, was enabled to lay before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars which he had discovered. The great telescope was taken down in 1822, and one of 20 feet focal length erected by sir J. Herschel, who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope and with it made his valuable observations.

HERULI, a German tribe, which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the 3rd century after Christ. Odoacer, their leader, overwhelmed the western empire and became king of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

HERZEGOVINA, a province of European Turkey, N. of the principality of Montenegro. In Dec. 1861, an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the prince of Montenegro, which led to a war. It was subdued; and on Sept. 23, 1862, Vucalovitch, chief of the insurgents, gave in his submission on behalf of his countrymen to Kurschid Pasha, and an amnesty was granted.

HESSE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne ; from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of a duke of Brabant and Sophia daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia) became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1597, Hesse was divided into Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, under his sons William and George. Their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th century.* In 1803 Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand duchy ; which titles were retained in 1814. In 1806 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1814 the electorate was re-established. Population of electoral Hesse, in 1859, 726,700 ; of the grand duchy, in 1858, 845,571.

HESSE-CASSEL.

1847. The elector Frederic-William I.,† Nov. 20 (born Aug. 20, 1802), now reigning (1862).
Heir : his son, Augustus, born Sept. 21, 1859.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

1848. The grand-duke Louis III., June 16 (born June 9, 1806), now reigning (1862).
Heir : his brother Charles (born April 23, 1809), whose son Louis married the princess Alice of England, July 1, 1862.

HESSE-HOMBURG. This landgraviate was established in the person of Frederic, son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1596. His descendant Augustus Frederic married May 7, 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England, who had no issue. This landgraviate was absorbed into the grand duchy of Hesse in 1806, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The landgrave Ferdinand (born April 26, 1783) succeeded his brother, Sept. 8, 1848, and now reigns (1862). Population in 1858, 25,746.

HEWLEY'S CHARITY. See *Unitarians*.

HEXHAM (Northumberland). The see of Hexham was founded in the infancy of the Saxon church ; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the spoil and rapine of the Danes, it was discontinued ; the last prelate appointed A.D. 810. The BATTLE OF HEXHAM, in which the Yorkist army of Edward IV. obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI., was fought May 15, 1464.

HIBERNIA. See *Ireland*. The ship *Hibernia*, captain Brenn, bound from Liverpool to New South Wales, with 232 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, was destroyed at sea by fire, kindled through the negligence of the second mate,—in W. long. 22° and S. lat. 4°. 150 lives were lost through the insufficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board : Feb. 15, 1833.

HIEROGLYPHICS (Sacred engravings), picture-writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians. Young, Champollion, and others (in the present century), have done much to elucidate Egyptian hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphic characters were invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C. *Usher*.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH. These sections in the church of England began in the reigns of Anne and George I., and still continue. Dr. Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons (preached Aug. 14, and Nov. 9, 1709), to rouse the apprehensions of the people for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. His friends were called High Church, and his opponents Low Church,

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.

† The elector of Hesse had, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given to his people in 1831 (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for the ensuing year, 1851, was laid before it. The chamber called, unanimously, for a regular budget, that it might examine into, and discuss, its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared the whole of his dominions in a state of siege and subject to martial law, Sept. 7, 1850. In the end he was obliged to flee to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt ; and on Oct. 14, he formally applied to the Frankfurt diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On Nov. 6 following, an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men with 20 pieces of artillery entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of prince Thurn-und-Taxis, who fixed his headquarters in Hanau ; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, Dec. 27, 1850, the taxes having been previously collected under threats of imprisonment. The Austro-Bavarian and Prussian troops afterwards evacuated the electorate. In 1852, the constitution of 1831 was abolished and a new one established.—The elector and his chamber are still in a state of disagreement. Although the German federal diet affirmed the constitution of 1852, on March 14, 1860, the elector granted a new one on May 30. This, however, did not give satisfaction. Further contests ensued. In May, 1862, there was danger of an armed Prussian intervention, the king having been insulted by the Hesse ministry. In June a new ministry was formed, and the legislative chambers assembled on Oct. 27.

or moderate men, 1720. The queen, who favoured Sacheverel, presented him with the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, COURT OF, an ecclesiastical court erected by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. This court originally had no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I. and archbishop Laud, it assumed enormous and illegal powers, and was one of the grievances complained of by the parliament, by whom it was abolished in 1641.

HIGH PRIEST. See *Priest*.

HIGH TREASON. The highest offence known to the law, and in regulating the trials for which was enacted the memorable statute, so favourable to British liberty, the 25th of Edward III. 1352. By this statute two living witnesses are required in cases of high treason: it arose in the refusal of parliament to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset: it is that which regulates indictments for treason at the present day. By the 40th Geo. III. 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder.*

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter-mentioned king, the title of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1644; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency. *Hénault*: Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644. *Idem*.

HIGHWAYS. See *Roads*.

HIMERA (Sicily). Here (in 480 B.C.) Theron and Gelon of Agrigentum defeated the Carthaginians; and here the latter defeated Agathocles, of Syracuse, 310 B.C.

HINDOO ERA (see *Calî-yuga*) began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348. The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoat era begins 56 B.C.; the Saca era A.D. 79.

HIPPOTAMUS (Greek, *river-horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus, Commodus, and others, about A.D. 138, 180, and 218. The first brought to England arrived May 25, 1850, and is now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, London; another (a female, four months old), was placed there in 1854. Two young ones born at Paris, in May 1858 and June 1859, were killed by their mother.

HISPANIOLA. See *Hayti*.

HISTOLOGY (from *histos*, a web), the science which treats of the tissues which enter into the formation of animals and vegetables; mainly prosecuted by the aid of the microscope. Professor Quekett's Lectures on Histology were published in 1852 and 1854.

HISTORY. Previously to the invention of letters the records of history are vague, traditionary, and erroneous. The Bible, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early *ancient* history. Later *ancient* history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476; and *modern* history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II.

HOBART TOWN, or **HOBARTON**, a sea-port, and the capital of Van Diemen's Land. It stands on the west bank of the Derwent, at the foot of the Table Mountain, and was established in 1804, by colonel Collins, the first lieutenant-governor of the island, who died here in 1810. See *Van Diemen's Land*.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony), where on Oct. 14, 1758, the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised in his camp, and defeated by the Austrians commanded by

* The last two cases of persons executed for high treason were 1st, William Cundell, *alias* Connell, and John Smith. They were tried on a special commission, Feb. 6, 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the Isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbot, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vierey Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, now lord Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they (the prisoners) had assumed the French uniform for the purpose of aiding their escape to England. The two above-mentioned were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsemonger-lane gaol on March 16, 1812. All the other convicts were pardoned upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas. 2nd, the *Cato Street Conspirators* (which see), May 2, 1820.

count Daun. Field-marshal Keith, an illustrious Scotsman, in the service of Prussia, was killed; he was so much respected, that count Daun and Lacy, the Austrian generals, shed tears on beholding his corpse, and ordered its interment with military honours.

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought: (1.) Sept. 20, 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria. (2.) Aug. 13, 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which see*). (3.) June 19, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

HOGUE. See *La Hogue*.

HOHENLINDEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, Dec. 3, 1800, between the Austrian and French armies, the latter commanded by general Moreau. The Imperialists were defeated with great loss in this hard-fought battle, their killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men, and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more. The forces opposed were nearly equal in numbers. The peace of Lunerville followed.

HOHENSTAUFEN, **HOUSE OF**. See *Germany and Guelfs*.

HOHENZOLLERN, **HOUSE OF**. See *Prussia*.

HOLLAND (signifies *Hollow land*, or, some say, *Wooded land*), a kingdom N.W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands. It is composed of land rescued from the sea, and is defended by immense dykes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Caesar, who made a league with them. It became part of the province of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards part of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 15th century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1861, the population of the kingdom in Europe was 3,521,416; of the colonies, 18,175,910.

Thierry (or Dieterich) I., first count of Holland

A.D. 936
The parties termed *Hooks*, (followers of Margaret
countess of Holland,) and *Cod-fish*, (supporters
of her son William, who endeavoured to
supplant her,) create a civil war, which lasts
many years. 1347
Holland united to Hainault, 1299; and Brabant,
1426; annexed to Burgundy by duke Philip,
who wrests it from his niece Jaqueline, of Hol-
land, daughter of the last count, 1436; annexed
to Austria through the marriage of Mary of
Burgundy with the archduke Maximilian. 1477
Government of Philip of Austria, 1495; of
Margaret of Austria and Charles V., 1506;
of Philip II. 1555
Philip II. establishes the Inquisition; the Hol-
landers having zealously embraced the re-
formed doctrines: the Confederacy of Gueux
(Beggars) formed by the nobles against it. 1566
Commencement of the revolt under William,
prince of Orange. 1572
The pacification of Ghent—union of the north
and south provinces. 1576
The seven northern provinces contract the
league of Utrecht. 1579
And declare their independence. Sept. 29, 1580
Assassination of William of Orange
July 10 (June 30) 1584
The ten southern provinces conquered by the
prince of Parma. 1585
The provinces solicit help from England and
France; expedition of the earl of Leicester;
English and Dutch disagree. 1585-7
Battle of Zutphen—sir Philip Sidney killed,
Sept. 22, 1586
Prince Maurice appointed stadtholder. 1587
Death of Philip II. His son Philip III. cedes
the Netherlands to Albert of Austria, and
the infant Isabella. 1598
Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola. 1599-1604
Maurice defeats the archduke at Nieuport, July 2,
The independence of the United Provinces
recognised; truce for twelve years. 1600
April 9, (March 30), 1609
Batavia in Java built. 1610
Fierce religious dissensions between the Armi-
nians and Gomarists. 1610-19

Maurice favours the latter and intrigues for
royal power. 1616
Synod of Dort; persecution of the Arminians, 1618-19
Execution of the illustrious Barneveldt, May 13, 1619
Renewal of the war; Maurice saves Bergen-op-
Zoom. 1622
His tyrannical government; plot against him;
sixteen persons executed. 1623
His death; his brother Frederick succeeds him
and annuls the persecution. 1625
Manhattan, now New York, North America,
founded; massacre of English at Amboyna,
East Indies. 1624
Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish
fleets off the Downs. Sept. 16 and Oct. 21, 1639
Peace of Westphalia, the republic recognised
by Europe. 1648
War with England—naval actions—Blake de-
feats De Ruyter, Oct. 22; but is surprised by
Van Tromp, who takes some English ships
and sails through the channel with a broom
at his mast-head. Nov. 29, 1652
Indecisive sea-fights, June 12-14; death of Van
Tromp, July 21; peace follows. 1653
Victorious war with Sweden. 1659
Another war with England. 1665
Indecisive sea-fights, June 1-4; victory of
Monk over De Ruyter. July 25, 1666
Triple alliance of England, Holland, and
Sweden against France. 1668
Charles II. basely deserts Holland, and unites
with France. 1670
The French overrun Holland. 1671
Desperate condition of the States—the popu-
lace massacre the De Witts—William III.
made stadtholder. 1672
The French repelled by the sluices being opened
Indecisive campaigns. 1673-7
William marries princess Mary of England. 1677
Peace with France (Nimeguen). 1678
William becomes king of England. 1689
Sanguinary war with France. 1689-96
Peace of Ryswick signed. Sept. 11, 1697
Death of William. March 8, 1702
No stadtholder appointed—administration of
Heinsius. 1702
War against France and Spain; campaigns of
Marlborough. 1702-13
Z 2

HOLLAND, *continued.*

- Peace of Utrecht March 30, 1714
 Holland supports the empress Maria-Theresa 1743-8
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 1748
 War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies 1781-4
 Civil wars in the Low Countries 1787-9
 The French republican army march into Holland; the people declare in their favour 1793
 Unsuccessful campaign of the duke of York with France 1794
 The Batavian republic established in alliance with France 1795
 Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch Oct. 11, 1797
 The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indianen, surrenders to the British admiral, Duncan, without firing a gun Aug. 28, 1799
 A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of Grand Pensionary April 26, 1805
 Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte declared king June 5, 1806
 The ill-fated Walcheren expedition 1809
 Louis abdicates July 1, 1810
 Holland united to France July 9, —
 Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions Nov. 18, 1813
- The prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the united Netherlands Dec. 6, 1813
 Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces 1817, &c.
 The revolution in Belgium Aug. 25, 1830
 Belgium separated from Holland July 12, 1831
 Holland makes war against Belgium Aug. 3, —
 Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London April 19, 1839
 Abdication of William I. Oct. 7-10, 1840
 Death of the ex-king William I. Dec. 12, 1844
 Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn, July 25, 1846
 The king agrees to political reform, March; a new constitution granted April 17, 1848
 Death of William II. Mar. 17, 1849
 Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced March 12, 1853
 Great inundations: 40,000 acres submerged and nearly 30,000 villagers made destitute, Jan. and Feb. 1861
 Great fire at Endschedé, the Manchester of Holland, loss about a million pounds, May 7, 1862
 The states general pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, Oct. 5, — [To commence July 1, 1863.]

PRINCES OF ORANGE (*see Orange*) STADTHOLDERS.

1502. Philibert de Chalon.
 1530. René de Nassau, his nephew.
 1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to René, recovers the principality of Orange in 1559. Nominated STADTHOLDER in 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, July 10, 1584.
 1584. Philip-William, his son: stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces: died in 1618.
 1618. Maurice, the renowned general; became STADTHOLDER in 1587; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
 1625. Frederick Henry (brother) STADTHOLDER.
 1647. William II., STADTHOLDER: married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.
- [1650-72. The States govern without a stadtholder.]
 1660. William-Henry: STADTHOLDER in 1672; married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, 1677.
 1702-47. No stadtholder.
 1702. John-William, nephew of William III., loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France.
 1747. William-Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER. He married princess Anne of England: succeeded by his son.
 1751. William IV.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
 1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]
 1806. William-Frederick succeeded his father.

KINGS OF HOLLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS.

1806. Louis Bonaparte, made king of HOLLAND by his brother Napoleon, June 5, 1806; abdicated, July 1, 1810.
 1810. [Holland again united to France.]
 1813. House of Orange restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange, born 1772, proclaimed Dec. 6, 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, March 30, 1814; assumed the style of king of the NETHERLANDS, March 16, 1815; formally abdicated in favour of his son, Oct. 7, 1840; died Dec. 12, 1843.
 1840. William II.; born Dec. 6, 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died March 17, 1849.
 1849. William III., son of the preceding; born Feb. 19, 1817. THE PRESENT (1862) king.
Heir: Prince William, born Sept. 4, 1840.

HOLLAND, NEW. *See Australia and Australasia.*

HOLMFIRTH FLOOD. The Bilbury reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, suddenly burst its banks, and levelled to the ground four mills, many ranges of houses and other buildings, destroying the lives of more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at from half a million to 800,000*l.*, and throwing upwards of 7000 individuals out of work, Feb. 5, 1852.

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG (N.W. Germany), duchies belonging to Denmark. The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards formed part of the duchy of Saxony. In 1106 or 1110, Adolphus of Schauenberg became count of Holstein: his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolphus VII. died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian king of Denmark, his nephew, as their duke, through fear of his arms. In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states amongst his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark. The eldest branch of the family now reigns in Denmark.

From a younger branch (the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp) descended, through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751—1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1762, when the duke, as the husband of Anne, became czar. In 1773, Catherine II. of Russia ceded Holstein-Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, &c. The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814. On May 28, 1831, constituent assemblies were granted for the duchies. Since 1844 disputes have been rife between the duchies and Denmark, and in 1848 the states-general of the duchies voted their annexation to the German confederacy, in which they were supported by Prussia: war ensued, which lasted till 1850. See *Denmark*. The agitation in the duchies encouraged by Prussia, revived in 1857, and still continues. The Germans in Schleswig desire it to be made a member of the German confederation, like Holstein; and both duchies demand a local government more independent of Denmark, which changes are naturally resisted by that power. Population in 1860, 1,004,473.

HOLY ALLIANCE, was ratified at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815, between the emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions and future conduct, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved, and then enjoyed. The compact was severely censured in this country by many, who believed it to be opposed to rational liberty.

HOLY GHOST. See *Esp'rit, St.*

HOLY ISLAND. See *Lindisfarne*.

HOLY MAID OF KENT.—Elizabeth Barton was incited by the Roman Catholic party to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven. She foretold that Henry VIII. would die a speedy and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn, and direful calamities to the nation. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, April 20, 1534. *Rapin*.

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE. The possession of these places has been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed in the hands of the Latin monks, under the protection of the French government, by a treaty with the then sultan; but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from some of the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hatti-scheriff, or imperial ordinance. In 1808 the holy sepulchre was partially destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by the Greeks, who thereon claimed additional privileges, and thus caused fresh dissensions. In 1819 the Russian and French governments interfered, and sent envoys (M. Dashkoff and M. Marcellus) to adjust the dispute; but an arrangement was prevented by the Greek revolution in 1821. In 1850 the subject was again agitated, and the Porte proposed that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly. The result of the commission was, that a firman was issued by the Porte, March 9, 1852, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the church at Bethlehem, &c., as in former times. The French government acquiesced in this decision, though with much dissatisfaction; but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. Shortly after, M. D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, and demanded that the firman of March 9, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the attacks of both the Russian and French governments, March, 1853. On Feb. 28, Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, made those demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-6. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

HOLY ROOD. The festival of the Holy Rood, or Cross, was instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about A.D. 615. The feast of the finding (or invention) of the Cross is on May 3; that of the exaltation of the Cross, Sept. 14. At Boxley abbey, in Essex, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace*; at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's cross, London.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburgh), formerly an abbey, was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David I. in 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is the bed-chamber which was occupied by queen Mary; and from an adjoining cabinet to it David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered, March 9, 1566. The north-west towers were built by James V., and the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II. Great improvements were made in 1857. The Queen held her court here, Aug. 30, 1850.

HOLY WARS. See *Crusades*.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as A.D. 120. *Ashe*.

HOMELDEN (Northumberland), where the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, were defeated by the Percies (among them Hotspur), Sept 14, 1402. Douglas and the earls of Angus, Murray, Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry, were taken prisoners.

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY. The misfortunes of Troy furnish the two most perfect Epic poems in the world, written by the greatest poet that has ever lived; about 915 B.C. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 962 to 915 B.C. Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A.D. 477, are said to have been the works of Homer written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.

HOMICIDE. This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B.C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay hid to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he that killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley the offender was to fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high-priest, 1451 B.C. (*Num. xxxv.*) 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (1828), distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness. See *Murder*.

HOMILIES (*Greek*) were sermons or discourses in early Christian times delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people.—The Book of Homilies drawn up by archbishop Crammer, 1547; and another prepared by an order of convocation, 1563, were ordered to be read in those churches that were not furnished with a minister sufficiently learned to compose proper discourses, to prevent unsound doctrine being taught. *Stow*.

HOMOEOPATHY, a medical hypothesis promulgated at the commencement of the present century by the late Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic (died 1843), according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system; and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ. *Brande*. Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, are employed, it is said, with efficacy. The real merits of the system consists in its inducing the patient to regulate his diet and habits according to the dictates of common sense.—The Hahnemann hospital was opened in Bloomsbury-square, Sept. 16, 1850.

HOMOUSION AND HOMOIOUSION (*Greek*, same essence, and similar essence or being), terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the council of Nice, A.D. 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Seleucia, 359.

HONDURAS, one of the republics of Central America (*which see*). Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859. Its present president, general Guardiola, was re-elected for four years, Feb. 1, 1860. Population, about 350,000 (1860).

HONEY-MOON. Among the ancients a beverage prepared with honey, such as that known as mead, and as metheglin, in England, was a luxurious drink. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding-feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila the Hun drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died of suffocation, A.D. 453.

HONG-KONG, an island off the coast of China, was taken by capt. Elliott, Aug. 23, 1839, and ceded to Great Britain, Jan. 20, 1841. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring, governor from 1854 to 1859, resumed the office in Nov. 1860.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." It is said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the garter; but this statement is unsupported by sufficient authority.—The order was instituted, April 23, 1349.

HONOUR. Temples were erected to Honour by the Romans. The first was built by Scipio Africanus, about 197 B.C.; and others were raised to her worship by C. Marius, about 102 B.C.—The *Legion of Honour* was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

HOOKS AND CODFISH. See *Holland*, 1347

HOOPS. See *Crinoline*.

HOPS. Introduced from the Netherlands, into England, about A.D. 1524, and used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, parliament was petitioned against them, and their use was prohibited in 1528. *Anderson*. At present there are between 50,000 and 60,000 acres, on an average, under the culture of hops in England. They are grown chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1853, there were 46,157½ acres under hops in England and Wales, which paid 447,144*l.* duty; the quantity yielded was 51,102,494 lbs., whereof 955,855 lbs. were exported. The duty on hops was repealed in 1862, after many applications.

HORATH AND CURIATII. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, chose three champions on each side to determine it. The three Horatii (Roman knights) and the Curiatii (Albans) engaged in the combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, united Alba to Rome, about 669 B.C.

HORN; HORNPIPE. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name; afterwards of brass, with keys, for the semi-tones, in the last century.—The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *piib-corn*, that is, hornpipe, about A.D. 1300. *Spencer*.

HORNE TOOKE, &c. The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation in England. They were taken into custody on May 20, 1794. Mr. Hardy was the first who was put to the bar, Oct. 29, same year; and, after a trial which lasted eight days, he was honourably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was next tried, and was acquitted, Nov. 20; and Mr. Thelwall also was acquitted, Dec. 5; all the other accused persons, were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall's political lectures in 1795. See *Gagging Bills* and *Thelwall*.

HOROLOG. See *Clocks*.

HORSE.* The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first, among the Greeks at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war; whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen;" 1014 B.C. 1 *Kings*. iv. 26. The power of the horse is equal to that of five or six men. *Smeaton*. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the ninth century horses were only shod in the time of frost. The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William I. 1066. In England there are two millions of draught and pleasure horses, and one hundred thousand agricultural horses, which consume the produce of seven millions of acres. The horse-tax was imposed in 1784, and was then levied on all saddle and coach horses in England. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per year. See *Race-Horses*.

HORSE GUARDS. They were instituted in the reign of Edward VI. 1550, and revived by Charles II. 1661. The first troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and

* In March, 1858, Mr. J. S. Rarey, an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on March 20, 1858, lord Palmerston and twenty others), binding them to secrecy; from which they were released in June, 1858, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent. In July, 1859, he was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding-masters of the army. On Jan. 12, 1860, he gave a lecture to the London cabmen, which was well received; and in May same year he received a present of 20 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

was commanded by general Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, May 26, 1788. *Phillips*. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected by Ware about 1730. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In a part of the building is the office of the commander-in-chief.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Horticulture, the art of cultivating gardens, is a late word in our dictionaries (from *hortus* and *cultura*), and was first used by Evelyn. The (now Royal) Horticultural society of London was founded in 1804, and was incorporated April 17, 1809; the Edinburgh society in 1809; and that of Dublin in Jan. 1817. The transactions of the London society (1812, &c.) have attracted great attention. In 1822 the planting of the society's garden at Chiswick was begun. The annual exhibitions there date from 1831. Of late years the society has not been prosperous, and in 1859 the library was sold; but in July a proposal for laying out a garden for the society, on the Brompton estate belonging to the Crystal Palace commissioners, received the support of the queen, nobility, &c., and Mr. Nesfield's design was adopted in May, 1860. On June 5, 1861, the new gardens were opened by the prince consort, who planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (*which see*). The queen also planted one on July 24 following.

HOSIERY. See *Stockings* and *Cotton*.

HOSPITALERS. See *Malta*.

HOSPITALS, originally *Hospitia* for the reception of travellers. That at Jerusalem, built by the knights of St. John 1112, was capable of receiving 2000 guests, and included an infirmary for the sick. The richly endowed "five royal hospitals," under "the pious care of the lord-mayor of London," &c., are, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's. See *Infirmaries*. The Royal Dispensary in Aldersgate-street was the first established, 1770.

Bethlehem (oldest lunatic asylum in Europe except one at Granada) founded . . .	A.D. 1547	Hospital of surgery . . .	1827	Orthopædic . . .	1838
Cancer, Brompton . . .	1851	Idiots' . . .	1847	Samaritan Free, for women and children . . .	1847
Charing-Cross founded 1818; new hospital built . . .	1831	Incurables . . .	1850	Small Pox . . .	1746
City of London-Lying-in . . .	1750	Jews' . . .	1747	St. Bartholomew's (see <i>Bartholomew, St.</i>) . . .	1546
Consumption, Brompton . . .	1841	King's College . . .	1839	St. George's . . .	1733
Dreadnought ship . . .	1821	Lock . . .	1746	St. Luke's (lunatics) . . .	1751
Fever . . .	1802	London . . .	1740	St. Mary's, Paddington . . .	1843
Free, Gray's Inn Lane . . .	1828	Lying-inn, British . . .	1749	St. Thomas's (removed 1862) . . .	1553
German, Dalston . . .	1845	" City-road . . .	1750	University College . . .	1833
Great Northern . . .	1856	" General, Lambeth . . .	1765	Westminster . . .	1719
Guy's (see <i>Guy's</i>) . . .	1721	" Queen Charlotte's . . .	1752	Women's, Soho-square . . .	1843
Hahnemann . . .	1850	" Queen Adelaide's . . .	1824		
		Middlesex . . .	1745		
		Lond. Ophthalmic, Finsbury . . .	1804		
		" " Gray's Inn-rd. . .	1843		

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE, introduced into Roman Catholic worship, and prostration enjoined, in A.D. 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to betake themselves to the adoration of the host, 1228, which is done to this day. *Rees*. The supposed miracle of the consecrated host being visibly changed into the body of our Lord, is referred by Hénault to 1290.

HOURS. The day began to be divided into hours from the year 293 B.C., when L. Papirius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*), 158 B.C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The Italians reckon twenty-four hours round, instead of two divisions of twelve hours each, as we do. In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, alike uncertain and difficult: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours: these candles are said to have been invented by Alfred, clocks and hour-glasses not being then known in England, A.D. 886. For the *Hours of Prayer*, see *Breviary*.

HOUSE DUTY was imposed in 1695. Its rate was frequently changed till its repeal in 1840 (3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 39). It was re-imposed as a substitute for the window tax, in 1851.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LORDS, &c. See *Parliament*, *Lords*, and *Commons*.

HOWARD FAMILY. John Howard, son of Margaret, the heiress of the Mowbrays, was created earl marshal and the 7th duke of Norfolk in 1483. He was slain with his master,

Richard III. at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. His son, was restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489; in reward for having gained the victory of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513, he was created the 8th duke of Norfolk in 1514. Thomas, the 10th duke, was beheaded for conspiracy against queen Elizabeth on behalf of Mary, queen of Scots, in 1572. Henry Fitzalan Howard, now the 21st duke of Norfolk, and the 18th of the Howard family, was born in 1847.

HUDSON'S BAY, discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, A.D. 1610; but, in fact, this part of North America may more properly be said to have been discovered by Frobisher in the reign of Elizabeth, although Hudson ventured further north. The latter, passing the winter in this bay on his fourth voyage, was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish. The Hudson's-Bay Company obtained a charter in 1670. The renewal of their licence which expired in 1859, was decided against by the government. The forts were destroyed by the French in 1686 and 1782.

HUE AND CRY. The old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry*, a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710. *Ashe*.

HUGUENOTS, a term derived by some from the German *Eidgenossen*, confederates; by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist; applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1561. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy in 1562 (March 1), when the Civil Wars began, which lasted with some intermission till the edict of Nantes in 1598, revoked in 1685. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572, occurred during a truce. See *Calvinists*, *Bartholomew*, and *Edict*.

HULSEAN LECTURES (on Theology), were instituted at Cambridge by the will of the rev. John Hulse, who died in 1790. They began in 1820, when twenty lectures were given by the rev. Christopher Benson. In 1830 the number was reduced to eight.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the last three. The society has 221 receiving-houses, all of which are supplied with perfect and excellent apparatus, and designated by conspicuous boards, announcing their object. The principal receiving-house was erected in 1794, on a spot of ground given by his majesty George III. on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The motto of this society is appropriate—"Lateat scintillula forsan"—"a small spark may perhaps lie concealed." See *Drowning*.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of religious of the church of Rome, formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned by Frederick I. 1162. The order had more than ninety monasteries; but it was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V. and their houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities, in 1570.

HUMMING-BIRDS. Mr. Gould's beautiful collection of the skins of these birds was exhibited at the Zoological Gardens in 1851. His elaborate work on them in five folio volumes, with richly coloured plates, was completed in 1862.

HUNDREDS, a Danish institution; a hundred being a part or division of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided by king Alfred, about A.D. 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor. *Law Dictionary*.

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about A.D. 106, and retained by them till the 3rd century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 376 by the Huns, under Attila. See *Huns* and *Attila*. On his death, in 453, the Ostrogoths, Gepidæ, and Lombards at times held the country, which was however acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 894 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe named Vîngouros or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*), and the Magyars of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad, was the ancestor of a line of kings (see *below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, A.D. 934. The line of Arpad became extinct in 1309, when Charles Robert of Anjou ascended the throne. In 1526 it accrued to the house of Austria, in which it was made hereditary in 1687. War with Turkey was frequent from the 15th to the 18th century. The

Magyars have of late much intermingled with the German and Slavonic races. See *Austria*. Population (without the army) in 1857, 9,900,785.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the slaves, &c., receives the title of <i>Apostolic king</i> from the pope A.D.	997	Hungary declares itself a free state; Kossuth supreme governor April 14,	1849
The Poles overrun Hungary	1061	The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran April 18,	—
Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Jenghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1241 & seq.	—	March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians May 1,	—
Bela III. introduces the Greek civilisation 1174, &c.	—	The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians who retreat across the Waag June 21,	—
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia	1344-82	Battle of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians July 10,	—
He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother, Andrew king of Naples	1348	Hungarians defeat Jellachich July 14,	—
Sanguinary anarchy: Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned; and King* Mary, the daughter, marries Sigismond, of Brandenburg	1382	The Hungarians defeated by the Russians; Görgéy retreats after three days' battle, July 15,	—
They govern with great severity	1382-92	Battle before Komorn, between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army July 16,	—
Sigismond's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks	1393	The insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia July 23,	—
Battle of Nicopolis: Bajazet vanquishes Sigismond and a large army Sept. 28,	1396	Again defeated by the Russians July 31,	—
Sigismond obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany	1410	Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar by gen. Haynau Aug. 9,	—
Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary	1437	Görgéy and his army surrender to the Russians Aug.	—
Victories of the great John Hunniades (illegitimate son of Sigismond) over the Turks	1442-4	Kossuth, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under the protection of Turkey at New Orsova (see <i>Turkey</i>), Aug. 21,	—
Who obtained a truce for 10 years	1444	Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war Sept. 27,	—
Which is broken by Ladislas king of Hungary (at the instigation of the pope). He is defeated and slain with a great part of his army, and the papal legate at Varna Nov. 10,	—	Batthyany tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death Oct. 6,	—
John Hunniades escapes and becomes regent (for Ladislas son of Albert).	1444-53	Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home Oct. 16,	—
He raises the siege of Belgrade, July 14, and dies Sept. 10,	1456	Bem dies at Aleppo Dec. 10,	1850
The Hungarians insult the Turkish ambassadors, and war ensues: Solymán II. takes Buda	1526	The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions	1853-5
Disastrous battle of Mohatz (<i>which see</i>) Aug. 29,	1526	Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna Sept. 8,	1853
Hungary becomes subject to the house of Austria (see <i>Germany</i>)	—	Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9, July 12,	1856
John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna Oct.	1683	During the Italian war in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth; which circumstances it is said led the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the Protestants in Hungary Aug.-Oct.	1859
Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salenkemen Aug. 19,	1691	Recall of archduke Albert, general Benedek appointed governor April,	1860
Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta, Sept. 11,	1697	Demand for restoration of the old constitution; re-union of the Banat and Voivodina with Hungary; coronation of the emperor at Pesth; and the nomination of a palatine (one of three persons to be chosen by the nation), ... Oct.	—
The duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (<i>which see</i>)	1686	Charter restoring the old constitution promised, ... Oct. 20,	—
Peace of Carlowitz	1699	Schinnerling appointed minister; new concessions promised Dec. 13,	—
Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade	1739	National conference at Gran Dec.	—
The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria Theresa against France and Bavaria	1740	Demand for the constitution of 1848 Jan.	1861
The Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary	1784	The emperor promulgates a new liberal constitution for the empire Feb. 26,	—
Hungarian academy established	1825	Which does not satisfy the Hungarians, March, Hungarian diet opened April 6,	—
The people some time discontented with their Austrian rulers, at length break out into a formidable rebellion	1848	Meeting of the Reichsrath at Vienna: no deputies present from Hungary or Croatia, April 29,	—
Murder at Pesth of the recently appointed military governor, count Lamberg, by a mob; the Hungarian diet appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Batthyany, Sept. 28; the Hungarians defeat the Ban of Croatia Sept. 29,	—	Count Teleki (see <i>Austria</i> , 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth; intense excitement, May 8,	—
The diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary Dec. 8,	—	The diet votes an address to the emperor, desiring restoration of the old constitution July 5,	—
The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szalkszó	—	The military begin to levy the taxes July,	—
They are defeated at Mohr by the ban Jellachich Dec. 29,	—	Imperial rescript refusing the entire independence of Hungary, July 21; the diet protests, Aug. 20; and is dissolved by imperial decree, ... Aug. 21,	—
Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgrätz Jan. 5,	1849		
Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt, Jan. 21,	—		

* The Hungarian people have or had an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*; and consequently whenever a female succeeded to the throne of Hungary, she reigned with the title of *king*. Thus in 1382, when Mary came to the crown, she was styled *King Mary*. *Prag, Hist. Regum Hungarie*.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

The archbishop of Gran, the primate, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government. Sept.-Oct. 1861
He is summoned to Vienna, but stands firm, Oct. 25, —

The magistrates in the comitat at Pesth resign; military government established; passive resistance of the nobility Dec. 1861
Reported adoption of conciliatory policy by the emperor Oct. 1862

KINGS OF HUNGARY.

997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa); he establishes the Roman Catholic religion, (1000) and receives from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary.
1038. Peter, the German : deposed.
1041. Abu or Owen.
1044. Peter, again : again deposed, and his eyes put out.
1047. Andrew I. : deposed.
1061. Bela I. : killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
1064. Salamon, son of Andrew.
1075. Geisa I. son of Bela.
1077. Ladislas I. surnamed the Pious.
1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
1114. Stephen II. surnamed Thunder.
1131. Bela II. : had his eyes put out.
1141. Geisa II. : succeeded by his son,
1161. Stephen III. : and Stephen IV. (anarchy).
1174. Bela III. : succeeded by his son,
1195. Emeric : succeeded by his son,
1204. Ladislas II. : reigned six months only.
1205. Andrew II. son of Bela III.
1235. Bela IV.
1270. Stephen IV. (or V.) his son.
1272. Ladislas III. : killed.
1290. Andrew III. surnamed the Venetian, son-in-law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany.
1309. Charobert, or Charles-Robert (of Anjou).
1342. Louis I. the Great; elected king of Poland in 1370.
1382. Mary, called *King Mary*, daughter of Louis the Great.
1387. Mary and her consort Sigismund : the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.
1392. Sigismund alone (on the death of Mary).
1437. Albert, duke of Austria; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany; dies suddenly.
1439. Elizabeth alone : she marries,
1440. Ladislas IV. king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislas VI. : slain at Varna.
1444. [Interregnum.]
1445. John Hunniades, regent.
1458. Ladislas V. posthumous son of Albert : poisoned.
— Matthias-Corvinus, son of Hunniades, an able sovereign.
1490. Ladislas VI. king of Bohemia : the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
1526. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia) : loses his life at the battle of Mohatz.
John Zapolski, waivode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solymán; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1536.
Ferdinand I. king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor Charles V. ; rival kings.
1536. Ferdinand alone : elected emperor of Germany in 1558.
1561. Maximilian, son of Ferdinand; emperor in 1564.
1573. Rodolph, son of Maximilian; emperor in 1576.
1609. Matthias II. his brother; emperor in 1612.
1619. Ferdinand II. his cousin, emperor.
1625. Ferdinand III. son of the preceding; emperor in 1637.
1647. Ferdinand IV. ; died in 1654, three years before his father.
1655. Leopold I. son of Ferdinand III. ; emperor in 1658.
1687. Joseph I. his son : emperor in 1705.
1711. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother of Joseph, and nominal king of Spain, succeeded by his daughter,
1740. Maria-Theresa, empress; survived her consort, Francis I., emperor, from 1765 until 1780. See *Germany*.
1780. Joseph II. her son, emperor in 1765; succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
1790. Leopold II. brother of Joseph II., emperor : succeeded by his son,
1792. Francis I. (Francis II. as emperor of Germany) : in 1804 he became emperor of Austria only.
1835. Ferdinand V. son of Francis : Ferdinand I. as emperor of Austria.
1848. Francis-Joseph, nephew of the preceding : succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, Dec. 2, 1848. The PRESENT (1862) king of Hungary and emperor of Austria.

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE.* The elegant suspension foot bridge over the Thames from Hungerford-stairs to the Belvedere road; Lambeth, opened May 1, 1845, was taken down in July, 1862, to make way for the Charing Cross railway-bridge. The market (opened in July, 1833) was removed at the same time.

HUNS, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China, about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90. They invaded Hungary about 376, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the consul Aëtius, 451. See *Attila*.

HUSSARS, light cavalry in Poland and Hungary, about 1600 : and as they were more fitted for a hasty enterprise than a set battle, they are supposed to have taken their name from the *huzzas* or shout they made at their first onset. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse, "and were oddly clothed, having the skins of tigers and other wild beasts hanging on their backs against bad weather, and wore fur caps, with a cock's feather."

* It was 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet long; the length of the central span, between the two piers, 696 feet; the height of the two towers 55 feet above the footway, and 34 above high water; the piers were in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l.*; of the ironwork, exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l.*; of the approaches, 13,000*l.*; total 102,245*l.* Architect, I. K. Brunel.

Pardon. Hussars became the name of a British force in the last century (1759), very differently attired.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss,* many of his followers took up arms, in 1419, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and burnt the city of Tabor. They defeated the emperor Sigismund several times 1420-22: but after being worsted in 1434 at Bömischbrod, they entered into negotiations, which ended in the Compact of Prague. They were again defeated by Albert of Austria in 1438. The pacific portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian Brethren."

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from *House Court*, and to have been the name of an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons). A very ancient court of the city of London. It is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, of that metropolis. *Allen.* The court of *Hustynys* was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1052. *Bohun's Privilegia Londinii.* Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted Hustings courts.

HUTCHINSONIANS included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire; they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "*Moses' Principia*," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence he said proceeded fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity. He invented in 1712 a time-piece for finding the longitude, and died in 1737.

HYDE PARK, W. (London), the ancient Manor of Hyde, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the dissolution of religious houses in 1539. It was sold by order of parliament in 1652; but was resumed by the king at the restoration in 1661. It comprises about 394 acres, surrounded by drives, with a large winding sheet of water, called the Serpentine. There are eight entrances.

Colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," erected on June 18, 1822
Hyde Park Corner Entrance erected 1828
Marble Arch from Buckingham palace set up at Cumberland gate March 29, 1851
Crystal palace erected for the exhibition of 1851
Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday bill having been brought before parliament by

lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually withdrawn, Sundays, June 25, and July 1 & 8, 1855
Riotous meetings held here, on account of the high price of bread, Sundays, Oct. 14, 21, 28, —
Democratic meetings on the Reform question, March, 1859
The queen reviewed 18,450 volunteers June 23, 1860
Great meeting of admirers of Garibaldi, Sept. 28;
who are violently attacked by the Irish;
many persons wounded Oct 5, 1862
Public meetings in the park henceforth prohibited Oct 9, —

HYDRAULIC PRESS. See under *Hydrostatics*.

HYDROGEN (from *hydōr*, water). In 1781 Cavendish and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements. One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen, and forms water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state. It was at first called *inflammable air*. *Gmelin.*

HYDROMETER, the instrument by which is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the fifth century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found. *Beckmann.* Hypatia was torn to pieces, A.D. 415, and Archimedes was killed in 212 B.C.

HYDROPATHY, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by the Arabs in the 10th century. The present system was suggested in 1825 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia; and though he is considered as its founder, the rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by the eminent Dr. Sydenham, before 1689. Priessnitz died, Nov. 26, 1851. *Brande.*

HYDROSTATICS were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B.C.

Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes, about B.C.	250	The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves, explained by Newton	1714
The forcing pump and air fountain invented by Hero	about 120	A scientific form was given to hydro-dynamics, by Bernouilli	1738
Water-mills were known about A.D.	1	Joseph Bramah's hydrostatic or hydraulic press patented first in	1785
The science revived by Galileo	about 1600		
The theory of rivers scientifically understood in	1697		

* The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss (born in Bohemia in 1373), a zealous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance,

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic ley, and acts on the principle of absorption. *Brande.*

HYMNS. Religious songs, or odes, have been used in worship in all ages. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xv.) The Psalms date from about 1060 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra). The hymns of the Jews were usually accompanied with trumpets, drums and cymbals. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (*Col.* iii. 16). Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about A.D. 431. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1748), and of John Wesley (died 1791), and his brother Charles, are much used by English dissenters.

I.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*. *Apollodorus.* Iambic verses were first written about 700 B.C., by Archilochus, who had courted Neobulë, the daughter of Lycambes; but after a promise of marriage the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself. *Herodotus.*

IBERIA. See *Georgia*.

ICE. Galileo was the first who observed ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, and therefore to float: about 1597.* See *Congelation*, where is noticed the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U.S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham, Fresh, and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city. The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1806. 156,640 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854. In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation.

ICELAND (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chiefs about A.D. 861; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. It was peopled by the Norwegians in 874, and has belonged to Denmark since 1397. Christianity was introduced about 996†; and protestantism about 1551.

"**ICH DIEN**," I serve. The motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army. Edward the Black Prince, in veneration of his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has ever since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England; but not as prince of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained: Aug. 26, 1346.

ICONIUM (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, A.D. 38. Soliman the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190. See *Konia*.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about A.D. 300) was begun about 726, and occasioned many insurrections in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigour in 736. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all

the emperor Sigismund sending him a safe-conduct. He presented himself accordingly, but was thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation, July 6, 1415. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, May 30, 1416, although he also had a safe-conduct.

* *Regelation* and other properties, exhibited by professor Faraday, in 1850, are still the subject of investigation by eminent physicists of the present day, especially Tyndall, J. D. Forbes, and Wm. Thomson.

† In 1784-5, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record; it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens; and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles; 12 rivers were dried up; 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water; and 34 others were materially injured. See *Hecla*.

the painters and statuary from the Eastern Empire, 832. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated in 869. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. In the contests between the Iconoclasts and their opponents thousands perished. —Many images in churches were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the Civil war, 1641-8.

IDES. In the Roman Calendar, the ides meant the thirteenth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which months it was the fifteenth day, because in these four it was six days before the nones, and in the other months four days. The Ides of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house by Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and other conspirators, 44 B.C.

IDIOTS. It is shown by returns (about 1855), that exclusively of lunatics, there were in England, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265. In England there is one lunatic or idiot in every 1033 individuals; in Wales there is one in every 807; in Scotland, one in 731; and in Ireland, one in 812. For laws relating to idiots, see *Lunacy*. The Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847.

IDOLS. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B.C. *Vossius*. Images are mentioned in *Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, A.D. 330. *Dufresnoy*. The Saxons re-established idolatry in 473. It gave way in Britain, after the coming of Augustin, 599. See *Iconoclasts*, *Week*.

IDSTADT (N. Germany). Here the armies of Holstein and Schleswig were defeated by the Danes, July 25, 1850.

IDUMÆA, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob; see *Gen.* xxxvi., *Josh.* xxiv. 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country B.C. 1453	They join the Chaldeans against Judah, and are anathematized in <i>Psalms</i> cxxxvii. about 570
They are subjugated by David 1040	John Hyrcanus, the Maccabee, subjugates and endeavours to incorporate them with the Jews 125
They revolt against Ahaziah, 892; and are severely defeated by Amaziah 827	Herod the Great, son of Antipater an Idumaean, king of Judæa 40

ILIUM (Asia Minor). A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B.C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilium*.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity; and illuminated pages are, many of them, exquisitely painted. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their likenesses, about 70 B.C. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *et seq.*; and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbrados, about A.D. 1575. After their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Buchet. Their chief doctrine was that they obtained grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776. It was suppressed in 1784-5.

ILLYRIA (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 230 B.C.) was made a Roman province, 167 B.C.

IMAGE WORSHIP. See *Iconoclasts*.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. See *Conception*.

IMMORTALS (Greek, *athanatoi*), a name given to the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 500 B.C. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the 4th and 5th centuries.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary it was enacted, that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament, 1700.

IMPEACHMENT, *continued.*

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Feb. 13, 1788, to April 25, 1795; an acquittal.
Impeachment of lord Melville, April 29; acquittal, June 12, 1806.
Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, Jan. 27 to March 20, 1809; acquittal

Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced Aug. 16, Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, Oct. 3; and the last debate on the bill took place Nov. 10, 1820. See *Queen of George IV.*

IMPERIAL GUARD of France, was created by Napoleon from the Guard of the Convention, the Directory, and the Consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9775 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814, it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815, but revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It took part in the Crimean war in 1855.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. See *Commons, Lords, Parliament, and Reform.*

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. The following is a statement of the amount of imports into Great Britain, at different periods in the last and present century. It shows, with the statement of the value of British exports (see *Exports*), the vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710	£4,753,777.	In 1820	£36,514,564	In 1851	£103,579,582
1750	7,289,582.	1830	46,245,241	1856	172,544,154
1775	14,815,855.	1840	62,004,000	1857	187,844,441
1800	30,570,605	1845	85,281,958	1859	179,182,355
1810	41,136,135	1850	95,252,084	1861	217,351,881

IMPOSTORS. The names and pretensions of religious, political, and other impostors would fill a volume; they have been of every country, of every age. The following are among the most extraordinary:—

Aldebert, a Gaul, who, in A.D. 743, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.

Mahomet promulgated his creed, A.D. 604. See *Mahometanism.*

Gonzalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1359; he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1556, promising to rise again in three years.

Otreleif, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by the arms of Poland: his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands, Feodor, the reigning czar, and all his family: his imposture being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

IMPOSTORS EXTRAORDINARY IN BRITISH HISTORY.

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary, were burnt, 1222. In 1487, Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the duke of Burgundy, personated the earl of Warwick. Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII., and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Perkin Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck*.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 1534.

In 1553 (first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she did penance.

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentine Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient: his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1666. Boyle and Flamsteed believed in him.

Dr. Titus Oates. See *Oates*.

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James: the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was fined 1000*l.*, and put in the pillory, 1692. He was afterwards hanged for coining.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults; convicted as impostors, Nov. 1707. Mary Tofts of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost imposture by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762. See *Cock-lane Ghost*. Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died, Dec. 27, 1814.

W. Thom. See *Thomites*.

Joseph Smith. See *Mormonites*.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN, affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The statute 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw. III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641. None can be pressed into the king's naval service above 55, nor under 18. No apprentices nor landsmen who have not served at sea for three or two years. No masters of merchants' ships, first-mates of 50 tons, and boatswains and carpenters of 100 tons. No men employed by the public boards, and none except by an officer with a press warrant. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian war, 1854-5.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. See *Arrest, Debtors*, and *Ferrars' Arrest*.

IMPROPRIATION (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeys in 1539, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII. ; and their successors constitute 7597 lay impropiators.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by statute 8 Hen. VI. 1429 : and it was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII. 1528. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in August, 1830 ; and in Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death was remitted, except in special cases, in 1827 (see *Arson*). The acts relating to this crime were amended in 1837 and 1844.

INCOME TAX. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France. *Rapin.* In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France. On Jan. 9, 1799, this act was repealed, and graduated duties on income imposed, beginning with 6*ol.* per annum. In Aug. 1803, was passed the "property tax" which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 15*ol.* and lower rates on smaller incomes. In 1805, it was increased to 6½ per cent. ; and in 1806, was raised to 10 per cent. embracing the dividends at the bank. It produced—

In 1804, at 1*s.* in the pound £4,650,000
In 1805, at 1*s.* 3*d.* ditto 5,937,500

In 1806, at 2*s.* in the pound £11,500,000
And subsequently 16,548,985

The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c., 8,657,937*l.* ; from funded and stock properties, 2,885,505*l.* ; the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,088*l.* ; and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.* : total, sixteen millions and a half. Repealed March, 1816.

Sir Robert Peel's bill imposing the present tax at a rate of 7*d.* in the pound (2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent.) per *ann.* to subsist for three years, passed June 22, 1842. It produced about 5,350,000*l.* a-year ; and enabled sir Robert Peel to repeal about 12,000,000*l.* of indirect taxes.

Renewed for three years in March, 1845 : and March, 1848.*

Continued for one year in 1851 and 1852. The tax of 7*d.* limited to seven years (till 1860) ; to be gradually reduced in amount ; but all incomes from 10*ol.* to 15*ol.* made liable to 5*d.* in the pound for all that period : the tax also extended to Ireland, June, 1853.

In consequence of the breaking out of the war, the rate was doubled, 1854.

2*d.* more added to the tax on incomes above 15*ol.*,

and 1½*d.* on those between 10*ol.* and 15*ol.* ; the former being 1*s.* 4*d.*, the latter 11½*d.* in the pound, 1855.

The former assessment reduced to 7*d.*, the latter to 5*d.*, 1857.

Both become 5*d.*, 1858.

The former raised to 7*d.* the latter to 6½*d.* ; and the tax on incomes, derived from lands, tenements, &c., raised from 3½*d.* to 5½*d.* for England, and from 2½*d.* to 4*d.* for Scotland and Ireland, July, 1859.

The assessment on incomes raised—to those above 10*ol.* to 7*d.* ; to those above 15*ol.* to 10*d.*

[The object of the increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country, April, 1860.]

A committee to inquire into the working of the income tax appointed, Feb. 14, 1861.

Reduction of the last assessment from 7*d.* to 6*d.*, and from 10*d.* to 9*d.* for three-quarters of the financial year 1861-2.

The rates of 6*d.* and 9*d.* to continue, April 1862.

NET PRODUCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

1842	£571,055	1854	£7,456,025	1859	£5,891,439
1844	5,191,597	1855	13,718,185	1860	12,666,655
1846	5,395,391	1856	15,717,155	1861	9,687,750
* 1850	5,383,037	1857	14,808,328		
1852	5,509,637	1858	7,335,796		

INCUMBERED ESTATES. See *Encumbered Estates*.

INCURABLES. The Royal Hospital for incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at Carshalton in Surrey, in 1850, has since been removed to Putney.

INDEMNITY BILL, by which the minister of the crown, or the government generally, is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases without

* Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar-square, London, March 6, 7, 1848 (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the Income Tax) ; rioting ensued, which was soon quelled.

the previous sanction of parliament. One was passed April 19, 1801; another to indemnify ministers against their acts during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64); and in the lords (93 to 27); March 10, 1818. In 1848 and 1857 bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension of the Bank Charter act by the ministry.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS. They are such as hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others, and may govern itself in religious matters. They say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken to be wise and prudent advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another; but has no authority to excommunicate or censure. Robert Brown preached these views in 1585, but, after 32 imprisonments, conformed to the Established Church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 Independents. They were driven, by persecution, to Holland, where they formed several churches; that at Leyden was under Mr. Robinson, often regarded as the author of Independency. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting-house. Cromwell, who was himself of their views, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians.—The Independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy, in 1658; and the Congregational Union of England and Wales, formed in 1831, published their "Declaration of Faith, Order, and Discipline," in 1833. In 1851, they had 3244 chapels in England and Wales. See *Worship*. The first Independents in Scotland were the Glasites, *which see*.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, a catalogue of the books prohibited by the church of Rome, first made by the Inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent, 1559. The Index of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595. Most of the celebrated works of France, Spain, Germany, and England are still prohibited.

INDIA, or HINDOSTAN. The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is mentioned as reigning 2300 B.C. Buddhism is said to have been introduced 956 B.C. Many ancient nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on much commerce with India. It was conquered by Darius Hystaspes, who formed an Indian satrapy, in 512 B.C., and by Alexander 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was very great. The authentic history of Hindostan is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Ghazni, A.D. 1004. *Rennell*. See *Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Oude*, for further details.* For the new route to India see *Waghorn*.

Ruption of the Mahometans, under Mahmud
 Ghazni about A.D. 1004
 Patna, or Afghan empire, founded 1205
 Invasion of Genghis Khan, one of the most
 bloody conquerors of the world; 14,000,000
 of the human race perish by his sword under
 the pretence of establishing the worship of
 one god, 1222: he died 1227
 The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the
 celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade
 Hindostan, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian
 army; conquer Hindostan, and butcher
 100,000 of its people 1398-9
 The passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama 1497
 The first European settlement (Portuguese)
 established by him at Cochim (S. coast) 1502
 Conquest of the country completed by the
 sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire 1525
 Prosperous reign of the illustrious Akbar, the
 greatest prince of Hindostan 1556-1605
 Reign of Jehanghir 1605-27
 Reign of Shah Jehan 1627-58
 Sevajee establishes the Mahratta power 1650-80
 Aurungzebe dethrones his father: his dominions
 extend from 10 to 35 degrees in latitude, and
 nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue
 amounts to 32,000,000*l.* sterling 1658-1707

Shah Alum succeeds Aurungzebe, 1707; killed, 1712
 Jehannder Shah dethroned and killed 1712
 Feruk Shore assassinated 1717
 Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Kouli
 Khan: at Delhi he orders a general massacre,
 and 150,000 persons perish; carries away
 treasure amounting to 125,000,000*l.* sterling, 1739
 Mahommed Shah dies 1747
 Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas, 1749
 [The Mogul empire now became merely nominal,
 distinct and independent sovereignties being
 formed by numerous petty princes. The em-
 perors were of no political consequence from
 this period. In 1761, Shah Alum II. attacking
 the English was defeated at Patna. In 1764,
 after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon
 the protection of the English, who established
 him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi
 in 1803, gen. Lake restored the aged monarch
 to a nominal sovereignty, which descended at
 his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar
 died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last
 king of Delhi (his son), who received a pen-
 sion of about 125,000*l.* per annum. He joined
 the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and
 transported to Rangoon.]

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N. lat. and from 70° to 90° E. long. (exclusive of the Burmese additions). The population is about 50 millions; that of the whole peninsula about 176 millions. Cotton was planted in 1839, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation. See *Ganges Canal*. The Indian revenue in the year 1854-5 was 20,371,450*l.* The expenditure, 22,915,160*l.* In 1858-9, the revenue was 36,060,788*l.*; expenditure, 49,642,355*l.*

INDIA, *continued.*

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.	
Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages	A.D. 1528
Sir Francis Drake's expedition	1579
Levant company make a land expedition to India	1589
First adventure from England	1591
First charter to the London company of merchants. (See <i>India Company</i>).	1600
Factories established at Surat	1612
Sir Thomas Roe, first English ambassador, arrives	1615
French company established	1664
They settle at Pondicherry	1668
Calcutta purchased	1668
War between the English and French in India	1746-9
English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government, without success	1748
Clive takes Arcot	1751
Peace made	1754
Soverndroog and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken. (See <i>Angria</i>)	1756
Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowla. (See <i>Calcutta and Blackhole</i>)	—
Calcutta retaken by Clive; he defeats the soubah at Plassey	June 20, 1757
Colonel Clive's force was but 3000 men, and the soubah's 50,000. By this victory he acquired all Bengal, and numerous conquests followed.	—
Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built, French successful under Tally	1758
But lose nearly all their power	1759
Hyder Ali acquires the sovereignty of Mysore	1761
Conquest of Patna	Nov. 6, 1763
Battle of Buxar (which see)	Oct. 23, 1764
The nabob becomes subject to the English	1765
Lord Clive obtains the Durranny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries	Aug. 12, 1765
Treaty with Nizam Ali: the English obtain the northern Circars	Nov. 12, 1766
Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic	Jan. 1769
Frightful famine in Bengal	1770
Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal, India Bill: supreme court established. (See <i>India Bills</i>)	April 13, 1772
Accusations commence against Warren Hastings; he is accused of taking a bribe from a concubine of Meer Jaffer (see <i>Hastings</i>)	May 30, 1775
Nuncomar, a Brahmin, accuses Warren Hastings of receiving bribes	March 12, 1776
Is hanged for forgery	Aug. 5, 1776
Pondicherry taken	Oct. 12, 1778
The strong fortress of Gwalior taken by major Popham	Aug. 4, 1780
Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British	Sept. 20, 1780
He takes Arcot	Oct. 31, 1781
Hyder Ali signally defeated by sir Eyre Coote, Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes. (See <i>Chunar</i>)	July 1, 1781
Bussy lands with a French detachment, March, War with Hyder Ali aided by the French	Sept. 19, 1782
Hyder Ali overthrown by Coote	June 2, 1782
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Saib	Dec. 21, 1782
Tippoo, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes Bednore	April 30, 1783
Pondicherry restored to the French, and Trincomalee to the Dutch	—
Peace with Tippoo	March 11, 1784
War with Tippoo renewed	1790
Bangalore taken. (See <i>Bangalore</i>)	March 21, 1791
Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages	March 19, 1792
Civil and criminal courts erected	A.D. 1793
Pondicherry again taken	—
Tippoo's sons restored	March 29, 1794
First dispute with the Burmese: adjusted by general Erskine	1795
Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquess Wellesley	May 17, 1798
Seringapatam stormed by general Baird; Tippoo Saib killed	May 4, 1799
Mysore divided	June 22, 1800
Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered, The nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories to the English for a pension	June 4, 1802
Mahratta war. Victories of sir Arthur Wellesley and general Lake	1803
Wellesley's first great victory, at Assaye, Sept. 23, Pondicherry (restored 1801) retaken	Dec. 1804-5
War with Holkar	1804-5
Capture of Bhurtপুর, and complete defeat of Holkar	April 2, 1805
The marquess dies	Oct. 5, 1805
The Mahratta chief, Scindiah, defeated by the British; treaty of peace	Nov. 23, 1805
Treaty with Holkar	Dec. 23, 1805
Sepoy mutiny at Vellore; 800 sepoy executed	July, 1806
Cumona surrenders	Nov. 21, 1807
Mutiny at Seringapatam quelled	Aug. 23, 1809
Act by which the trade to India was thrown open; that to China remaining with the company	July, 1813
War with Nepal	1814-15
Holkar defeated by sir T. Hislop	Dec. 21, 1817
Pindari war. English successful	1817-18
Peace with Holkar	Jan. 6, 1818
Burmese war. The British take Rangoon, May 5, Lord Combermere commands in India	1824
Malacca ceded, and Singapore purchased	—
Mutiny at Barrackpore, many sepoy killed	Nov. 1824
General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Proome	Dec. 25, 1825
Bhurtপুর stormed by lord Combermere	Jan. 18, 1826
Peace with the Burmese	Feb. 24, 1826
[They pay 1,000,000 sterling, and cede a great extent of territory.]	—
Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows. (See <i>Suttee</i>)	Dec. 7, 1829
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, &c., to China, forming a new era in British commerce	Aug. 28, 1833
Rajah of Coorg deposed: Coorg annexed, Apr. 10, The natives first admitted to the magistracy	May 1, 1834
The Nawab Shunsoodoon put to death for the murder of Mr. Frazer, British resident, Oct. 8, 1835	1835
AFGHAN WAR.	
Proclamation against Dost Mahomed	Oct. 1, 1838
The British occupy Candahar	April 21, 1839
Battle of Ghiznee: victory of sir John (now lord) Keane. (See <i>Ghiznee</i>)	July 23, 1839
Shah Soojah restored to his sovereignty, and he and the British army enter Cabul, Aug. 7, English defeat Dost Mahomed	Oct. 18, 1840
Kurrock Singh, king of Lahore, dies: at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to England	Nov. 5, 1841
General rising against the British at Cabul; sir Alexander Burnes and other officers murdered	Nov. 2, 1841
Sir William Macnaghten treacherously assassinated	Dec. 21, 1841
The British under a convention evacuate Cabul, placing lady Sale, &c., as hostages in the hands of Akbar Khan; a dreadful massacre ensues of about 20,000 men, women, and children	Jan. 6-13, 1842

INDIA, *continued.*

The British evacuate Ghiznee	March 6, 1842	Victory of Goojerat (<i>which see</i>)	Feb. 21, 1849
Sortie from Jellalabad; general Pollock forces the Khyber pass	April 5, —	Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief	March 7, —
Ghiznee retaken by general Nott	Sept. 6, —	The whole Sikh army surrender to the British unconditionally	March 14, —
General Pollock re-enters Cabul	Sept. 16, —	Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions; Duleep Singh obtains a pension of 40,000 <i>l.</i>	March 29, —
Lady Sale, &c., are rescued by sir R. Shakspeare, and arrive at general Pollock's camp	Sept. 21, —	Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and lieut. Anderson, Aug.; the sentence commuted to transportation for life	Sept. —
Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifications	Oct. 12, —	Sir Charles Napier disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny	Feb. 27, 1850
SCINDE WAR.		Dr. Healy of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affredis	March 20, —
		Embassy from the king of Nepal to the Queen of Great Britain arrives in England. (See <i>Nepal</i>)	May 25, —
Ameers defeated by sir Charles Napier at Meanee	Feb. 17, 1843	Resignation of his command in India by sir Charles Napier	July 2, —
Scinde annexed to the British empire; sir Charles Napier governor	June, —	His farewell address to the Indian army, Dec. 15, —	
GUALIOR WAR.		BURMESE WAR.	
Battles of Maharajpore and Punniar: the strong fort of Gwalior, the "Gibraltar of the East," taken	Dec. 29, —	Death of Bajee Rao, ex-peishwa of the Marhattas. [His nephew, Nana Sahib's claim for continuance of the pension (80,000 <i>l.</i>) refused.]	Jan. 28, 1851
Danish possessions in India purchased	1845	A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava	Oct. 29, —
SIKH WAR.*		The viceroy of Rangoon, interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war; and erects batteries to prevent their departure	Jan. 4, 1852
		[Commodore Lambert blockades the Irrawaddy; the Fox, Hermes, &c., attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 300 of the enemy.]	
The Sikhs cross the Sutlej river, and attack the British at Ferozepore	Dec. 14, —	Martaban (April 5), Rangoon (April 14), and Bassein stormed by the British	May 19, —
Sir H. Hardinge after a long and rapid march, reaches Moodkee; the Sikhs, 20,000 strong, make an attack; after a hard contest they retire, abandoning their guns. (See <i>Moodkee</i>)	Dec. 18, —	Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned	June 4, —
Battle of Ferozeshah (<i>which see</i>)	Dec. 21, 22, —	Prome captured by capt. Tarleton	July 9, —
The enemy recross the Sutlej unmolested,	Dec. 27, —	Pegu recaptured by general Godwin	Nov. 21, —
Battle of Aliwal; the Sikhs defeated. (See <i>Aliwal and Sutlej</i>)	Jan. 28, 1846	Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor-general	Dec. 20, —
Great battle of Soobraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss in killed and drowned. (See <i>Soobraon</i>)	Feb. 10, —	Revolution at Ava: the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother	Jan. 1853
The citadel of Lahore is occupied by the British under sir Hugh Gough, and the war terminates	Feb. 20, —	Rangoon devastated by fire	Feb. 14, —
Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkee (Dec. 18, 1845)	Feb. 23, —	Capt. Lock and many officers and men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a robber-chief, Feb. 3, which is taken by sir J. Cheape	March 19, —
The governor-general and sir Hugh Gough are raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge and baron Gough, and receive the thanks of parliament and of the East India Company,	March 2, 6, —	First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah)	April 16, —
Treaty of Lahore signed	March 9, —	Termination of the war	June, —
Vizier Lall Singh deposed	Jan. 13, 1847	New India bill passed	Aug. 20, —
Mr. Vans Agnew and lieut. Anderson killed in a quarrel with the troops of the dewan Moolraj	April 20, 1848	Death of general Godwin	Oct. 26, —
Lieut. Edwardes joins general Courtland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kennyree	June 18, —	Assassination of captain Latter	Dec. 8, —
General Whish obliged to raise the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh,	Sept. 22, —	Rajah of Nagpoor dies and his territories fall to the E. I. Company	Dec. 11, —
Shere Singh being entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery, major-general Thackwell crosses the river with thirteen infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, and operates on his left flank	Nov. 20, —	Opening of Ganges Canal	1854
Lord Gough, meantime, attacks the enemy's advanced position; the British suffered great slaughter, but finally defeated Shere Singh, who is driven out of Ramnugger	Nov. 22, —	Opening of the Calcutta railway	Feb. 3, 1855
Victory of Chillianwallah (<i>which see</i>)	Jan. 13, 1849	Treaty with Dost Mahomed of Cabul	March 31, —
Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan by Moolraj. (See <i>Mooltan</i>)	Jan. 22, —	Insurrection of the Sonthals (<i>which see</i>)	July, —
		Which is only finally suppressed	May, 1856
		Oude annexed. (See <i>Oude</i>)	Feb. 7, —
		MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.	
		Mutinies in the Bengal Army: at Barrackpore, &c., several regiments disbanded	March, 1857
		"India is quiet throughout."— <i>Bombay Gazette</i>	May 1, —

* Runjeet Singh, long the ruler of the Sikhs and the Punjab, lived in amity with the British. After his death, June 27, 1839, several of his successors (children and grandchildren) were in turn assassinated. During the minority of his grandson Duleep Singh, the favourite of the Maha Rancee, Lall Singh, ruled; and finding the army ungovernable, sanctioned the unprovoked attack on the British as given above.

INDIA, continued.

Mutiny at Meerut* (near Delhi). The mutineers seize Delhi, where they commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor	May 10, &c., 1857	Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency: retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed	Sept 25, 26, 1857
Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr. Montgomery and brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab	May 12, —	Colonel Greatfield defeats the rebels at Bolundshohur, Sept. 27; destroys a fort at Molnighur, Sept. 29; takes Allyghur, Oct. 5; and defeats rebels at Agra	Oct. 10, —
Martial law proclaimed by the British lieutenant-governor, J. R. Colvin	May, —	Sir Colin Campbell (since Lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, July 11; arrives at Cawnpore	Nov. 3, —
British troops under general Anson advance on Delhi; his death	May 27, —	Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, Nov. 9; and takes Secunderabagh	Nov. 16, —
The mutineers defeated in many attacks	May 30—June 23, —	Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and rescues the besieged in the residency	Nov. 18-25, —
Mutiny at Lucknow	May 30, —	Havelock; dies of dysentery at Alumbagh,	Nov. 25, —
Neill suppresses the mutiny at Benares, June 3; and recovers Allahabad	June 4, —	General Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the rebellious Gwalior contingent, who take part of Cawnpore,	Nov. 27, —
Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal: fearful atrocities committed	June, —	Sir C. Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, Nov. 28; and defeats the Gwalior rebels	Dec. 6, —
Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved	June 11, —	The rebels defeated by Senton, Dec. 14, 17, and 27; at Goruckpore by Rowcroft, Dec. 27; and at Futehghur by sir C. Campbell	Jan. 2, 1858
Ex-king of Oude arrested	June 14, —	Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels, Jan. 2	—
Siege of the residency at Lucknow by the rebels, commences	July 1, —	Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant, victorious in many encounters	Jan. and Feb. —
Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow,	July 4, —	Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation	Jan. 27 to March 9, —
The liberty of the press restricted	July 4, —	Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, Feb. 11; the siege commences, March 8; taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat: Hodson killed	March 14-19, —
Sir H. Barnard commanding before Delhi dies of cholera, succeeded by general Reed, July 5	July 5, —	Severe proclamation of governor-general in Oude	March 14, —
General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Senkote	July 12, —	General Roberts takes Kotah	March 30, —
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana-Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., June 28; he is defeated by general Havelock, July 16; who re-captures Cawnpore (See Cawnpore)	July 17, —	Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi	April 4, —
Mutinies suppressed at Hyderabad, July 18; and at Lahore	July 20, —	General Whitlock takes Budaon	April 19, —
General Reed retires and sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi	July 22, —	Death of captain sir W. Peel, of smallpox, at Cawnpore	April 27, —
Revolt at Singapore: the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah	July 25, —	General Penny killed in Rohilund	May 4, —
Heroic exertions and numerous victories of general Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease	July 29, to Aug. 16, —	Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times—at Koonch, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes	May 23, —
Lord Canning's so-called "clemency" proclamation	July 31, —	Victory of sir E. Lugard at Jugdespore, May 29	—
Victory of Neill at Pandoo Nuddeo	Aug. 15, —	The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Scindiah, who escapes to Agra	June 13, —
General Nicholson's victory at Nujuffghur (he dies Sept. 23)	Aug. 25, —	The rebels defeated by sir H. Rose (the heroic Ranees of Jhansi killed), June 17; Gwalior retaken and Scindiah reinstated	June 19, —
Assault of Delhi took place Sept. 14; the city taken, Sept. 20; the king captured, Sept. 21; his son and grandson slain by colonel Hodson	Sept. 22, —		
Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him	Sept. 16, —		

* On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, greased cartridges had been brought from England. These were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan. 1857. A mutinous spirit however gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost by disbandment and desertion, about 30,000 men. On April 5, a sepoy, and on April 20, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 34 regiments were lost. In April, 85 of the 3rd Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On May 9, they were committed to gaol. On Sunday, the 10th, a mutiny in the native troops broke out; they fired on their officers, killing col. Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans, and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi, *which see*.

† At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny: Meerut, Delhi, Ferozepore, Allyghur, Roorkee, Murdaun, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nasseerabad, Nermuch, Jhansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Azimgur, Futehghur, Jaunpore, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Allahabad. At the stations printed in italics, European women and children were massacred. — The Relief Fund for the sufferers in India was commenced Aug. 25, 1857. The queen, Louis Napoleon, and the sultan, gave each 1000. In Nov. 1857, 280,749l. had been collected; in Nov. 1858, 433,620l. In Dec. 1861, 140,000l. had been distributed to sufferers in India; and 100,000l. to those at home; 246,069l. remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A Fast was observed on Oct. 7.

‡ Born April 5, 1795; educated at the Charterhouse, London, where he was called "old Philo;" went to India, 1823; served in the Burmese war, 1824; and in the Sikh war, 1845. He was a member of a Baptist Church.

§ Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.

INDIA, *continued.*

Tantia Topce heads a division of the rebels	1858	Sir Hugh Rose takes command of the Indian army, which is amalgamated with the British army	July, 1860
Rajahs of Jeypore, &c., surrender; Rohilkund and other provinces tranquillised	July, —	Lord Clyde quits India, and arrives in London	July 13, —
General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels	Aug. 14, —	Lord Canning's recommendation that the adopted successors of Indian princes should be recognised is adopted by the home government	July 21, —
Many Oude chiefs surrender	Aug. —	Death of sir H. Ward, the new governor at Madras, Aug. 3; and of Mr. James Wilson,	Aug. 11, —
An attempt of disbanded regiments to re-take their arms at Mooltan, suppressed by major Hamilton (300 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterwards)	Aug. 31, —	Nana Sahib, supposed to have died of jungle fever in Aug. 1858; is said to be living in Tibet	Dec. —
The government of the East India Company ceases	Sept. 1, —	Mutiny of 5th European regiment at Dinapore, suppressed; breaks out again, Oct. 5; is again suppressed, one man is shot, and the regiment disbanded	Nov. 13, —
General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topce, near Rajghur	Sept. 25, —	British troops repulsed at Sikkim	Nov. —
The queen is proclaimed throughout India—lord Canning to be the first viceroy	Nov. 1, —	Agitation against the income tax suppressed at Bombay and other places	Dec. —
Campaign in Oude begins; several chiefs submit, others subdued	Nov. 1-31, —	Great excitement against sir Charles Wood's grant of 520,000 <i>l.</i> to the descendants of Tipoo Saib	about Dec. 22, —
At Dhooden Khera lord Clyde (formerly sir C. Campbell) defeats Beni Mahdo	Nov. 24, —	Mr. Samuel Laing, successor to Mr. James Wilson, arrives	Jan. 10, 1861
Flight of Tantia Topce—he is beaten in Guzerat by major Sutherland	Nov. 25, —	Awful famine in N. W. provinces through failure of the crops: immense exertions of the government and others to relieve the sufferers	Jan.—June, —
The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 4-11; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Rangoon	—	Expedition marches against Sikkim: natives retire	Feb. —
Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented)	Dec. 6, —	Disturbances in the indigo districts continue	March, —
Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozeshah	Dec. —	Kootob-ood-deen, grandson of Tipoo Saib, murdered by his servants	March 31, —
Who joins Tantia Topce; they are defeated in several small engagements	Jan. 1859, —	British subscriptions for relief of the famine commence at the Mansion-house, London, with 400 <i>l.</i> , March 28; 52,000 <i>l.</i> subscribed April 20; closes with 114,807 <i>l.</i>	Nov. —
Enforcement of the Disarming Act in the north-west provinces	Jan. —	Order of the "Star of India" (which see) constituted	June 25, —
The Punjab made a distinct presidency, Jan. 1	—	Excitement through the printing and circulation of "Nil Darpan," a Hindu drama libelling the indigo planters	June, —
Rebels completely expelled from Oude; they enter Nepal	Jan. —	The rev. James Long, the translator, sentenced to fine and imprisonment	Aug. —
Guerrilla warfare continues in Rohilkund, Feb.	—	New Indian council and new high court of judicature established	Aug. —
Tantia Topce hemmed in; deserted by his troops, about	Feb. 25, —	Mr. J. P. Grant, lieutenant-governor of Bengal (who had authorized the translation of "Nil Darpan") and Mr. Seton Kerr, his secretary (who had, without authority, distributed copies) are censured and resign	Sept. —
Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by general Horsford	Feb. 10, —	Law of property in India altered; sale of waste lands authorised	Oct. —
The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction	March, —	Lords Harris and Clyde, sir J. Lawrence, Dhuleep Singh, and others invested with the insignia of the Star of India by the queen,	Nov. 1, —
Mann Singh surrenders	April 2, —	Reported prosperity of Indian finances: licence tax not to be reimposed	Dec. 31, —
Tantia Topce taken, April 7; hanged, April 18	—	First meeting of the new legislative council of India, includes several Indian princes, Jan. 18, 1862	—
Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India	May 1, —	Lord Elgin, the new governor-general, arrives at Calcutta	March 12, —
Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the company's service at Meerut and other places: dissatisfied on account of their transfer to the Queen's service without bounty,	May 5, —	Lord Canning arrives at Southampton, April 26; dies	June 17, —
Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah pass	May 23, —	Mr. S. Laing returns to England through ill health; censured by sir C. Wood; he justifies himself and resigns	July, —
A court of inquiry appointed	June, —	High court of judicature at Bengal inaugurated	July 12, —
Sir Charles Wood becomes secretary for India,	June 22, —	Reported suspension of the sale of waste lands,	Aug. —
Dissatisfaction among the troops at their transfer from the service of the company to that of the crown, without a bounty, settled by discharge being offered to them—which about 10,000 accept	July, —	Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the revolt	Sept 8, —
Thanksgiving day observed in India	July 28, —	Great increase in the cultivation of cotton in India, reported	Oct. —
An income tax bill (called "The Trades' and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the legislative council; great meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it	Sept. —		
Rajah Jey-loll Singh hanged	Oct. 1, —		
Nana Sahib, in force, in Nepal on the frontiers of Oude	Oct. —		
Insurgents in Nepal dispersed	Dec. 24, —		
Important financial changes made by Mr. James Wilson, new finance secretary	Feb. 1860, —		
Company formed to obtain cotton, flax, &c., from India	March, —		
Paper currency determined on	March, —		
Bahadoor Khan, ex-king of Bareilly, hanged for murders caused by him	March 2, —		
Sir Charles Trevelyan recalled from Madras, for publishing a government minute against Mr. Wilson's commercial scheme	May, —		

INDIA, *continued.*

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.*		
Warren Hastings assumes the government in India	April 13, 1772	Hon. W. Butterworth Bayley . . . March 13, 1823
Sir John Macpherson	Feb. 1, 1785	Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck . . . July 4, —
Lord Cornwallis	Sept. 12, 1786	[This nobleman became the first governor-general of India, under the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85; Aug. 28, 1833.]
Sir John Shore (afterwards lord Teignmouth)	Oct. 28, 1793	Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Metcalfe) March 20, 1835
Lord (afterwards marquess) Cornwallis again: he relinquished the appointment.		William, lord Heytesbury. Did not proceed.
Sir Alured Clarke	April 6, 1798	George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland) March 4, 1836
Lord Mornington (afterwards marquess Wellesley)	May 17, —	Edward, lord Ellenborough Feb. 28, 1842
Marquess Cornwallis again	July 30, 1805	William Wilberforce Bird June 15, 1844
Sir George Hilario Barlow	Oct. 10, —	Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hardinge July 23, —
Lord Minto	July 31, 1807	James-Andrew, earl (afterwards marquess) of Dalhousie Jan. 12, 1848
Earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings, ...	Oct. 4, 1813	Charles John, viscount Canning appointed July, 1855 (Proclaimed the first viceroy, throughout India, Nov. 1, 1808.)
Hon. John Adam	Jan. 13, 1823	James, earl of Elgin appointed Aug. 1861
Rt. hon. George Canning, relinquished the appointment.		
William, lord (afterwards earl) Amherst, Aug. 1, —		

INDIA COMPANY, EAST. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India; and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage, and the company's first charter, in Dec. 1600, which was renewed in 1609, 1657, 1661, 1693, and 1744. Their stock in 1600 consisted of 72,000*l.*, when they fitted out four ships; meeting with success, they continued to trade. India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.* in 1683. A new company (the "English") was chartered in 1698, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for three years; the two were united in 1702. In 1744 the privileges of the company were continued till 1783. In Aug. 1772, the affairs of the company were brought before parliament, and a committee exposed a series of intrigues and crimes. As remedial measures, two acts were passed in June, 1773. The one authorised a loan of 1,000,000*l.* to the company; the other (celebrated as the *India bill*) effected most important changes in the constitution of the company and its relations to India. A governor-general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were now made subordinate; a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta: the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000*l.* per year; that of the council at 10,000*l.* each; and of the chief judge at 8000*l.*: the affairs of the company were controlled; all the departments were re-organised, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry. Mr. Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (*which see*), passed May 18, 1784. The Company's charter was renewed for 20 years in 1793 and in 1813; in the latter year the trade with India was thrown open. In 1833 the trade to China also was opened and the Charter was renewed till 1854. In 1853 the government of India was continued in the hands of the company till parliament should otherwise provide. In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown, by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent, Aug. 2, 1858.† The Board of Control was abolished and a Council of State for India was instituted. The company's political powers ceased on Sept. 1: and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, &c., in the principal places in India, on Nov. 1, amid much enthusiasm.—The EAST INDIA-HOUSE was built in 1726, and enlarged and a new front erected in 1799; sold with the furniture in 1861; and pulled down in Sept. and Oct. 1862. The MUSEUM was removed to Fife-house, Whitehall, and opened on July 24, 1861.

INDIA, COUNCIL OF, established in 1858 in the place of the Board of Control (*which see*). It consists of 15 members (salary 1200*l.* a-year), eight of whom are appointed by the queen, and seven elected by the directors of the East India Company. The members may not sit

* Several of these appointments are those of governors-general provisionally, having been first in rank in the council, and holding office on the resignation of the governors-general, or pending their arrival and assumption of the government: as, for instance, sir Alured Clarke, sir George Hilario Barlow, hon. William Butterworth Bayley, William Wilberforce Bird, &c. The appointments of governors-general were, of course of earlier date than their assumption of office.

† Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on Feb. 12, which was accepted by the house on Feb. 18. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Disraeli on March 12; but many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On lord John Russell's proposition, the house proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions; and on June 17, lord Stanley brought in the above mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

in parliament. The council met first on Sept. 3, when lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. In June, 1859, he resigned, and was succeeded by sir Charles Wood. The members of the *first* council are here recorded :—

ELECTED.
Charles Mills.
John Shepherd.
Sir J. Weir Hogg.
Elliot Macnaghten.
Ross D. Mangles.

William J. Eastwick.
Henry T. Prinsep.

APPOINTED.
Sir Frederick Currie.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Sir R. Hussey Vivian.
J. Pollard Willoughby.
Sir John Lawrence.
Sir Henry Montgomery.
Sir Proby Montgomerie, and
Wm. Arbuthnot.

INDIANS occupying the south-western parts of the United States, in direct connexion with the government in 1861, were numbered at 239,506. The larger tribes are the Cherokees (22,000), the Choctaws (18,000), the Creeks (13,550), and the Chickasaws (5000). A large proportion are in comfortable circumstances, and have schools and churches; other tribes are the Delawares, Sacs, Foxes, Shawnees, Sioux, and Ioways. With regard to the North American civil war, in 1861, the Choctaws joined the Confederates, who permit two Choctaw delegates to sit in Congress; the first being Sampson Folsom and Eastman Loman; but the principal chief of the Cherokees on May 4, 1861, issued a proclamation of neutrality, which has been maintained with great difficulty.

INDIA RUBBER. See *Cacoutchouc*.

INDICTION, a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha A.D. 313, Jan. 1. *Gregory*. They were first used by the Latin church in 342.

INDIGO. Before the American colonies were established, all the indigo used in Europe came from the East Indies; and, until the discovery of a passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it was conveyed, like other Indian products, partly through the Persian Gulf, and partly by land to Babylon, or through Arabia, and up the Red Sea to Egypt. The real nature of indigo was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated Dec. 23, 1705; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny called *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo. *Beckmann*. The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. The first brought to Europe was procured from Mexico. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina, in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,831,269 lbs.; in 1845, 10,127,488 lbs.; in 1850, 70,482 cwt.; in 1859, 63,237 cwt.; in 1861, 83,109 cwt. The use of coal-tar dyes will no doubt lessen the consumption of indigo. See *Aniline*.

INDULGENCES in the ROMISH CHURCH, commenced by Leo III. about A.D. 800, were granted in the eleventh century by Gregory VII., and by Urban II., &c., in the twelfth century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo. X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, which led to the Reformation in Germany. Indulgences sometimes were for the pardon of sins past, present, and future. They were written upon parchment, and sealed or signed by the pope and his delegates. *Ashc*.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1857), was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children.

INFANTICIDE, FEMALE, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On Nov. 12, 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, Nov. 14, 1853.

INFANTRY, the modern term for foot soldiers, the management of which was much improved during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I. in the sixteenth century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Canadians raised a regiment which is termed the 100th. The number now reaches to 109, including the British army in India.

INFANT SCHOOLS began in London in 1818.

INFERNAL MACHINE. See *France*, 1800, and 1835.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick. Diseased persons, however, were carried to the temple of Æsculapius for a cure, as Christian believers were taken to churches which contained wonder-working images. Benevolent institutions

for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent and sick, were first introduced with Christianity, and the first infirmaries or hospitals were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the eleventh century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1437. *Beckmann*. See *Hospitals*.

INFUSORIA. See *Animalcules*.

INGOUR, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pasha, marching to the relief of Kars, crossed this river on Nov. 6, 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians 12,000 strong, encamped on the left bank, who after a struggle retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kars, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory-black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had ink of various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made by them of vermilion and various kinds of gum. **INDIAN INK** is brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue. *Beckmann*. **INVISIBLE OR SYMPATHETIC INKS** are fluids which, when written with, will remain invisible until after a certain operation. Various kinds were known at very early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to deceive their guardians by writing to their lovers with new milk, and afterwards making the writing legible with ashes or soot. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel, in 1653, and by Le Mort, in 1669. *Beckmann*.

INKERMANN (Crimea). The Russian army (about 40,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the granddukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (8000), near the old fort of Inkermann, before daybreak, Nov. 5, 1854. The latter kept their opponents at bay till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then driven back, leaving behind 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and generals Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens were among the slain.—On Nov. 15, 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder occurred near Inkermann, and caused great loss of life.

INNS OF COURT (London). Inns of court were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. The Temple (of which there were three societies, namely, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outer) was originally founded, and the Temple church built, by the Knights Templars, 32 Hen. II. 1185. The Inner and Middle Temple were made inns of law in the reign of Edw. III. about 1340; the Outer not until the reign of Elizabeth, about 1560. *Stow's Survey*. The following inns were founded, viz:—

Barnard's Inn, an inn of Chancery	A.D. 1445	Lyon's Inn	A.D. 1420
Clement's Inn, 18 Edw. IV.	1478	New Inn, 1 st Hen. VII.	1485
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edw. III.	1345	Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street	1429
Furnival's Inn, 8 Eliz.	1563	Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane	1566
Gray's Inn, 32 Edw. III.	1357	Staple Inn, 4 Hen. V.	1415
Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edw. II.	1312	Thavies' Inn, 10 Hen. VIII.	1519

INOCULATION. See *Small Pox*. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small-pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her own son inoculated at Adrianople, with perfect success; and she was allowed to have it tried, for the first time in England, on seven condemned criminals, 7 Geo. I. 1721. In 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and other clergy from that period until 1760. Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr. Dimsdale of London inoculated Catherine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 5964 who were inoculated in 1797-99, only three died. Inoculation was forbidden by law in 1840. *Vaccine* inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21, 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. An hospital for inoculation was erected in 1746. See *Sheep*.

INQUISITION, OR HOLY OFFICE. Previous to Constantine (A.D. 306) heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, A.D. 382. Priscillian was put to death about 385. Justinian decreed the doctrines of the four holy synods as to the holy scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800, the power of the western bishops was enlarged, and

courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death. In the twelfth century many heresies arose, and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX. in 1233 established by rules the inquisitorial missions, sent out by Innocent III. some years previously, and committed them into the hands of the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona, the first inquisitor who burnt heretics, was assassinated by an accused gonfalonier, April 6, 1252, and was afterwards canonised. Having fallen into disuse in Spain in the fifteenth century, the Holy Office was reconstituted by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1480. In 1481, nearly 3000 persons were burnt in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffered other penalties. The "Instructions" of the new tribunal were promulgated Nov. 29, 1484. New articles were added in 1488 and 1498, and finally a new series of ordinances in 81 articles was compiled by the inquisitor-general, Valdez, in 1561. The establishment of the Inquisition was resisted in Naples (1546-7), and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power. Carnesecchi was executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo was compelled to abjure his opinions in 1634. The tribunal was abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy in 1787. It was never firmly established and organised in France, and was totally abolished by Henry IV. by the edict of Nantes, 1598. When Louis XIV. revoked that edict (1685) he refused to introduce the Inquisition; but advised his grandson Philip V. to retain it in Spain. It was suppressed in that country, Dec. 4, 1808, by Napoleon, and again by the Cortes, Feb. 12, 1813; but was restored by Ferdinand VII. after his restoration, by an ordinance dated July 21, 1814, to be again finally abolished by the Cortes at the revolution in 1820. Florente states that in 236 years the total amount in Spain of persons put to death by the Inquisition was about 32,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments. The last person burnt was at Seville, Nov. 7, 1781, being a woman accused of making a contract with the devil.

INQUESTS. See *Coroner*.

INSANITY. See *Lunatics*.

INSOLVENCY. The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act, known as the Great Insolvent act, was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents, from the time of its passing in 1814, to March 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders whose debts are less than 300*l.*, might petition the court of Bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against their persons and property, by 6 Vict. c. 116 (1842). In 1861, by the new Bankruptcy Act, the business of the Insolvent Debtors' court was transferred to the court of Bankruptcy: and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov. 1861.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. On Oct. 25, 1795, the five academies, viz., the French academy, the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, that of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, of the Fine Arts, and of the Moral and Political Sciences, were combined in one body under the title of "Institut National," afterwards *Royal*, and now *Impérial*.

INSTITUTION. See *Royal, London, and Civil Engineers*.

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE. Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, A.D. 43.

Insurance was in general use in Italy, 1194, and in England . . . 1560
Insurance policies first used in Florence . . . 1523
The first law relating to insurance was enacted . . . 1601
Insurance of houses and goods against Fire, in London, began the year following the Great Fire of London . . . 1667
An office was set up for insuring houses and buildings, principally contrived by Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of the city of London . . . —
The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand* . . . 1696
First Life Insurance office (the *Amicable*), established . . . 1706

Sea fire-office established . . . 1710
The first Marine Insurances was the Royal Exchange Insurance, and the London Insurance . . . 1720
Duty first laid on insurances of 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* insured, 1782: duty increased . . . 1797
In 1857, 1,451,00*l.* were paid as duty for fire insurances on property, amounting to 72,136,585*l.*
There were 33 London fire insurance offices; 25 country offices; 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish . . . 1859
165 such offices in London . . . —
A new Commercial Union fire insurance, founded in consequence of the increased charges of the companies . . . Sept. 1861

INSURRECTIONS. See *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, &c.*

INTENDMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c., where the intention is proved by circumstances, the offence was made punishable as if put into execution, and the designed crime completed, by statute 7 Geo. II. 1734. The rigour of this act was modified by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's revision of the statutes 4—10 Geo. IV. 1823—29.

INTERDICT, OR ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE, seldom decreed till the time of Gregory VII. 1073, but often afterwards in Italy, France, and Germany. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated, in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535. Pope Sixtus V. published a crusade against queen Elizabeth of England, and offered plenary indulgence to all who should assist in deposing her, in 1588. See *Excommunication*.

INTEREST. The word was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I. 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8*l.* for the use of 100*l.* for a year; in place of usury at 10*l.* before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 6*l.*, in 1650; and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to 5*l.* The restraint having been found prejudicial to commerce, it was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, 1854.

INTERIM OF AUGSBURG, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1542. The term *Interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INTERNATIONAL. See *Copyright* and *Exhibition*.

INUNDATIONS. It would be impossible to record in this volume the numerous catastrophes which class under this head; the following are among the most remarkable.

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres, A.D. 245. *Camden*. Another in Cheshire, by which 5000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished, 353.

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 758. *Fordun*.

The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round, 836.

A prodigious inundation of the sea on the English coasts, which demolished a number of sea-port towns, and their inhabitants, 1014.

Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin Sands, 1100. *Camden*.

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed, 1108. The present city was built above a league from the channel where the old one lies submerged. *Histoire de Flandre*.

More than 300 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea, 1280.

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people (see *Dort*), April 17, 1446.

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. 1483. *Hollinshead*. Again, 4 James I. 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. *Burns*.

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1530; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.

At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished, 1617.

An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1686. *Vide Phil. Trans.*

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg, 1717.

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished, 1723. *Du Fresnoy*. In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood, 1771.

In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept. 1787.

Inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, Nov. 12, 1787. Again, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802.

Lorca, a city of Mercia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 14, 1802.

At Pesth, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April, 1811.

In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished, May, 1811.

Breadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1813.

Overflow of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, surprised, and met instant death, Sept. 14, 1813.

In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, same year.

At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned, Jan. 2, 1816.

In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained, March 21, 1816.

In England 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries, in June, 1819.

Inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost, April 9, 1829.

The "Moray Floods," Aug. 9, 1829, when the Spey and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued. *Sir T. D. Lauder*.

At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water, Feb. 1830.

10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China, Oct. 1833.

Awful inundation in France; the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218

INUNDATIONS, *continued.*

houses were carried away at La Guillotière : and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes : the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840.

Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country ; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, Jan. 16, 1841.

Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France ; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away ; the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000. sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night, Oct. 22, 1846.

Lamentable catastrophe at Holmfirth. See *Holmfirth Flood*, Feb. 4, 1852.

Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunderstorm, Sept. 5, 1852.

Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent, Sept. 10, 1852.

Hamburg half-flooded by the Elbe, Jan. 1, 1855.

Inundations in south of France, with immense damage (see *France*), May and June, 1856.

In Holland, nearly 40,000 acres submerged, Jan. 1861.

Great inundation through the bursting of the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn (see *Levels*), May 4-15, 1862.

Another marshland sluice bursts ; many acres inundated, Oct. 4, 1862.

INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS. See *Britain* and *Danes*. From the death of Edward the Confessor, the following invasions have been effected : all the following were unsuccessful except those marked (s.).

William of Normandy (s.)	Duke of Lancaster (s.)	A.D. 1399	Ireland, Spaniards	A.D. 1601
Sept. 29, A.D. 1066	The French	1416	Duke of Monmouth	1685
The Irish	Queen of Henry VI.	1462	William of Orange (s.)	1688
The Scots	Earl of Warwick (s.)	1470	James II., Ireland	1689
The Scots ; king Malcolm	Edward IV. (s.)	1471	Old Pretender	1708
killed	Queen of Henry VI.	1471	Pretender again	1715
Robert of Normandy	Earl of Richmond (s.)	1485	Young Pretender	1745
The Scots	Lambert Simnel	1487	Ireland. See <i>Thurot</i>	1760
The empress Maud	Perkin Warbeck	1495	Wales, the French	1797
Ireland, by Fitz-Stephen (s.)	Spaniards and Italians, Ire-		Ireland ; the French land at	
Ireland, by Edward Bruce	land	1580	Killala (<i>which see</i>)	1798
Isabel, queen of Edward II. (s.)	Spanish Armada	1588		

INVERNESS, N. W. Scotland, a city of the Picts up to 843. It was taken by Edward I. ; retaken by Bruce, 1313 ; burnt by the Lord of the Isles, in 1411 ; taken by Cromwell in 1649 ; and by prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, April 16, 1746.

INVESTITURE OF ECCLESIASTICS was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the middle ages ; and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV., 1075—1085. Henry V. gave up the right, 1111.

INVINCIBLE ARMADA, OR SPANISH ARMADA. See *Armada*.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS. The practice of the Romish Church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly the prayers to the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, about A.D. 593. *Ashe*. The Eastern Church began (in the fifth century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices ; and the Western Church frequently canonised persons the wickedness of whose lives gave them no title to any such honour.

IODINE (from the Greek *iōdēs*, violet-like). This important medicinal substance was discovered by M. de Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris, in 1812. The discovery was pursued with great advantage by M. Clement, 1813. Iodine is very active ; on the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-coloured vapour, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees ; changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow colour, and starch into a purple.

IONIA (in Asia Minor). About 1040 B.C. the Iones, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus, about 548 B.C. ; revolted in 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors ; was annexed to the Roman empire, and conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece), the Republic of the Seven Islands,—Corfu (the capital), Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo. These were colonised by the Iones, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people ; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice, which ceded them to France in 1797, by the treaty of Campo-Formio. They were seized by the Russians and Turks in 1800 ; and formed into a Republic. They were restored to the French in 1807, but retaken by the English in 1809. By a treaty between Russia and Great Britain they were placed under the

protection of the latter, Nov. 5, 1815. Sir Thomas Maitland became the first lord high commissioner. A constitution was ratified by the prince regent of England for the government of these islands in 1818. A new and very liberal constitution* was granted in 1845. Corfu is the seat of government. Population, in 1858, 246,483.

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE. This order, which is an improvement on the Doric, was founded by the Ionians, about 1350 B.C. *Vitruvius* by *Perrault*. The order is ranked by moderns as the third. Its distinguishing characters are, the slenderness and flutings of its column, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital. The Ionic is airier than the Doric, and at the same time sufficiently grave.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS, founded by Thales of Miletus, 570 B.C. This sect distinguished itself for its deep and abstruse speculations, under the successors and pupils of the Milesian philosopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. The favourite tenet of Thales and his followers was, that water was the origin of all things. Others referred it to air; some to fire. *Blackwall*.

IPSUS (in Phrygia), **BATTLE OF**, 301 B.C., by which Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. On the one side were Antigonus and his son; on the other Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. *Plutarch*.

IPSWICH (Suffolk), the Saxon Gippeswic, was ravaged by the Danes, 991. Wolsey was born here, 1471; founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wet docks, 1837-42. The railway to London was opened, June 25, 1846.

IRELAND. It is disputed by historians from what nation this country was originally peopled. It seems, however, to be satisfactorily shown that the first colonists were Phœnicians. Some assert that the Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C.; that the descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C.; and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. Ireland was not attacked by the Romans or Saxons. The population, by the census of 1861, was found to be 5,764,543.

Arrival of St. Patrick, about . . . A.D. 432
Christianity established, about . . . 448
The Danes and Normans, known by the name
of Easterlings, or Ostmen, invade Ireland . . . 795
They build Dublin and other cities, about . . . 800
Brian Boiroimhe totally defeats the Danes at
Clontarf . . . April 23, 1014
(In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into
five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath,
Connaught, and Munster, besides a number
of petty principalities, whose sovereigns con-
tinually warred with each other.)
Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade
Ireland, on condition that he compelled every
Irish family to pay a carolus to the holy see,
and held it as a fief of the Church . . . 1156
Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, is
driven from his throne for his oppression,
and takes refuge in England, where he takes
an oath of fidelity to Henry II. who promises
to restore him . . . 1168
Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen . . . 1169

Landing of Strongbow at Waterford . . . A.D. 1170
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives
the submission of the princes of the country,
settles the government, and makes his son
John lord of Ireland . . . 1171
Ireland wholly subdued and English laws and
customs introduced by king John . . . 1210
Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315, who is crowned
king, 1316, defeated and slain at Foughart,
near Dundalk . . . 1318
Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward
III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of
Ulster, which had not hitherto submitted to
the English authority . . . 1361
Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train
of nobles, 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 archers,
and gains the affection of the people by his
munificence, and confers the honour of knight-
hood on their chiefs . . . 1394
Richard again lands in Ireland . . . 1399
The sanguinary Head Act passed at Trim, † by
the earl of Desmond, deputy . . . 1465

* This has been much abused. In consequence of the discontent and unmanageable character of these islanders, it has been seriously proposed that the isles should be given up to Greece, as many of the natives desire. In November 1858, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, &c., but nothing important ensued. On Feb. 2, 1859, sir H. Storks became lord high commissioner, and quietness seemed to be restored. However, when the parliament met on March 1, 1861, in reply to the commissioner's speech, an appeal to universal suffrage (for annexation to Greece) was proposed. On March 12, the commissioner prorogued the parliament for six months: In April, 1862, the parliament again declared for annexation to Greece; the commissioner replied firmly, pointing out the great prosperity of the island, but did not prorogue the session.

† This act ordained, "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that find any thieves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutter and his ayders there to him cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portreffe to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portreffe shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of

IRELAND, *continued.*

Apparel and Surname act, compelling the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames	1465	Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim. See <i>Repeal</i>	March 19, 1843
Poyning's law, subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council	1494	O'Connell's trial. See <i>Trials</i>	Jan. 15, 1844
Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds subdued	1534	Trial of O'Connell and others for political conspiracy; found guilty. See <i>Trials</i>	Feb. 12, —
Henry VIII. assumes the title of <i>king</i> , instead of <i>lord</i> of Ireland	1542	Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests*	Dec. 18, —
The reformed religion embraced by the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI.	1547	Irish National Education Society incorporated, ...	Sept. 23, 1845
Ireland finally divided into shires	1569	Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland, ...	—
Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's	1571	Committal of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee	April 30, 1846
700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry: they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond	1580	William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland" or physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association	July 29, —
O'Neal defeats the English at Blackwater, ...	1598	O'Connell's last speech in the commons Feb. 8, ...	1847
The insurrection of Tyrone, who invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; but they are defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy	1601-2	Grants from parliament, amounting to 10,000,000 <i>l.</i> , made to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease	—
In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 511,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown, and James I. after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there	1609-12	Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year: he had bequeathed his heart to Rome	May 15, —
More and Maguire's rebellion; the catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius' day [some doubt the massacre]	1641	Deputation from the Irish people (?)—Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, &c.—to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris	April 3, 1848
Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between	1649 and 1655	Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin	April 4, —
Massacre at capture of Drogheda	1649	Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the <i>United Irishman</i>	May 13, —
Landing of James II.	1689	State trials in the Irish queen's bench May 25-27, ...	—
2000 protestants attainted	1689	Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years	May 26, —
William III. lands at Carrickfergus	1690	Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doheny, &c. for felonious writings, speeches, &c.	July 8, —
Battle of the Boyne; the duke of Schomberg killed	1690	Proclamation against the Confederate clubs, ...	July 26, —
Celebrated treaty of Limerick. See <i>Limerick</i>	1691	The <i>Habeas Corpus</i> act suspended throughout Ireland	July 26, —
Linen manufacture encouraged	1696	Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles; he is conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, Dublin	Aug. 5, —
Thurot's invasion. See <i>Thurot</i>	1760	Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, and other confederates	Aug. 12, —
Indulgences granted to the catholics by parliament	1778	Martin found guilty and sentenced to ten years' transportation	Aug. 14, —
Ireland admitted to a free trade	1779	Encumbered estates act passed	Sept. —
Released from submission to an English council	1782	Smith O'Brien tried at Clonmel, and sentenced to death	Oct. 9, —
The Genevese refugees are received in Ireland, and have an asylum given them in the county of Waterford	1783	Meagher and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death	Oct. 9, —
Order of St. Patrick established	—	The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason at Clonmel, and confirms the judgment of the court below	Jan. 16, 1849
Orange clubs, &c., formed	1795	O'Brien, † Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue transported	July 9, —
Memorable Irish rebellion commenced, May 4, 1798, and not finally suppressed until the next year	1799	Orange and catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost	July 12, —
Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, ...	1801	Her Majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin castle	Aug. 3, —
Emmet's insurrection	1803	First court under the Irish encumbered estates act, held in Dublin. See <i>Encumbered Estates</i> , ...	Oct. 24, —
The English and Irish exchequers consolidated, ...	1817	Roman catholic university originated, and large sums subscribed	May 5, 1851
Visit to Ireland of George IV.	1821		
The currency assimilated	1826		
Roman catholic emancipation	1829		
Customs consolidated	1830		
Poor-laws introduced	1838		

the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, two-pence; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smook, one half-penny. &c. Much slaughter is said to have ensued.

* The *Dublin Gazette*, containing the appointment of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests and Donations, described and gave, for the first time in an official document, the several titles of the Roman catholic bishops: the state thus acknowledged those titles. In this document the Protestant and the Roman catholic prelates were placed in their order, according to the rank, without religious distinction.

† An amnesty was granted to O'Brien, May 3, 1856, and he shortly after returned to Ireland.

IRELAND, *continued.*

Death of R. Lalor Shell, at Florence . . . May 25	1851	Proclamation against secret societies, Nov., arrests of members of the Phoenix Society, Dec. 1858
McManus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California June 5,	—	Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquess of Downshire) given up Jan. 27, 1859
The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne . . . June 14	—	National Gallery founded . . . Feb. —
First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association" . . . Oct. 17,	—	Agitation against the Irish national school system . . . Sept. —
Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York . . . May 24, 1852	1852	Religious revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast . . . Oct. —
Cork National Exhibition . . . June 10,	—	Great emigration to America in the spring . . . 1860
Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Borgan, a railway contractor, contributes towards it 26,000 <i>l.</i> . . . June 24,	—	Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May and June; many return dissatisfied . . . in July, —
"Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrington dispersed by the magistrates . . . July 3,	—	The remainder taken prisoners by the Sardinians, are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation . . . Nov. —
Fierce religious riots at Belfast . . . July 14,	—	Attempted revival of Repeal agitation, Dec. —
Fatal election riot at Six-mile Bridge. See "Six-mile Bridge" . . . July 22,	—	Agrarian outrages; alderman Sheehy murdered, Oct. 23, —
Meeting of the Irish members of parliament to found a "Religious Equality Association" . . . Sept. 10,	—	Census taken—population 5,764,543 . . . April 8, 1861
Cork Industrial Exhibition closed. See <i>Cork</i> . . . Sept. 2,	—	Suspension of packet service between Galway and America through the company's breach of contract . . . May 23, —
Income tax extended to Ireland . . . May, 1853	1853	Visit of the prince of Wales, June 29; and the queen and prince consort . . . Aug. 24-31, —
Dublin Exhibition opens . . . May 12,	—	Irish Law Court commission appointed, Dec. 13, —
Queen visits Ireland . . . Aug. 29,	—	Numerous agrarian murders; Gustav Theobault, April 28; Francis Fitzgerald, May 16; (and others); Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Braddell . . . July 30, 1862
Tenant Right League conference . . . Oct. 4,	—	The Primate, J. G. Boresford, abp. of Armagh, dies, aged 89 . . . July 19, —
Dreadful railway accident near Dublin . . . Oct. 5,	—	An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots . . . Sept. 17, —
Exhibition closed . . . Nov. 1,	—	See <i>Dublin</i> .
Train wilfully upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry, one person killed and many hurt . . . Sept. 15, 1854	1854	
Religious riots at Belfast . . . Sept. 1857	1857	
Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland . . . Sept. 1858	1858	
A packet from Galway reaches N. America in six days . . . Sept. —	—	

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.†

KINGS.		1177. Raymond le Gros, elected by the council, procurator.
979 or 980. Maol Seachlain M. (Malachi) deposed.	—	— John, earl of Moreton (afterwards king John), appointed lord of Ireland.
1001 or 1002. Brian Barony or Boroinhe; slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, April 23, 1014.	—	— William Fitzadam de Burgo (soneschal).
1014. Maol Seachlain M. restored; dies 1022 or 1023. [Disputed succession.]	—	1185. The earl of Moreton appointed governor.
1058. Donough, or Denis, O'Brian, son.	—	1194. Peter Pipard, appointed lord deputy by Richard I.
1072. Tirlooh, or Furlough, nephew, dies 1086.	—	1215. Geoffrey de Mariscis, appointed governor under the title of custos.
1086-1132. The kingdom divided; fierce contests for it.	—	1252. Prince Edward (Edward I.).
1232. Tordel Vach; killed in battle.	—	* * * *
1166. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.	—	1308. Piers de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, was appointed, by the title of lord lieutenant, 2 Edw. II.
1172. Henry II. king of England; conquered the country, and became lord of Ireland.	—	
[The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who first styled himself <i>king</i> .]		
GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.		LORD LIEUTENANTS.†
1173. Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath, as lord justice.	—	— Piers de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall.
1173. Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, as lord warden.	—	1329. James Botiller, earl of Ormond.
		1331. Sir Anthony Lacy.
		* * * *
		1361. Lionel, duke of Clarence.

* Paupers in Irish workhouses in 1849, 620,000; in 1857, 65,000.

Notes in circulation " £3,850,450 " £7,150,000.

Bullion in Irish banks " 1,625,000 " 2,492,000.

† The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted to make room for valuable authentic matter. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high, as high as even before the Flood. The learned antiquary, Thomas James, of the Scots' College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain history*." "O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain, by deducing their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—*Anderson*. The "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by Dr. Donovan, were published in Irish and English in 1838.

‡ Lord justices and deputies are not included in this list. It has been several times proposed to abolish the vicereignty of Ireland, but without success. The last time, March 25, 1858.

IRELAND, *continued.*

- 1369. Sir William de Windsor.
- 1381. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.
- 1384. King Richard II.
- 1395. Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
- 1399. King Richard II. in person, again.
- Sir John Stanley.
- 1401. Thomas, earl of Lancaster.
- 1413. Sir John Stanley.
- 1414. Sir John Talbot.
- 1424. James, earl of Ormond.
- 1427. Sir John de Grey.
- 1428. Sir J. Sutton, lord Dudley.
- 1431. Sir Thomas Stanley.
- 1438. Leon, lord de Welles.
- 1446. John, earl of Shrewsbury.
- 1449. Richard, duke of York.
- 1462. George, duke of Clarence, for life.
- 1479. Richard, duke of Gloucester (Richard III.)
- 1483. Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1496.
- 1485. John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln.
- 1490. Jasper, duke of Bedford.
- 1494. Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII.
(his deputy, Sir E. Poyning).
- 1496. Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1504.
- 1528. Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey.
- 1530. Henry, duke of Richmond.
- 1560. Thomas, earl of Sussex.
- 1598. Robert, earl of Essex.
- 1603. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, made earl
of Devonshire.
- 1640. Thos., viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford.
- 1643. James, marquess of Ormond.
- 1649. Oliver Cromwell.
- 1662. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
- 1669. John Roberts, lord Roberts.
- 1670. J. Berkeley, lord Berkeley.
- 1672. Arthur Capel, earl of Essex.
- 1677. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
- 1685. Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon.
- 1687. Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel.
- 1690. Henry Sydney, lord Sydney.
- 1695. Henry Capel, lord Capel.
- 1700. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester.
- 1703. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
- 1707. Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
- 1709. Thomas, earl of Wharton.
- 1711. James, duke of Ormond, again.
- 1713. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury.
- 1717. Charles, duke of Bolton.
- 1721. Charles, duke of Grafton.

- 1724. John, lord Carteret.
- 1731. Lionel, duke of Dorset.
- 1737. William, duke of Devonshire.
- 1745. Philip, earl of Chesterfield.
- 1747. William, earl of Harrington.
- 1751. Lionel, duke of Dorset, again.
- 1755. William, marquess of Hartington.
- 1757. John, duke of Bedford.
- 1761. George, earl of Halifax.
- 1763. Hugh, earl of Northumberland.
- 1765. Francis, earl of Hertford.
- 1767. George, viscount Townshend, Oct. 14.
- 1772. Simon, earl of Harcourt, Nov. 30.
- 1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, Jan. 25.
- 1780. Fred., earl of Carlisle, Dec. 23.
- 1782. Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, April 14.
- George, earl Temple, Sept. 15.
- 1783. Robert, earl of Northington, June 3.
- 1784. Charles, duke of Rutland, Feb. 24; died Oct.
24, 1787.
- 1787. George, marquess of Buckingham (late earl
Temple), again, Dec. 16.
- 1790. John, earl of Westmorland, Jan. 5.
- 1795. William, earl Fitzwilliam, Jan. 4.
- John, earl Camden, March 31.
- 1798. Charles, marquess Cornwallis, June 20.
- 1801. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, May 25.
- 1806. John, duke of Bedford, March 18.
- 1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, April 19.
- 1813. Charles, earl Whitworth, Aug. 26.
- 1817. Charles, earl Talbot, Oct. 9.
- 1821. Richard, marquess Wellesley, Dec. 29.
- 1828. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, March 1.
- 1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, March 6.
- 1830. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, again, Dec. 23.
- 1833. Marquess Wellesley, again, Sept. 26.
- 1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Dec. 29.
- 1835. Henry, marquess of Normanby, April 23.
- 1839. Hugh, earl Fortescue, April 3.
- 1841. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, Sept. 15.
- 1844. William, lord Heytesbury, July 12.
- 1846. John William, earl of Besborough, July 9;
died May 16, 1847.
- 1847. Geo. Wm. Frederick, earl of Clarendon, May 26.
- 1852. Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, Feb. 28.
- Edward Granville, earl of St. Germans, Dec.
- 1855. George, earl of Carlisle, March.
- 1858. Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb.
- 1859. George, earl of Carlisle, again, June. The
PRESENT lord Lieutenant (1862).

IRELAND FORGERIES. In 1796 W. H. Ireland made public the Shakspeare manuscripts which he had forged. The play *Vortigern* was performed at Drury Lane theatre. He shortly after acknowledged the forgery, and published his "Confessions" in 1805. He died in 1835.

IRIDIUM AND OSMIUM. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Claus discovered a third, Ruthenium.

IRON was found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*. [1407, *Hales*; 1283, *Clinton*.] The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phœnicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain. Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannemora is the greatest mine of Sweden. British iron was cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, in 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Iron-mills were first used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Godfrey Bochs, in 1590. Tinning of iron was first introduced from Bohemia in 1681. Till 1740, iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not entirely give way to coke till 1788. The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, were invented by Mr. Henry Cort, between 1781 and 1826. From most unfortunate circumstances he did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity. In 1856, Mr. Henry Bessemer made known his method of manufacturing iron and steel, which is considered to possess many advantages.

IRON, *continued.*

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1740	59 furnaces	17,350 tons.	1820	260 furnaces	400,000 tons.
1788	77 "	61,900 "	1825	374 "	581,367 "
1796	121 "	124,789 "	1840	402 "	1,396,400 "
1802	168 "	227,000 "	1848	623 "	1,998,558 "
1806	227 "	250,000 "	1852	655 "	2,701,000 "

In 1855, 3,217,154 tons of pig iron were produced; in 1857, 3,659,447 tons.

IRON CROWN (of Italy) is of gold, having inside a ring of iron said to have been forged from the nails of Christ's cross, and was made by order of Theudelinde for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 591 A.D. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; Napoleon I. at Milan on May 26, 1805, put it on his head, saying, "*Dieu me l'a donnée; gare à qui y touchera.*" (God has given it to me: woe to him who shall touch it.) He founded the order of the Iron Crown, which still continues. The crown was removed from Monza by the Austrians on April 23, 1859.

IRON-MASK, THE MAN WITH THE.* A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined, under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastille. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. He died Nov. 19, 1703.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS. See under *Navy of England.*

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain). On the 16th May, 1837, the British auxiliary legion under general Evans, marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (held by the Carlists), which, after a desperate resistance, was carried by assault, May 17.

IRVINGITES, or the followers of the rev. Edward Irving, † who now call themselves the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852, lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church in Gordon-square was solemnly opened Jan. 1, 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer it a tenth of their income. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

ISAURIA a province in Asia Minor, was retaken from the Saracens by the emperor Leo III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, which ended with Constantine VI. in 797.

ISERNIA, S. Italy. ere the Sardinian general Ciaffardini defeated the Neapolitans, Oct. 17, 1860.

ISLAMISM. See *Mahometanism*, &c.

ISLE OF FRANCE. See *Mauritius, Man*, &c.

ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF THE. This see contained not only the Hebudes, Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, A.D. 360. The Isle of Ily was in former ages a place

* Some conjecture this person to have been an Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask); others that he was the count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., although he was reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude. More believe him to have been the celebrated duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia: while still more assert that he was the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who—in the imagination of the Londoners at least—was executed on Tower-hill. There are two better conjectures; he was said to have been either a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIV., his father being the cardinal Mazarine (to whom that dowager-queen was privately married), or the duke of Buckingham. Or to have been the twin brother of Louis XIV., whose birth was concealed to prevent the civil dissensions in France, which it might one day have caused. The last conjecture was received by Voltaire and many others. It has been more recently conjectured that Fouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV., was the *Masque de Fer*; and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua, is supposed by M. Delort, in a later publication, to have been the victim. The right hon. Agar Ellis (afterwards lord Dover), in an interesting narrative, endeavours to prove Matthioli to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron; it was made of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

† Edward Irving was born Aug. 15, 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1810. In 1822 he attracted immense crowds of most distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hatton-garden. A new church was built for him in Regent-square in 1827. Soon after he pronounced new doctrines on the human nature of Christ: and in 1830 the "Utterances of Unknown Tongues" in his congregation were countenanced by him. He was expelled from the Scotch church, March 15, 1833. His church, "reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," was removed to Newmarket-street. He died Dec. 8, 1834.

famous for sanctity and learning, and early the seat of a bishop; it was denominated Icolunkill, from St. Columba, the companion of St. Patrick, founding a monastery here in the sixth century, which was the parent of above 100 other monasteries in England and Ireland. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made to form a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric. See *Bishops*.

ISMAIL (Bessarabia). After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, Dec. 22, 1790; when Suwarrow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword, and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. By the treaty of Paris in 1856 Ismael was restored to Turkey. It was ceded to Moldavia in 1856.

ISPAHAN was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great, in 1590. It ceased to be so in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF. See *Jews*.

ISSUS (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct. 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; and 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners.

ISTHMIAN GAMES received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed: instituted by Sisyphus, about 1406 B.C., in honour of Melicertes, a sea-god. *Length*. They were re-instituted in honour of Neptune by Theseus about 1239 B.C.; and their celebration was held so sacred, that even a public calamity did not prevent it. The games were revived by Julian A.D. 362.

ISTRIA was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378.

ITALY (either from Italus, an early king, or *italus*, a bull calf) is called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Aborigines (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans), combined, form the renowned Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The ancient history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, founded 753 B.C., which gradually subdued all the rest of the country. See *Rome*. The principal events in the modern history of Italy are given below. Previous to the fifteenth century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors; since then, Spain, France, and Germany have struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: but was compelled to yield to the house of Austria at the beginning of the eighteenth. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy; but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Romagna, Naples, and Sicily was re-established, March 17, 1861, by the Italian parliament (consisting of 443 deputies from 59 provinces). On Oct. 29, 1861, the internal government was re-organised; the 59 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors-general. In 1861, the population was 21,728,529.—Estimated revenue, 25,000,000*l.*; expenditure, 30,000,000*l.* For details see *Rome* and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Italy (Saturnia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the golden age.
Arrival from Arcadia of Oenotrus, 1710 B.C.; and of Evander . . . about B.C. 1240
Æneas the Trojan lands in Italy, defeats and kills Turnus, marries Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, and founds Lavinium, in South Italy . . . 1182 &c.
Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded 974-443
Romulus builds Rome . . . 753
[For subsequent history, see *Rome*.]
Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, establishes the kingdom of Italy . . . A.D. 476
The Ostrogoths invade Italy, and retain it till . . . 491
They are expelled by the Imperial generals Narses and Belisarius . . . 552
[See *KINGS OF ITALY*, p. 371, and *Iron Crown*.]
Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany, 568; who overrun Italy . . . 566

Venice first governed by a doge . . . A.D. 697
Pepin gives Ravenna to the pope . . . 754
Charlemagne invades Italy, 774; crowned emperor of the west at Rome by pope Leo III. . . 800
The Saracens invade Italy and settle at Bari . . . 842
Genoa becomes important . . . 1000
The Saracens expelled by the Normans . . . 1016-17
Pope Gregory VII., surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, mistress of the greater part of Italy . . . 1073-85
Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to ecclesiastical investitures, begin about 1073, and long agitate Italy and Germany.
Rise of the Lombard cities . . . about 1120
Who war with each other . . . 1144
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors . . . 1125

ITALY, *continued.*

Wars of the Guelfs and Ghibelines (<i>which see</i>)		Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops	June 20, 1859
begin	about A.D. 1161	The Allies cross the Mincio	July 1, —
Frederic I. (Barbarossa) interferes: his wars	1154-75	Armistice between Austria and France, July 8,	—
Lombard league formed	1167	Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca;	—
His defeat at Legnano	1176	Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia, July 11,	—
Peace of Constance	1183	Italy dismayed at the peace; agitation at Milan,	—
Civil wars again	1109 &c.	Florence, Modena, Parma, &c., resignation of count Cavour as minister	July, —
Wars of Frederick II.	1236-50	The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia	July 12, —
His natural son, Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento, by Charles of Anjou	Feb. 26, 1266	Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm	July 19, —
Who also defeats Conradin, at Tagliacozzo,	Aug. 23, 1268	Grandduke of Tuscany abdicates	July 21, —
The Visconti rule at Milan	1277	Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, Aug. 11, and at Modena	Aug. 16, —
The Sicilian vespers, March 30; the French expelled from Sicily	1282	Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, Aug. 20; declare for annexation to Piedmont, Aug. 20—Sept. 10; fiscal restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished	Oct. 10, —
Clement V. (Pope, 1305), fixes his residence at Avignon, in France	1308	Assassination of col. Anviti at Parma	Oct. 5, —
Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar	1328	Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians	Oct. —
First doge of Genoa appointed	1339	Tuscany, &c., choose the prince Eugene of Carignan-Savoie, as regent of central Italy, Nov. 5; the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncampagni, Nov. 14,	—
Charles VIII. of France invades Italy, and conquers Naples	1495	Garibaldi retires from the Sardinian service,	Nov. 18, —
But loses it in	1496	New Sardinian Constitution proclaimed,	Dec. 7, —
Louis XII. joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost)	1499	The pope condemns the pamphlet <i>Le Pape et le Congrès</i>	Dec. 31, —
League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions	1509	The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations	Dec. 31, —
Leo X. pope, patron of literature and art	1513-22	The pope refuses, and denounces the emperor,	Jan. 8, 1860
Wars of Charles V. and Francis I.	1515-21	Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry	Jan. 16, —
The latter defeated and made prisoner at Pavia	1525	Annexation to Sardinia voted for (by universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, March 13; Tuscany, March 16; accepted by the king	March 18-22, —
Parma and Placentia made a duchy for his family by pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese)	1545	Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, March 24; approved by the Sardinian parliament	May 29, —
Peace of Catcau-Cambresis	1559	The French troops retire from Italy	May, —
War of the Mantuan succession	1627-31	Vain insurrections in Sicily, April 4; May 2,	—
Catinat and the French defeat the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia	Oct. 4, 1693	Garibaldi lands at Marsala in Sicily, May 11; and assumes the office of dictator, May 14; he defeats the Neapolitans at Calatufimi, May 15; and at Melazzo, July 20; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see <i>Naples</i>)	July 30, —
War of Spanish succession commences in Italy	1701	Garibaldi lands at Reggio in Calabria, Aug. 18; enters Naples (see <i>Naples</i>)	Sept. 7, —
Battle of Turin	Sept. 7, 1706	Insurrection in the Papal States, Sept. 8; the Sardinians enter them, Sept. 11; defeat the papal troops at Castel-fidardo, Sept. 18; besiege and take Ancona, Sept. 17-29; Victor-Emmanuel takes the command of his army,	Oct. 4, —
Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht	1713	The Sardinians enter the kingdom of Naples, Oct. 15; defeat the Neapolitans at Isornia,	Oct. 17, —
The duke of Savoy becomes king of Sardinia	1718	Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at the Volturno, Oct. 1, 1860; meets Victor-Emmanuel, and says, "King of Italy!" the latter replies, "I thank you!"	Oct. 26, —
Successful French campaign in Italy	1745	By universal suffrage, Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia	Oct. 21, —
Milan, &c., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706; confirmed by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle	1748	Capua bombarded; the Neapolitans retire, Nov. 2; and are defeated at the Garigliano, Nov. 3,	—
Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio; Cisalpine republic founded	1797	Victor-Emmanuel enters Naples as king, Nov. 7; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship and retires to Capraia	Nov. 9, —
Italy overrun, 1796, and Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte	1798	Victor-Emmanuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, &c.; gives money to en-	—
The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeat the French at Trebia, &c.	1799		
The Italian republic (Bonaparte president)	1802		
Napoleon crowned king of Italy	May 26, 1805		
Eugene Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy	—		
Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg; ratified	Jan. 1, 1806		
The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon, 1814; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria	April 7, 1815		
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice, March; supported by the king of Sardinia, April; and the Pope, June	1848		
The king defeated at Novara, March 23; and Lombardy reverts to Austria, May [See <i>Sardinia</i> and <i>Austria</i> .]	1849		
Napoleon III. et l'Italie" published	Feb. 1859		
The Austrian ultimatum rejected by Sardinia	April 26, —		
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27; and the French enter Genoa	May 3, —		
Peaceful revolutions at Florence, April 27; Parma, May 3; Modena	June 15, —		
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30-31; Magenta, June 4; Marignano, June 8; Solferino	June 24, —		
Provisional governments established at Florence, April 27; Parma, May; and Modena, [The sovereigns retire.]	June 15, —		
Insurrection in the Papal States; Bologna, Ferrara, &c.	June 13-15, —		

ITALY, *continued.*

- courage education; appoints a ministry, including Poerio, &c. Nov. 1860
- Siege of Gaeta commences; attack by sea prevented by the presence of the French fleet Nov. 3, &c. —
- Treaty of Zurich signed (see *Zurich*) Nov. 10 —
- Decree in honour of Garibaldi's army Nov. 16, —
- Reactionary movements suppressed Nov.—Dec. —
- Prince of Carignan-Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples Jan. 1861
- The French fleet retires from Gaeta, Jan. 19; after severe bombardment it surrenders; Francis II. and his queen retire to Rome Feb. 13, —
- Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates; schools established Feb. —
- Assembly of the first Italian parliament, Feb. 18, which decrees Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy Feb. 26, —
- Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party March and April, —
- The new kingdom recognised by Great Britain, March 31, —
- Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers April, —
- Cavour forms a new ministry, including members from all parts of Italy April, —
- The pope protests against the kingdom, April 13, —
- Altercation in parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, April 18; they are reconciled April 25, —
- Bourbonist bands defeated May 7, &c., —
- Prince of Carignan resigns; San Martino appointed lieutenant May 13, —
- Death of count Cavour, aged 52; intense grief of the king and nation June 6, —
- Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy June 11, —
- The kingdom recognised by France June 24, —
- San Martino resigns the government of Naples; active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed July 16, —
- The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence Sept. 14, —
- The kingdom recognised by Portugal and Belgium Oct. —
- It is divided into fifty-nine prefectures, &c. Oct. 13, —
- Severe skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II. Oct. —
- Cialdini retires, and La Marmora becomes lieutenant-general of Naples Nov. 2, —
- Brigandage still prevailing in the south, aided by the king of Naples; insurgents defeated, and many killed Nov. 19, —
- The reactionist warfare continues, the cruelties of the brigands lead to severe reprisals Dec. 1861, and Jan. and Feb. 1862
- The minister Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence, March 1; Ratazzi forms an administration March 3, —
- The kingdom recognised by Prussia March 1, —
- Surrender of Civitella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily March 14, —
- Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing rifle clubs March and April, —
- Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured April 2, —
- Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers at Milan suppressed April 19, —
- The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm April 28, —
- The French general Guyon aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands April —
- The kingdom recognised by Russia July 3, —
- Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watchword "Rome or death!" July 19, —
- Calls on the Hungarians to rise. July 26, 1862
- The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion Aug. 3, —
- Garibaldi enters Catania, and organises a provisional government Aug. 19, —
- Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, Aug. 21; and put under general Cialdini. Aug. 22, —
- Garibaldi issues his last proclamation; embarks at Catania; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches towards Reggio Aug. 24, —
- La Marmora proclaims a state of siege; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the royalists, under Palavicino, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, Aug. 29; removed to Vagnano, near Spezia Sept. 1, —
- Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to ten years' imprisonment Sept. 6, —
- General Durando issues a diplomatic circular condemning Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome Sept. 10, —
- A subscription in England enables professor Partridge, of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi. He states that Garibaldi is progressing satisfactorily Sept. 19, —
- Princess Maria Pia married by proxy to the king of Portugal Sept. 27, —
- Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty Sept. 28, —
- Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini Sept. —
- Amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers Oct. 3, —

KINGS OF ITALY.

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and rules it: he was conquered and slain by
493. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths; an able prince. He put to death the philosophers Boethius and Symmachus, falsely accused, about 525.
526. Athalaric, his grandson, dies of the plague.
534. Theodatus elected; assassinated.
536. Vitiges elected.
540. Theodebald elected; assassinated.
541. Totila, or Badilla, a great prince; killed in battle against the imperial army under Narses.
552. Theras falls in battle. Italy subject for a short time to the eastern empire.
568. Alboin, king of the Lombards, with a huge mixed army, conquers Italy; poisoned by his wife Rosamund, for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull.
573. Cleoph; assassinated.
575. Autharis; poisoned.
591. Agilulph.
615. Adaloald; poisoned.
625. Arioald.
636. Rotharis; married the widow of Arioald; published a code of laws.
652. Rodwald (son); assassinated.
653. Aribert I. (uncle).
661. Bertharit and Godebert (sons); dethroned by
662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento.
671. Bertharit re-established.
686. Cunibert (son).
700. Luitbert; dethroned by
701. Raginbert.
701. Aribert II. (son).
712. Ausprand elected.
712. Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favorite of the church.
744. Hildebrand (nephew); deposed.
744. Rachis, duke of Friuli, elected; became a monk.
749. Astolph (brother).
756. Desiderius; quarrelled with the pope Adrian,

ITALY, *continued.*

- who invited Charlemagne into Italy; by whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.
 777. Pepin (son of Charlemagne).
 812. Bernard.
 820. Lothaire (son of Louis le Debonnaire).

EMPERORS.

875. Charles the Bald.
 877. Carloman.
 879. Charles the Fat.
 888. Berenger I.
 889. " and Guy.
 894. " and Lambert.

921. Berenger I. and Rudolph of Burgundy.
 926. Hugh of Provence.
 945. Lothaire II.
 950. Berenger II.; deposed in
 961. By the emperor Otho the Great, who added Italy to the German empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805. Napoleon proclaimed king of Italy, March 18; crowned at Milan, May 26; abdicated, 1814.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia), born March 14, 1820. *Heir*: Humbert, prince of Savoy, born March 14, 1844.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.*

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Dante	1265	1321
Petrarca	1304	1374
Boccaccio	1313	1375
Ariosto	1474	1533
Machiavelli	1469	1527
Guicciardini	1482	1540

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Tasso	1544	1595
Galileo	1564	1642
Metastasio	1698	1782
Goldoni	1707	1795
Parini	1729	1799
Alfieri	1749	1803

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Leopardi	1798	1837
Monti	1754	1828
Gioberti	1801	1852
Nicolini	1782	1861

IVRY (near Évreux, N. W. France). Here Henry IV. totally defeated the League army, March 14, 1590.

IVORY was brought to Solomon from Tarshish, about 992 B.C. (1 *Kings* x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, &c., by Phidias, were formed of ivory and gold, B.C. 444.

J.

J. Introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550. *Dufresnoy*.

JACOBINS. The original name of the Dominicans (*which see*), and also given to one of the principal parties in the French revolution. The Jacobin club (first called club Breton) originated from a small secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united to discuss political and other questions, and met in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris. The club became numerous and popular, and fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. *Burke*. They are represented as having been determined enemies of monarchy, aristocracy, and the Christian religion, and may be regarded as the first grand spring of the revolution. The club was closed Nov. 11, 1794.

JACOBITES. A sect among the eastern Christians, so called from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian, about A.D. 541. See *Eutychians*. In England the partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II.) were so named after his expulsion in 1688.

JACOBUS. A gold coin of the former value of twenty-five shillings, so called from king James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck. *L'Estrange*.

JACQUARD LOOM. See *Loom*.

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands or revolted peasants; first given to a body of them (headed by one Caillot, called Jacques Bonhomme) which ravaged France during the captivity of king John in 1358.

JAFFA, a seaport of Syria, celebrated in scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 38); in mythology, the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 636; by the Crusaders, 1191; and by Bonaparte, in Feb. 1799; the French were driven out by the British in June, same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan. 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

* The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art. 1. *Trecento* (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the Trecento." 2. *Quattrocento* (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the fifteenth century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian. 3. *Cinquecento* (five hundred), from about 1480 to 1590. A sensuous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail. 4. *Seicento* (six hundred), from 1590 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Seicentisti* is a term of reproach. The *Trecento* and *Cinquecento* were the most flourishing periods.

JAMAICA, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, and the land forces commanded by Venables in 1655; the expedition had been planned by Oliver Cromwell against St. Domingo.

An awful earthquake occurred here, June 2, 1692: and the island was desolated by a furious hurricane in 1722; and again in 1734 and 1751	numerous plantations were burnt. Before they were overpowered, the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law . . . Dec. 22, 1831
In June, 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March, 1796	Emancipation of the slaves . . . Aug. 1, 1834
Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and a thousand persons drowned . . . Oct. 1815	An awful fire . . . Aug. 26, 1843
Insurrection of the negro slaves, in which	About 50,000 die of cholera in . . . 1850
	In May 1853, the dissension between the colonial legislature and sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, sir H. Barkley, arrived . . . Oct. 1853
	PRESENT governor, Charles Henry Darling, esq., appointed . . . 1857

JAMES'S HALL, ST., near Piccadilly, erected for concerts, public meetings, &c., was opened on March 25, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. The interior is very beautiful.

JAMES'S PALACE AND PARK, ST., London, was built by Henry VIII., on the site of an hospital of the same name, 1530. It has been the official town-residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1695. The park was a marsh till Henry VIII. inclosed and laid it out in walks. In 1668 it was much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to add several fields, to plant rows of lime-trees, and to lay out the Mall, which is a vista half a mile in length, at that time formed into a hollow smooth walk, skirted by a wooden border, with an iron hoop at the further end, for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall. He formed a canal, 100 feet broad and 2800 long, with a decoy and other ponds for water-fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking here, and William III., in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring-gardens. See *Parks*.

The irons and safeguards for the balls removed . . . from the Mall . . . 1752	The inclosure first opened to the public in Jan. 1829; the opening by Carlton-steps in . . . 1831
The drains filled up in . . . 1775	The marble arch that fronted Buckingham palace removed to Cumberland gate, Hyde-park . . . March 29, 1851
A grand display of fireworks took place here at the peace, when the pagoda bridge erected here by sir W. Congreve was accidentally burnt . . . Aug. 1, 1814	An iron bridge over the ornamental water was constructed, and the purity of the water secured by covering the bottom with compost 1857
The park was improved by George IV. in 1827 <i>et seq.</i>	

JANISSARIES (Turkish *ieni tchéri*, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army: originally young prisoners trained to arms were first organised by Orcan, and remodelled by his son Amurath I. about 1360; their numbers were increased by later sovereigns. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and have several times deposed the sultan. Owing to an insurrection of these troops on June 14, 1826, when 3000 of them were killed on the spot, the Ottoman army was re-organised, and a firman was issued two days afterwards, declaring the abolition of the Janissaries.

JANSENISTS, persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, about 1638. Jansen was a prelate of piety and morals, but his "*Augustinus*," a book in which he maintained the Augustine doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy on its publication in 1640, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII. The Jesuits were the vehement opponents of Jansenism, which was condemned by Innocent X. in 1653, and by the Bull Unigenitus, issued by Clement XI. in 1713. This bull the French church rejected. The party still exists. See *Port Royalists*.

JANUARY, the first month in our year, derives its name from Janus, a divinity among the early Romans. See *next article*. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, instead of March 25. See *Year*.

JANUS, * **TEMPLE OF**, at Rome, was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. During above 700 years it was shut—under Numa, 714 B.C.;

* Janus was the god of gates and avenues, and in that character held a key in his right hand, and a rod in his left, to symbolise his opening and ruling the year; sometimes he bore the number 300 in one hand, and 65 in the other, the number of its days. At other times he was represented with four heads, and placed in a temple with four equal sides, with a door and three windows on each side, as emblems of the four seasons, and the twelve months over which he presided.

at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C. ; and under Augustus, 29, and 25 B.C. ; during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, composed of five large and many small islands (*Nippon* the principal). It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, in the thirteenth century ; and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1535 or 1542 ; whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries who followed made a great number of converts, who sent a deputation to pope Gregory XIII. in 1582 ; but a fierce persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated it is said by the indiscreet zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits : thousands of the converts suffered death ; and in 1639, the Portuguese were utterly expelled from the empire. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended. The learned Engelbert Kämpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it with plates. In the present century, the seclusion of the Japanese has been broken up.

An American expedition under commodore Parry reaches Jeddo, and is favourably received ; but remains only a few days, July 8, 1853	An attempt made to assassinate the regent, March, 1860
A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries March, 1854	A Japanese embassy visits Washington, New York, &c., in the U. States, May 14—June 30, —
A similar treaty with the British Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce Oct., —	Received by Napoleon III. at Paris, April 13 ; in London, June ; in Holland, Prussia, &c., July—Sept., 1862
Commercial treaty with Russia Aug. 29, 1858	Attack on the British embassy at Jeddo ; some persons wounded July 5, 1861
Lord Elgin visits Japan, with a present of a steamer for the emperor, and is honourably received, July : obtains the treaty of Jeddo, opening Japan to British commerce Aug. 26, —	Japan quiet Dec. —
The secular emperor dies, aged 36 Sept. 16, —	Another attack on the English chargé d'affaires frustrated June 26, 27, 1862
	Japan disturbed ; foreign ministers leave Jeddo Aug. —

JARNAC (W. France). On March 13, 1569, the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor (seventeen years of age), on account of his success here and at Moncontour, was chosen king of Poland. He had his arm in a sling, and a moment before the battle his leg was broken by a kick from a horse.

JASMINE, or JESSAMINE, *Jasminum officinale*, grows in profusion in Persia and other countries of the East. *Ashe*. It was brought hither from Circassia, before A.D. 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came to England from the East Indies, in 1629. The yellow Indian jasmine was brought to these countries in 1656.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians ; taken by them in 1739 and 1769. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here Jan. 9, 1792.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1595. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619. See *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British Sept. 18, 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814. In Aug. 1860, the Swiss soldiers aided by the natives here mutinied, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by general Hill and marshal Beresford, Nov. 10, 1813.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On June 15, 1858, the fanatic Mahomedans rose and massacred 26 of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families ; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen bombarded the town, July 25 and 26. On Aug. 6, eleven of the assassins were executed ; the ringleaders also were afterwards executed.

JEDDO, or YENDDO, the capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon, contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The emperor's palace is said to have a hall of audience supported by pillars of massive gold, and three towers, each nine stories high, covered with gold plates. On Dec. 23, 1854, and Nov. 11, 1855, severe earthquakes occurred : during the latter, 57 temples, 100,000 houses, and about 30,000 persons were destroyed. See *Japan*.

JE MAINTIENDRAI, "I will maintain." The motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

JEMAPPES (N.W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops forced 19,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, Nov. 6, 1792. The number of killed on each side was reckoned at 5000.

JENA AND AUERSTADT (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, Oct. 14, 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, and at Auerstadt by Davoust; the Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field-pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (*which see*).

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, founded 1803. See *Vaccination*.

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, SARK, AND ALDERNEY, appendages to the duchy of Normandy, were united to the crown of England by William I. in 1066. Jersey was attempted by the French in 1779; and on Jan. 6, 1781, a body of French troops surprised the governor, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and compelled them to surrender, but was himself killed.

JERUSALEM, called also **SALEM**, 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David, 1048 B.C., who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David. See *Jews*.

The first temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; and solemnly dedicated on Friday . . . Oct. 30, 1004	Jerusalem taken from the Christians by Saladin 1187
Jerusalem taken and razed to the ground by Titus; more than 1,100,000 of the Jews perished . . . A.D. 70	-By the Turks, who drove away the Saracens, 1217 and 1239
A city (called <i>Ælia</i>) built on the ruins by Julius Severus in the time of Adrian . . . 130	Surrendered to the emperor Frederic II. by treaty . . . 1228
The walls rebuilt by the empress Eudoxia . . . 437	Taken by the Turks . . . 1517
Jerusalem taken by the Persians, 614; by the Saracens, 636; and by the Crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword; a new kingdom founded . . . 1099	Held by the French under Bonaparte . . . Feb. 1799
	The protestant bishopric of Jerusalem erected, under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia . . . 1841

CHRISTIAN KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

Godfrey of Bouillon A.D. 1099	Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V. A.D. 1185
Baldwin I. 1100	Guy de Lusignan 1186
Baldwin II. 1118	Henry of Champagne 1192
Fulk of Anjou. 1131	Amauri de Lusignan 1197
Baldwin III. 1144	Jeanne de Brienne 1210
Amauri 1162	Emperor Frederic II. 1229-39
Baldwin IV. 1173	

“**JERUSALEM DELIVERED**,” the great Italian epic, by Tasso, was published in 1580.

JESTER. In some ancient works a jester is described as “a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a waggish story.” Several of our ancient kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters. Rayhere, the founder of St. Bartholomew’s priory, West Smithfield, London, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS. The society or company of Jesus was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterwards canonised. Having been wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, in both legs, in 1521, he devoted himself to theology while under cure, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; he next made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris in 1534. He presented the institutes of it, in 1539, to pope Paul III., who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, Sept. 27, 1540, by which the number of members was not to exceed 60. That clog, however, was taken off by another bull, March 14, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII. granted the society very great privileges. But though François Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris. During the last and present centuries numerous decrees have been issued for the expulsion of the Jesuits by European governments. See *Paraguay* and *Jansenists*.

JESUITS, *continued.*

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1554; expelled from France, 1594; re-admitted, 1603; but after several decrees is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated. A.D. 1764
 Ordered by parliament to be expelled from England, 1579, 1581, 1586, 1602; and finally by the Relief Act in 1829
 Expelled from—Venice, 1607; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain 1767

Abolished by Clement XIV. (at the meeting of the Bourbon sovereigns) July 21, 1773
 Restored by Pius VI. Aug. 7, 1814
 Expelled from—Belgium, 1818; Russia, 1820; Spain, 1820, 1835; France, 1831, 1845; Portugal, 1834; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1848; Italy and Sicily 1860
 The chief of the order appeals to the king of Sardinia for redress of grievances Oct. 24, —

JESUIT'S BARK (*Cortex Peruvianus*), called by the Spaniards fever-wood; discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535. Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, when it cured of fever the lady of the viceroy at Peru. The Jesuits gave it to the sick, and hence its name. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and it is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680. Sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. See *Quinine*.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOUR of the World, stated to have been born on Monday, Dec. 25, A.M., 4004, in the year of Rome 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era. See *Nativity*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A.D. 30. He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2. He was crucified on Friday, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon. He arose April 5; ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet on Thursday, May 14, following; and the Holy Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, May 24, A.D. 33. The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the council of Nice, A.D. 325.

JEWELLERY, worn by most of the early nations, particularly by the Roman ladies. So prodigious was the extravagance of these ladies, that Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollia Paulina (the most beautiful woman of her time, and wife of Caius Cæsar, and afterwards of Caligula) wearing ornaments which were valued at 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel in 1434. The manufacture was extensively encouraged in England in 1685. The standard of gold for jewellery was lowered by parliament in 1854.

JEWISH ERA. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucidæ until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted by them. Some insist strongly on the antiquity of their present era. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years.

JEWES, a people who derive their origin from Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1398 B.C. *Gen.* xvii.

		KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.	
Call of Abram	B.C. 1921		
Isaac born to Abraham	1896	Jeroboam establishes idolatry	B.C. 975
Birth of Esau and Jacob	1837	Bethel taken from Jeroboam; 500,000 Israelites slain	957
Death of Abraham	1822	Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah	906
Joseph sold into Egypt	1729	The Syrians besiege Samaria	901
The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses born	1571	Elijah translated to heaven	896
The Passover instituted. The Israelites go out of Egypt, and cross the Red Sea	1491	Miracles of Elisha the prophet	895
The law promulgated from Mount Sinai	—	The Assyrian invasion under Phul	771
The tabernacle set up	1490	Pekah besieges Jerusalem	741
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan	1451	Samaria taken by the king of Assyria: the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and an end is put to the kingdom of Israel	721
The first bondage (Othniel, 1405)	1413		
The second bondage (Ehud, 1373)	1343		
The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285)	1305		
The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245)	1252		
The fifth bondage (Jephthah, 1187)	1206		
The sixth bondage	1157		
Samson shays the Philistines	1136		
Samuel governs as judge	about 1120		
Samson pulls down the temple of Dagon	1117		
SAUL, nude king	1095		
David slays Goliath	1063		
Death of Saul: David made king	1055		
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital	1048		
Solomon lays the foundation of the temple	1012		
Which is dedicated	1004		
Death of Solomon; the kingdom divided	975		
		KINGDOM OF JUDAH.	
		Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple	971
		Abijah defeats the king of Israel; 50,000 men are slain in battle	957
		Hazeal desolates Judah	857
		Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem; 220,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day	741
		Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them	710
		Holofernes is killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith	656

JEWS, *continued.*

- tion day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests . . . A.D. 1189
- 500 Jews besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each other's throats to avoid their fury . . . 1190
- Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John . . . 1204
- They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich; the offenders are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks . . . 1235
- They crucify a child at Lincoln, for which eighteen are hanged . . . 1255
- 700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s. *Stow.* . . . 1262
- Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, passed . . . 1269
- Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm. *Stow.* . . . 1274
- 267 Jews hanged and quartered for clipping coin . . . 1278
- 15,660 Jews banished from England. *Rapin.* . . . 1290
- Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
- A fatal distemper raging in Europe, they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred. *Langlet.* . . . 1348
- Jews are banished from Spain, Portugal, and France . . . 1492-94
- After having been banished England 370 years, they are permitted to return by Cromwell, who grants a pension to Manasseh Ben Israel . . . 1657
- Statute to compel them to maintain their protestant children, enacted, Anne . . . 1702
- Bill to naturalise the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent . . . 1746
- Statute to naturalise them, passed . . . 1753
- This act repealed on the petition of all the cities in England . . . 1754
- The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France . . . 1790
- Sitting of the great Sanhedrim of Paris, convened by the emperor Napoleon . . . Sept. 18, 1806
- London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews . . . 1808
- Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews . . . Sept. 1, 1820
- Mr. David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one): an act passed to enable him to act . . . June 24, 1835
- Bill for Jewish emancipation in England, lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons, 228 against 165 . . . May 17, 1836
- Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London; and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred, . . . Nov. 9, 1837
- Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it . . . 1839
- Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus. *See Damascus.* . . . Feb. 1, 1840
- Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, &c. 9 Vict. . . 1846
- Baron Rothschild * returned to parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6619 votes: his opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 3184 . . . July 3, 1849
- Alderman Salomons * elected member for Greenwich . . . June 28, 1851
- The Jews' Oaths of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons . . . July 3, —
- Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852: March, 1857; and again in . . . July, 1857
- Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm . . . Sept. 3, 1852
- The Jewish Oath bill passed in commons, April 15; thrown out in the lords, April 29, 1853
- Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord mayor of London . . . 1855
- The Jewish Oath bill several times passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords . . . 1854-7
- Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptized when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant . . . June 24, 1858
- An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament, by resolution of the house . . . July, —
- Baron Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London on . . . July 26, —†
- The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome (but obtains no redress) . . . Dec. 22, —
- Alderman Salomons elected M.P. for Greenwich, and baron Rothschild for Hythe . . . Feb. 15, 1859
- Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara signed at London by the abp. of Canterbury, and bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, sent to the French ambassador, October, and presented to lord John Russell . . . Nov. —
- Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austrian empire annulled . . . Jan. 6, 10, 1860
- Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.'s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian" . . . Aug. 6, —
- Additional political privileges granted to the Jews in Russia, Jan. 26; and in Poland, June, 1862

JOAN OF ARC, THE MAID OF ORLEANS, the celebrated heroine of France, was born at Domremy. The English under the duke of Bedford closely besieging Orleans, Joan of Arc pretended that she had a divine commission to expel them, and Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of the French troops. She raised the siege and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, 1429; and the English, who were before the place from Oct. 12 preceding, abandoned the enterprise May 8 following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 18, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, May 25, 1430; and, to the great disgrace of the English, after a trial, was burnt for a witch at Rouen, May 30, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, chiselled by the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, Sept. 13, 1851. *See Patay, Battle of.*

JOHN, ST., KNIGHTS OF. *See Malta.*

JOHN'S, ST. *See Newfoundland.*

* Neither were permitted to sit.

† To commemorate this event the baron endowed a scholarship in the City of London School.

JOHN'S GATE, ST., leading into St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, London, is a fine vestige of monastic building. It was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and is also remarkable as the place where the first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* was published, March 6, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends.

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, names well known in the law, as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an amercement or fine set upon the plaintiff, for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it. And in 1285, 13 Edw. I. sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for the pursuing the suit, and for the return of the beasts, if return were awarded. But the whole coming to be a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until compliance with the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common Law Procedure Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, 1852.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489.*

JOHNSON'S CLUB. A small society of distinguished men, who, about 1763, formed themselves into a friendly club: Goldsmith, Reynolds, Burke, Gibbon, Jones, Garrick, Bennett, Langton, and Topham Beauclerk, with Johnson for president. The opinion formed of a new work by the club was speedily known all over London, and was sufficient to sell off a whole edition in a day, or to condemn the sheets to the trunk-maker and pastrycook.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES (good and bad) have been very numerous since 1600, particularly during the present century (especially in 1825 and 1846). Many acts have been passed for their regulation; the most important in 1857 and 1858. See *Companies*.

JOURNALS, PARLIAMENTARY. Those of the HOUSE OF COMMONS commenced in 1547. They were first ordered to be printed in 1752, when 5000*l.* were allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work; by this means the journals can now be searched for precedents in parliamentary transactions. The journals of the HOUSE OF PEERS (commencing 1509) were ordered to be printed in 1767.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, was left on shore here by his captain for mutiny in 1705. In this solitary place he lived more than four years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers in 1709. From the narrative of his proceedings, Daniel De Foe is said to have derived the hint which produced the celebrated *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, published in 1719.

JUBILEES. The Jews were commanded to celebrate a Jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (*Lev.* xxv. 8). Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. In the sixteenth century it was celebrated every fifty years by command of pope Clement VI. ; and was afterwards reduced by Urban VI. to every thirty-third year ; and by Sixtus V. to every twenty-fifth year.

Shakspeare's Jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakspeare's birth-place, Stratford-on-Avon Sept 6, 7, 8, 1769
Another Shakspeare festival at Stratford, April 23, 1836
National Jubilee in England on account of

George III. entering into the fiftieth year of his reign Oct. 25, 1809
Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family Aug. 1, 1814

JUDAH. See *Jews*.

JUDGES appointed by God, when the Israelites were in bondage, ruled from 1402 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1095. See *Justices, Circuits, Lord Justices, and Vice-Chancellors*.

Judges punished for bribery, and Thomas de Weyland banished A.D. 1289
William de Thorp hanged for bribery 1351
John de Cavendish beheaded by the Kentish rebels 1382
Tresilian, chief justice, executed for favouring despotism, and other judges condemned 1388

The prince of Wales said to have been committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench A.D. 1412
Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, beheaded, July 6, 1535
Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed

* This house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on a previous occasion had nigh proved fatal. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

JUDGES, *continued.*

by the commons, on a charge of treason,		standing the demise of the crown (by 1 Geo. III. c. 23)	1761
Three judges impeached	Feb. 13, 1641	Three additional judges appointed, one to each law court 1784: and again in	1830
Judge Jeffries committed by the lord mayor to the tower, where he died	1680	A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor,	May 5, 1813
The judge's office made tenable for life (during good behaviour) instead of during the pleasure of the crown (by 13 Will. III. c. 2.)	1689	Two new vice-chancellors appointed	1841
Their commissions made permanent, notwithstanding	1702	A third vice-chancellor, and two new chancery judges (styled lords-justices) appointed	1851

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. See *Privy Council*.

JUGGERNAUT, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, is an idol formed of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually; a great many never return; and, to the distance of fifty miles, the way is strewn with human bones. The temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June 1851.

JUGURTHINE WAR. Jugurtha expelled his cousin Hiempsal, king of Numidia, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He afterwards gave him a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then provoked the Romans to war. Cælius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and Marius brought him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph, 106 B.C. This war has been immortalised by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD (invented by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For *Julian era*, see *Calendar and Year*.

JULY, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Antony from *Julius*, the surname of Caesar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

JUNE, the sixth month, owes its name to *Junius*, which some derive from *Juno*, and others from *Juniores*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fæsti*, introduces Juno as claiming this month.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS. Junius was the assumed name of a concealed political writer, who began to publish his *Letters* in the *Public Advertiser*, Jan. 21, 1769. They were written in a nervous, sarcastic, and clear style, produced a powerful impression, and are still much admired. They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), serjeant Adair, the Rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Dyer, general Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, lord George Sackville, and sir Philip Francis. The last named is generally considered to have been the author, but the question is still undecided. Junius said, "I am the depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."

JUNO, the planet, discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, Sept. 1, 1804. Its distance from the sun is 254 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolution in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

JUNONIA.* Festivals in honour of Juno celebrated at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C.

JUPITER, known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites is attributed to Simon Mayr (Marius) in 1609, but more generally to Galileo on Jan. 8, 1610. See *Planets*. **JUPITER AMMON**'s celebrated temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyzes' army sent against this temple perished miserably, 525 B.C.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY was established in Feb. 1855, and opened with an address by sir R. Bethell (now lord chancellor) on May 12 following.

* At these festivals the young maids ran races, and petitioned Juno to give them husbands; at Rome an altar was erected to her as the goddess of marriage, where the new-married couple offered either a white cow, geese, or ravens, from which they took the gall before they sacrificed, and threw it behind the altar, to intimate that in that state of life no bitterness of spirit should remain.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts. *Lambard*. But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens, and the other half aliens, statute 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833. The constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France. An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian empire, Jan. 15, 1852.*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076. *Stow*. Persons to maintain the peace in each county were appointed by 1 Edw. III. c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1580. *Hawkins*. See *Eyre*.

JUSTICES (LORDS) OF THE COURT OF APPEAL IN CHANCERY. Two judges of recent appointment, to give more efficiency to the administration of justice in the court of chancery; and having rank next after the chief baron of the exchequer. By 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, "From Oct. 1, 1851, the power exercised by the lord chancellor in the court of chancery, to be exercised by the court of appeal; one judge sitting with the lord chancellor, or the two judges sitting together, to form a court of appeal; but the lord chancellor sitting alone to have a co-ordinate jurisdiction." The rt. hon. J. L. Knight-Bruce and lord Cranworth (afterwards lord chancellor) were the first lords justices; the latter was succeeded by sir G. J. Turner in 1853—(the present justices, 1862).

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman Conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justicie*, or *Justiciarius Anglie*. These judges continued until the erection of the Courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborn, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261.

JUSTINIAN CODE (compiled under the direction of the emperor Justinian I.), wherein was written what may be termed the statute law, scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty; it was promulgated in A.D. 528. To this code of laws Justinian added the *Pandects*, the *Institutes*, and *Novels*. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*Corpus Juris Civilis*). A digest was made in 533. *Blair*.

JUTE, the fibres of two plants, the chonch and isbund (*Corchorus olitorius* and *corchorus capsularis*), extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunnycloth, &c. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, &c., and in July 1862, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,578 cwts., and in 1861, 904,092 cwts. of undressed jute were imported into the United Kingdom.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. In 1838, an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight was appropriated for this purpose. A similar act was passed in 1854.

* **COERCION OF JURIES.**—About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empaneled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candlelight excepted, till they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. *Leon. Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, Oct. 9, 1791. *Phillips*. In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority: in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

K.

KABYLES. See *Algiers*.

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in South Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the south of Guinea. An invasion of the Kaffirs or Caffres, in the vicinity of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, took place in Oct. 1831; the invaders fell upon the settlers, murdered them, burnt their houses, destroyed their crops, and carried away their cattle; this irruption was eventually suppressed by the colonial authorities. Various slighter annoyances to the colonists occurred up to Dec. 31, 1850, when sir Harry Smith, the then governor, proclaimed martial law, and ordered the inhabitants to rise *en masse* for the defence of the frontier; the Kaffirs had previously defeated our troops in several encounters, and had committed many murderous forays upon the villages. Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloeff followed, and colonel Fordyce and several officers and men of the 74th regiment were killed, Nov. 6, 1851. Captain Oldham and others had just before been murdered in ambuscade or killed in sundry encounters. —Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with reinforcements from England (see *Birkenhead*), Feb. 26, 1852. The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor-general Cathcart, after much forbearance, attacked them with 2000 British troops at Berea, where they numbered 6000 mounted horsemen, Dec. 20, 1852. In this action captain Faunce and 38 men were killed, and two other officers and 15 men wounded. The Kaffir loss was so severe as to compel them to sue for peace. The conditions offered by general Cathcart were accepted, and peace was restored, March 9, 1853.

KAINARDGI, Bulgaria. Here a treaty was signed, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea, and gave the Crimea to the latter.

KALAFAT, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widdin. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omer Pacha when they crossed the river, Oct. 28, 1853. In December, prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their intrenchments. The conflict lasted from Dec. 31, to Jan. 9, 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, Jan. 6. See *Citate*. Kalafat was invested Jan. 28, and general Schilders attacked it vigorously on April 19, without success, and the blockade was raised April 21.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of beautiful images, was invented by Dr. (now sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh; it was first suggested in 1814, and the instrument perfected in 1817, when it became popular. It was intended to assist jewellers, glass-painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns. See *Debuscope*.

KALITSCH (Poland), BATTLE OF, between the Saxons, under the French general Reynier, and the Russians under Winzingerode; an obstinate engagement, in which the former were defeated with much loss, 2000 being slain on the field, and some thousands wounded, Feb. 13, 1813.

KALUNGA FORT (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the company's forces, and general Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814; and again unsuccessfully, Nov. 25. It was evacuated by the Nepaulese, Nov. 30, same year.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, A.D. 1690; taken possession of by Russia, in 1697; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring, in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being dreary winter. The amiable captain Clarke, a companion of captain Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, Aug. 22, 1779, and was buried at the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

KAMPTULICON, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galloway in 1843, and manufactured since 1851, by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, & Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

KANGAROOS, animals indigenous to Australia, were bred at San Donato, the estate of prince Demidoff, in 1853, and since.

KANSAS, part of Louisiana, a state in the American Union, formed into a territory, 1854, was left open to slavery, in opposition to the Missouri Compromise (see *Slavery in America*). During the greater part of 1855 this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed through the efforts of the slavery party to make it a slave state. It was not till Jan. 21, 1861, that the senate admitted it as a free state.

KARRACK. See *Carrack*.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, renowned for its defence by gen. (now sir William) Fenwick Williams with 15,000 men and with three months' provisions, and three days' ammunition, against the Russian general Mouravieff with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The siege lasted from June 18 to Nov. 28, 1855. The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on Sept. 29, but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men. The garrison were overcome by famine alone.* *Sandwith*. Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug. 1856.

KEEPER. See *See Lord Keeper*.

KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE. The early chancellors were priests, and out of their moral control of the king's mind probably grew up the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience therefore, at the present day, is the officer who presides in the court of chancery. See *Lord High Chancellor* and *Lord Keeper*.

KEEPER (LORD) OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The lord keeper had the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, in the same degree as the lord high chancellor of England. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz. 1562. *Cowell*. See *Lord Chancellors*. The office of lord keeper of the great seal of SCOTLAND was established in 1708, after the union.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire) was built in 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was greatly enlarged and strongly fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor, but much of the pile was erected subsequently by John of Gaunt.† It was conferred on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester, by queen Elizabeth, whom he afterwards entertained within its walls for seventeen days. His entertainment of the queen commenced July 19, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l.*, then a vast expenditure.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, April 10, 1848, took place here. See *Chartists*. The common was directed to be enclosed and laid out as a public pleasure ground by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 29, June 17, 1852.

KENSINGTON PALACE, originally the residence of lord chancellor Finch, from whom it was purchased by William III. who made the road through its parks. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died within the walls of the palace. George, prince of Denmark, and George II. likewise expired here; and here queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819.‡ See *Queens*.

KENT. See *Britain* and *Holy Maid*. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made duke of Kent in 1710; he died without male heirs in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created duke of Kent in 1799. He was father of queen Victoria, and died in 1820. See *England*.

KENT, an East Indiaman of 1850 tons burthen, left the Downs Feb. 19, 1825, bound for Bombay, and experienced bad weather to the Bay of Biscay. Here she encountered a dreadful storm, by which she was very much shattered, Feb. 28. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and having to contend against the twofold calamity, every soul on board was in expectation of perishing either by the tempest or the flames. In this awful exigency, the *Cambria*, captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and through the heroism of her commander nearly all on board were saved, viz., 301 officers and men of the 31st regiment, 66 women, 45 children, and 139 seamen. The *Kent* shortly afterwards blew up, March 2, 1825.

* On accepting general Williams' proposal for surrendering, general Mouravieff said: "General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war, without outraging humanity." In 1856 the general was made a baronet, with the title of sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and granted a pension.

† After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III. to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "*Dictum de Kenilworth*," enacting that all who took up arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for five years.

‡ In Aug. 1855, by permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington Gardens on Sundays, in presence of about 60,000 persons. The practice was discontinued in 1856, being objected to by many persons; but bands were ordered to play in other parks during the week.

KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continued cheering which was common at the public meetings held in Kent, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, about 1828 and 1829.

KENTUCKY, a western state of the North American Union, admitted 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April 1861. It was invaded by the Southern troops in August, and on their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the Union, Nov. 27, 1861. In the campaign that ensued several sharp skirmishes took place, and on Jan. 19, 1862, the confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky. For following events, see *United States*.

KEROSELENE, a new anæsthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill of Boston, U.S., was tried and made known early in 1861.

KERTCH, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosporus, late a flourishing town on the straits of Yenikale, sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French) May 24, 1855; the Russians retired after destroying stores, &c. The place was totally dismantled by the allies, and the inhabitants removed.

KET'S REBELLION: a revolt in July, 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner of Norfolk. He demanded the destruction of inclosures and the dismissal of evil counsellors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket was tried and hanged, Aug. 27, 1549.

KEW PALACE was successively occupied by the Capel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, Nov. 4, 1818. A new palace erected by George III. under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contain a very fine collection of plants, and are decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760.* Here are a temple of the Sun, a temple of Æolus, of Bellona, of Solitude, of Arethusa, and of Victory; the last in commemoration of the victory of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759.

KEYS. The invention is ascribed to Theodore of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C.; but keys are mentioned in the siege of Troy, 1193 B.C. They were originally made of wood, and the earliest form was a simple crook similar to the common picklock now in use. The ancient keys now to be found in the cabinets of the curious are mostly of bronze. The antiquary Francis Douce had some of remarkable shapes, the shaft terminating on one side by the works, on the other by a ring. Keys were formerly presented by husbands to wives, and returned again upon divorce or separation.

KHERSON, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came (about 120 B.C.) under the sway of the great Mithridates and his successors, and afterwards of that of Rome, A.D. 30. It continued an important place, and its possession was long a constant source of dispute between the Russians and Greeks. It was besieged and taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia, in 988, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained the Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol. Since the foundation of Odessa in 1792, Kherson has declined. Potemkin, the favourite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here Jan. 20, 1790, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory.

KHIVA, in Turkistan, Asia, governed by a khan. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839 perished through the rigour of the climate in 1840.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735. On April 25, 1857, a disgraceful election riot took place here, when the member Mr. Robert Lowe was seriously injured.

KIEL, chief town of Holstein, a seaport, and a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300. The university was founded in 1665. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and

* The botanic gardens contain many magnificent conservatories, &c. Mr. Aiton retired from his office of director of the botanic gardens in 1841, after fifty years' service. He was succeeded by sir William Hooker, the present director, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. In 1847 the royal kitchen and forcing gardens were incorporated with the botanic gardens. The valuable collections in the Museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker given by him in 1847. Under his charge the gardens have been very greatly improved.

Denmark, signed here Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden. Previously the Norwegians had been deserted by the king of Denmark, and had sent a deputation to England, to interest that country in their favour. On the contrary, the English blockaded the ports of Norway, and the Swedes entered by land. The Norwegians fought some brave actions, but they were defeated. The prince of Denmark quitted Norway, and the diet elected the king of Sweden to be their king. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here Sept. 9, 1850.

KILCULLEN (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by general Dundas, May 23, 1798. The general in a subsequent engagement overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen-bridge, when 300 were slain.

KILDARE (E. Ireland). The celebrated Curragh or race-course here was once a forest of oaks; and here was the famous nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in the fifth century. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced in Kildare, May 23, 1798. On that night, lieut. Gifford of Dublin, and a number of other gentlemen, were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1799. The see of Kildare was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conlath, who died A.D. 519, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. In this diocese was a small old building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns of St. Bridget kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the reformation. The see is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned, 30 Hen. VIII., at 69*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin on the decease of Dr. Lindsay, the last prelate (conformably with the Church Temporalities act), in 1846. See *Dublin*.

KILFENORA (Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachnan. Cardinal Paparo, in 1152, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel; but in 1660 it was annexed to Tuam, and afterwards united to Killaloe.

KILKENNY (S.E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1071. The Statutes of Kilkenny enacted, among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infants, and gossiping with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "if anie man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparell, or anie other guise or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs."

KILLALA (Mayo) was invaded by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, Aug. 22, 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar, Colooney, and Ballynamuck, followed, but the French were ultimately subdued, Sept. 8, same year.

KILLALA (Sligo), a see of early foundation. The author of the tripartite life of St. Patrick, in giving an account of that saint's progress through Connaught, in 434, says, "that he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church, called Kil-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Achonry was united to Killala in the seventeenth century; and both became united to Tuam in 1839. See *Tuam* and *Bishops*.

KILLALOE (Clare), a see supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theodoric, consecrated at Rome by pope John IV. in 639, was also bishop. The church was esteemed of great sanctity, and was anciently resorted to in pilgrimage, of which there are many instances; among others, Conor Mac Dermot O'Brien, king of Thomond and Desmond, died here in pilgrimage, in 1142. At the close of the twelfth century the see of Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe, and that of Kilfenora has been held *in commendam* with it. Clonfert and Kilmacduach were united to this joint see in 1836.

KILLNECRANKIE (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III. commanded by general Mackay were defeated by the adherents of James II. under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, July 27, 1689.

KILMACDUACH (Galway). This see was held *in commendam* with Clonfert, from 1602. St. Coleman, its first bishop, in the seventh century, lived in a wilderness in the south part of Connaught, seven years previous to his being made bishop of this see. The see was valued, 29 Eliz. 1586, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*. It is now united to Killaloe (*which see*).

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin), the noble asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, was built by Wren. It was founded by Arthur, earl of Granard, then marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan, in 1679. Kilmainham was the seat of government before the castle of Dublin.

KILMALLOCK (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallog or Molach about the year 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the thirteenth century. *Ware*. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the duke of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642.

KILMORE (Armagh), an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brefnienses from Brefney, and sometimes Triburnenses, bishops of Triburna, from a village of that name; but in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedlemid into a cathedral, as a more commodious situation. Florence O'Connacty, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. I. with Ardagh, at 100*l. per annum*. The joint see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841. See *Bishops*.

KINBURN, a fort, on a tongue of land at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper, taken by the English and French, October 17th, 1855. It contained a garrison of 1500 men and 21 cannon. Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shell-firing, were very effective. On the 18th the Russians blew up Oczakoff, a fort opposite.

KINDRED, TABLE OF, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden), a system of education for young children devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge; first in Germany in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, which is founded mainly on self-tuition, and makes use of toys, games, &c., and is enlivened by singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-Garten," published in 1858.

KING. The Latin *Rex*, the Scythian *Reis*, the Spanish *Rey*, Italian *Rè*, and French *Roy*, all come from the Hebrew *Rosch*, chief or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom 2245 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 2188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 *Samuel* viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

KING OF ENGLAND.

The style "king of England" was first used by Egbert, A.D. 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy. See *Britain*.
The plural phraseology, *we, us, our*, was first adopted among our English kings by king John . . . 1199
The title "king of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother . . . 1340
Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "Defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII. . . Oct. 11, 1521
Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king, 1542
The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne . . . 1707
That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"*Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor*," "George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted) Jan. 1, 1801
Hanover was omitted in the queen's style, June 27, 1837
The queen was proclaimed in all the important places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependen-

cies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, queen," &c. . . Nov. 1, 1858

KING OF THE FRENCH.

The National Assembly decreed that the title of "king of France," should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "king of the French" . . . Oct. 16, 1789
The royal title abolished . . . 1792
Louis XVIII. styled "by the grace of God king of France and Navarre" . . . 1814
Louis-Philippe I., the late sovereign, was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French" (see *France*) . . . Aug. 9, 1830

KING OF THE ROMANS.

The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own life-time politically obtained them the title of "king of the Romans." The first emperor so elected was Henry IV. . . 1055
Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "king of the Romans" (but failed in succeeding to the Imperial crown) . . . 1126
The style "king of Rome" was revived by Napoleon I. who conferred it on his son, upon his birth . . . March 20, 1811

KING-OF-ARMS. There are three for England,—Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; and Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient: Clarencieux is so named from Lionel, third son of Edw. III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter. See *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards escheating to Edward IV., he revived the office of Clarence king-at-arms. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-at-arms, by Edward VI., 1552; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

KING'S BENCH, or **QUEEN'S BENCH**, COURT OF, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in

his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*; and in the reign of king Edward I. a statute passed by which it was enacted that the judges should attend the king, and follow him, so that he might have at all times near him men learned in the laws, to dispense justice. "The judges used to ride to Westminster Hall on mules; sir John Whyddon, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, first introduced horses; but of late years they go in coaches."—*Beatson*.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN ENGLAND.

1526. John Fitz James.	1660. Sir Robert Foster.	lord Hardwicke and lord chancellor.
1539. Sir Edward Montagu.	1663. Sir Robert Hyde.	1737. Sir William Lee.
1540. Sir Richard Lyster.	1665. Sir John Kelyng.	1754. Sir Dudley Ryder.
1552. Sir Roger Cholmely.	1671. Sir Matthew Hale.	1756. William Murray, lord Mansfield, afterwards earl of Mansfield.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley.	1676. Sir Richard Raynsford.	1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon, June 9.
1554. Sir William Portman.	1678. Sir William Scroggs.	1802. Sir Edward Law, April 12; created lord Ellenborough.
1556. Sir Edward Saunders.	1681. Sir Francis Pemberton.	1818. Sir Charles Abbott, Nov. 4; afterwards lord Tenterden.
1559. Sir Robert Catlyn.	1683. Sir Edmund Saunders.	1832. Sir Thomas Denman, Nov. 7; created lord Denman: resigned.
1573. Sir Christopher Wray.	— Sir George Jefferies, afterwards lord Jefferies and lord chancellor.	1850. John, lord Campbell, March 5; afterwards lord chancellor.
1591. Sir John Popham.	1685. Sir Edward Herbert.	1859. Sir Alexander Cockburn, June. The PRESENT (1862) lord chief justice of England.
1607. Sir Thomas Fleming.	1687. Sir Robert Wright.	
1613. Sir Edward Coke.	1689. Sir John Holt.	
1616. Sir Henry Montagu.	1709. Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards lord Parker and earl of Macclesfield and lord chancellor.	
1620. Sir James Ley.	1718. Sir John Pratt.	
1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe.	1725. Sir Robert Raymond, afterwards lord Raymond.	
1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde.	1733. Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards	
1631. Sir Thomas Richardson.		
1635. Sir John Brampton.		
1643. Sir Robert Heath.		
1648. Henry Rolle.		
1655. John Glyn.		
1659. Sir Richard Newdigate		
1659. Robert Nicholas.		

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN IRELAND.

1690. Sir Richard Reynell. Dec. 6.	1764. John Gore; Aug. 24: afterwards earl Annaly.	• afterwards lord Downes.
1695. Sir Richard Pyne. June 7.	1784. John Scott; April 29: afterwards earl of Clonmel.	1822. Charles Kendal Bushe. Feb. 14.
1699. Alan Brodrick. Dec. 24.	1798. Arthur Wolfe; June 13: afterwards lord Kilwarden (killed in Emmett's insurrection, July 23, 1803).	1841. Edward Pennefather. Nov. 10.
1711. Sir Richard Cox. July 5.	1803. William Downes; Sept. 12:	1846. Francis Blackburne. Jan. 23.
1714. William Whitshed. Oct. 14.		1852. Thomas Lefroy, March. The PRESENT chief justice (1862).
1727. John Rogerson. April 3.		
1741. Thomas Marlay. Dec. 29.		
1751. St. George Caulfield. Aug. 27.		
1760. Warden Flood. July 31.		

KING'S BENCH PRISON, Southwark, near the site of one of the oldest prisons of London, used for the confinement of debtors. Here, it is said, prince Henry (afterwards Henry V.) was committed by justice Gascoigne. The prison was burnt down by the London rioters, June 3, 1780. See *Gordon's No-popery Mob*. The present edifice was built in 1781, and contains about 230 rooms. Formerly, besides this accommodation, the debtors were allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day-rules, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules included the whole of St. George's Fields, on one side of Blackman-street, and part of High-street. This privilege, however, has been discontinued. A consequence of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, was the release of many insolvent debtors; and an act was passed in 1862 "for discontinuing the Queen's prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross-street prison."

KING'S COLLEGES. That of Aberdeen was founded in 1500, that of Cambridge, the pride of that university, was founded by Hen. VI. in 1441. King's College, Halifax, chartered in May 1802. King's College, London, incorporated Aug. 14, 1829, and opened Oct. 8, 1831. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837.

KING'S COUNSEL. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, made so, *honoris causâ*, without patent or fee, in 1604, when James I. bestowed upon him knighthood and a pension. The first king's counsel of the modern order was sir Francis North, afterwards lord-keeper to Charles II. in 1663.

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland. This county was so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary-of England, in 1556.

KING'S EVIL, supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, in 1058. In the reign of Charles II. in fourteen years, 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her royal intention to touch publicly for the cure of the evil. The custom was discouraged, and dropped by George I. 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first royal speech from the throne is said to have been delivered by Henry I. in 1107. The king's speeches are printed in the Journals of Parliament.*

KINGDOMS. See *King*.

KINGSTON, DUCHESS OF, TRIAL OF THE. The most celebrated trial of a peeress upon record; she was arraigned before the Lords in Westminster-hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston; she was found guilty, but, on her pleading the privilege of peerage, the usual punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees of office. The trial lasted from April 15 to 22, 1776.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA. Founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal, since when it has continued to increase in size and opulence; constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l.* of property, Feb. 8, 1782, and another in 1843. See *Jamaica*.

KINGSTOWN, DUBLIN. The fine harbour here was commenced in June 1817. The place was originally called Dunleary, but the name was changed in compliment to George IV. who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, Sept. 3, 1821. The opposite harbour of Howth was commenced in Sept. 1807. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened Dec. 17, 1834.

KISSING. Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, as we may collect from Judas approaching his Master with a kiss; it was also customary in Rome. The "kiss of charity," or "holy kiss," commanded in the Scriptures (*Rom. xvi. 16, &c.*), was observed by the early Christians, and is still recognised by the Greek church and some others. Kissing the pope's foot began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the eighth century.

KIT-CAT CLUB, consisting of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, was instituted in 1703, to promote the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover. Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members, and made several epigrams upon the toasts of the club. It took its name from Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern in King-street, Westminster, and who served them with pastry. *Bouyer*.

KITTS. See *Christopher's, St.*

KNEELING. The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus (see *Philippians ii. 2*), about the year 1275, either by the order of pope Gregory X. or Innocent V. This custom is observed not only in divine worship, but on all occasions, in Roman Catholic countries, where the host in passing through the streets, in the hands of the clergy to the chambers of the sick, has adoration paid to it in a kneeling posture by the people. They also kneel at the vesper bell. *Ashe*. The ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord is said to have begun in the eighth century.

KNIGHT ERRANTRY took its rise in the combats of the Celtic nations, particularly the judicial combats, and much prevailed in Spain, France, and Germany. Tilts and tournaments commenced with the return of the crusaders from the crusades, and for about 300 years they were the chief amusements of courts, and the successful combatants acquired knighthood, and the favour of the ladies. The novel of Don Quixote by Cervantes, written to satirize knight-errantry, was published in 1605.

KNIGHTHOOD. The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, a servant (*i. e.* servant to the king, &c.). The institution of the Roman knights (*Equites* or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse), is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstane, on whom Alfred bestowed this new dignity, A.D. 900. *Spelman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100. *Ashmole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254. *Salmon*. As a system, under the denomination of chivalry, knighthood is to be dated from the eleventh century. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord

* These speeches have been continually censured for grammatical inaccuracies. William Cobbett said, "Canning being now (April, 1827) minister—of one thing, and one thing only, we are certain; we shall have no more grammatical blunders in king's speeches: these things will still be written in the same meagre way, in point of matter, as before, but we shall have them in a perspicuous and pure style."

against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. The first knights being men of the highest rank and largest possessions, admission into the order was deemed a great honour.

MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.*

Alcantara, instituted abt. A.D.	1160	Golden Shield and Thistle, France	1370	St. Andrew, Scotland. "See Thistle"	809, 1540, 1687
Amaranta, Sweden (female)	1645	Golden Spur, by Pius IV.	1559	St. Anne, Holstein, now Russia, 1738 or 1735	1738 or 1735
Angelic Knights, Greece	1191	Golden Stole, Venice, before	737	St. Anthony, Hainault	1382
Annunciada, Mantua	1618	Guelphic, Hanover	1815	St. Anthony, in Ethiopia	370
Annunciation, Savoy	1335	Henry the Lion, Brunswick	1834	St. Bento d'Avis. See <i>Avis</i> above.	
Arís, Portugal	about 1147	Holy Ghost, France	1579	St. Blaise, Armenia, twelfth century.	
Bannerets, England, 1360. Renewed. See <i>Bannerets</i>	1485	Holy Vial (St. Remi), France	499	St. Bridget, Sweden	1366
Bath, England, 1399. Renewed. See <i>Bath</i>	1725	Hospitaliers (<i>which see</i>), 1099; of Rhodes, 1308; of Malta, 1521	1816	St. Catherine, Palestine	1063
Bea, Switzerland	1213	Iron Crown, Lombardy	1816	St. Catherine, Russia (female)	1714
Bea, France	1703	Iron Helmet, Hesse Cassel	1814	St. Charles, Wurtemberg	1759
Belgie Lion	1815	Jerusalem. See <i>Malta</i>	1048	St. Constantine, Constantinople, about 313; Parma, 1609; since removed to Naples.	
Black Eagle, Prussia, instituted by Frederick I.	1701	Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII. 1320. Reformed, as Jesus and Mary, by Paul V.	1615	St. Denis, France	1267
Blood of Christ, Mantua	1608	Knot, Naples	1352	St. Elizabeth, Brazil	1801
Broomflowers, France	1234	La Calza, Venice	about 737	St. Esprit, France	1579
Brotherly (or Neighbourly) Love	1708	Lamb of God, Sweden	1564	St. Ferdinand, Naples	1800
Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III.	1158	Legion of Honour, France, instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte	1802	St. Ferdinand, Spain	1811
Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain	1771	Leopold, Austria	1806	St. George and the Reunion, Naples	1819
Charles XIII., Sweden	1811	Leopold, Belgium	1832	St. George, Angelic Knights.	
Chase, Wurtemberg	1702	Lily of Arragon	1410	St. George, Austria	1470, 1494
Christ, Livonia	1203	Lily of Navarre	1043	St. George, Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria	1729
Christ, Portugal	1317	Lion and Sun, Persia	1808	St. George, England. See <i>Garter</i>	
Christian Charity, France	1558	Lion of Zähringen, Baden	1812	St. George, Genoa	1472
Cincinnati, America	1783	Lioness, Naples	about 1399	St. George, Rome	1492
Conception of the Virgin	1618	Loretto, Lady of	1587	St. George, Russia	1769
Concord, Prussia	1660	Louis, Bavaria	1827	St. George, Spain	1317
Crescent, Naples, 1268. Revived	1464	Louis, Hesse Darmstadt	1807	St. George, Venice	1200
Crescent, Turkey	1801	Malta. See <i>Hospitaliers</i>		St. Gerion, Germany	1100
Cross of Christ	1217	Maria Louisa, Order of Ladies, Spain	1792	St. Henry, Saxony	1736
Cross of the South, Brazil	1822	Maria Theresa, Austria	1757	St. Hermenegild, Spain	1814
Crown Royal, France (Friesland)	802	Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria	1806	St. Hubert, Germany, by the duke of Juliers and Cleves	1444
Crown, Wurtemberg	1818	Martyns, Palestine	1014	St. Isabella, Spain	1815
Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V.	1671	Merit, Hesse Cassel	1769	St. James, Holland	1209
Death's Head, Female Order, by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe Masburg	1709	Merit, Prussia	1740	St. James, Portugal	1310
Dog and Cock, France	500	Montjoie, Jerusalem, before	1180	St. James, Spain	about 1170
Dove of Castile	1379	Noble Passion, Saxony	1704	St. James of the Sword, Spain and Portugal	837
Dragon, Hungary	1439	Oak of Navarre, Spain	722	St. Januarius, Naples	1738
Dragon Overthrown, German	1418	Our Lady of Montesat	1317	St. Joachim, Germany	1755
Ear of Corn, and Ermine, Brittany	about 1442	Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicosa	1818	St. John of Acon	after 1377
Elephant, Denmark, about 1190; by Christian I.	1458	Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre	1043	St. John of Jerusalem. See <i>Hospitaliers</i>	1048
Elizabeth Theresa, Austria (female)	1750	Palatine Lion	1768	St. John, Prussia	1812
Fidelity, Baden	1715	Palm and Alligator, Africa, granted to Gov. Campbell in 1837	1837	St. Joseph, Tuscany	1807
Fidelity, Denmark	1732	Passion of Jesus Christ, France	1384	St. Julian of Alcantara	1156
Fools, Cleves	1380	Peter I., Brazil	1826	St. Lazarus, France, before 1154; united with that of St. Maurice, Savoy	1572
Frederick, Wurtemberg	1830	Peter, Frederick Lewis, Oldenburg	1838	St. Louis, France	1693
Friesland (or Crown Royal), France	802	Pius, founded by Pius IV.	1559	St. Mark, Venice, about 828. Renewed	1562
Garter (<i>which see</i>), England	1349	Polar Star, Sweden. Revived	1748	St. Mary de Merced, Spain	1218
Generosity, Brandenburg	1683	Porcupine, France	1393	St. Maurice, Savoy	1434
Genot, France	726	Reale, Naples	about 1399	St. Michael, France	1469
Golden Angel (afterwards St. George)	about 312	Red Eagle, Prussia, 1734. Revived	1792	St. Michael, Germany	1618
Golden Flece, instituted at Bruges by Philip, surnamed the Good	1429	Redeemer (or Saviour), Greece	1833	St. Patrick, Ireland	1783
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel	1770	Rosary, Spain	1212	St. Paul, Rome	1540
		Rose, Brazil	1829	St. Peter, Rome	1520
		Round Table, England. See <i>Knights of the Round Table</i>	516 or 522	St. Remi (or Holy Vial) about	499
		St. Alexander Nevskoi, Russia	1728	St. Rupert, Germany	1701
		St. Andrew, Russia	1698		

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson and Carlisle; the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815. ●

KNIGHTHOOD, *continued.*

St. Sepulchre, Palestine . . . 1099	Star of the Cross (Ladies), Austria . . . 1668	Tower and Sword, Portugal, 1459. Revived . . . 1808
St. Stanislas, Poland . . . 1765	Star of India . . . 1861	Tasim, Austria . . . about 1562
St. Stephen, Hungary . . . 1764	Swan, Flanders . . . 500	Vasa, Sweden . . . 1772
St. Stephen, Tuscany . . . 1561	Sword (or Silence), Cyprus, about 1192	Virgin of Mount Carmel, France . . . 1607
St. Thomas of Acon . . . after 1377	Sword, Sweden, 1525. Revived . . . 1748	White Cross, Tuscany . . . 1814
Saviour, Aragon . . . 1118	Templars. See <i>Templars</i> . . . 1119	White Eagle, Poland, about 1325. Revived . . . 1705
Saviour, Greece . . . 1833	Teste Morte (Death's Head), Würtemberg . . . 1652	White Falcon, Saxe Weimar . . . 1732
Saviour of the World, Sweden . . . 1561	Teutonic, Prussia, about 1190. Renewed . . . 1522	Wilhelm, Holland . . . 1815
Scale, Castile . . . about 1316	Thistle of Bourbon . . . 1370	Wing of St. Michael, Portugal . . . 1172
Scarf, Castile, 1330. Revived 1700	Thistle, Scotland, 809. Revived . . . 1540, 1687	Wladimir, Russia . . . 1782
Seraphim, Sweden . . . 1334		
Ship and Crescent, France . . . 1269		
Slaves of Virtue, Germany (Ladies) . . . 1662		
Star, France . . . 1351		
Star, Sicily . . . 1351		

KNIGHTS, FEMALE. The title of knight was sometimes given to women also. It is said to have been first conferred on the women who preserved Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance to the besiegers. Large immunities and favours were granted to the women and their descendants. Several female orders of knighthood have been established in Germany and Sweden. *See above.*

KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERRY, IN IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald, to whom are still permitted the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by the ancient sovereigns of their country; these titles are of remote date. The late knight of Kerry, the right hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, was a lord of the treasury in 1827.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE, said to have been instituted by king Arthur about A.D. 528. *Asser.* The proposed revival of this order, by Edw. III. at Windsor, led to the establishment of the order of the Garter (*which see*) in 1349.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, or Knights of Parliament; chosen on the king's writ by the freeholders of every county. They are said to have been first summoned by Simon de Montfort, in 1254. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I. 1283. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS, AND TEMPLARS. *See Malta and Templars.*

KNIVES. In England, Hallamshire has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries: Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thuytel." Stow says that Richard Mathews on the Fleet-bridge was the first Englishman who made *fine* knives, &c.; and that he obtained a prohibition of the importation of foreign ones, 5 Eliz. 1563. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650; coming originally from Flanders. *Knife-cleaning machines* were patented by Mr. George Kent in 1844 and 1852; others have been invented by Mr. Masters and Mr. Price. *See article Forks.*

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a society which arose in 1853, in the United States of N. America. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855):—They then possessed several newspapers and had much political influence over the elections, and held secret meetings. A society was formed in 1855 in opposition to the above, called *Know Somethings*. Both these bodies are said to have been absorbed into the two great parties of Democrats and Republicans at the presidential election in Nov. 1856.

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| 1. The Americans shall rule America. | 6. Hostility to the assumptions of the Pope, through the bishops, &c., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood. |
| 2. The Union of these States. | 7. Thorough reform in the neutralisation laws. |
| 3. No North, no South, no East, no West. | 8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as an universal text-book. |
| 4. The United States of America—as they are—and inseparable. | |
| 5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or in the administration of American law. | |

KOH-I-NOOR, or "Mountain of Light." The East India Diamond. *See Diamonds.*

KOLIN or KOLLIN (Bohemia). Here the Austrian general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the Great of Prussia, June 18, 1757. In commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen. Marshal Daun, the next year, obliged the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmütz, and to retreat from Moravia. *Aspin.*

KONIEH (formerly Iconium). Here the army of the Turkish sultan was defeated by that of the pacha of Egypt, after a sanguinary fight that continued all the day, Dec. 21, 1832. The grand vizier was wounded and taken prisoner.

KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of East Prussia, was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand master in 1457. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1365. It was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1657, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1701. It was held by the Russians 1758-64, and by the French in 1807. Here the present king and queen were crowned, Oct. 18, 1861.

KONIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany), most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was railed in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's holds eight hundred tuns. See *Heidelberg Tun*.

KORAN or **ALCORAN** (AL-KURAN), the sacred book of the Mahometans, was written about A.D. 610, by Mahomet (who died 632) and published by Abubeker about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet.* The leading article of faith preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. *Gibbon*. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1643; into French 1647; into English, by Sale, 1734; and into other European languages 1763, *et seq*. It is a rhapsody of 3000 verses, divided into 114 sections. See *Mahometanism*, &c.

KOSZTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on June 21 was seized by a boat's crew from the Austrian brig *Huzzar*. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, Captain Ingraham of the American sloop *St. Louis* demanded his release; but having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transferred to Trieste, on July 2 he demanded his surrender by a certain time and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel; Koszta was then given up. On August 1, the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koszta returned to the United States.

KRASNOI (in central Russia), **BATTLE OF**, Nov. 17, 1812, between the French army under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, and the Russian army commanded by the celebrated warrior and prince Kutusoff (who died in 1813). Davoust was entirely overthrown, and his army wholly dispersed, leaving many thousands slain upon the field.

KREASOTE. See *Creasote*.

KREMLIN, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duke of Russia, in 1376. It was burnt down in 1812, and re-built in 1816.

KUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF. See *Cunnersdorf*.

KUNOBITZA, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, Dec. 24, 1443.

L.

LABRADOR, N. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot 1497, and visited by Corte Real in 1500.

LABUAN, an Asiatic island N.W. of Borneo: occupied by the British in 1846. See *Borneo*.

LABURNUM, called also the Golden chain and *Cytisus Laburnum*, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c. about 1576. *Ashc*.

LABYRINTH. There were four most famous in mythology and history: the first, said to have been built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C.; the second in Egypt, in the Isle of Meris, by Psammetichus, king of that place, about 683 B.C.; the other, the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto; and the fourth at Clusium, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C. *Pliny*. The beauty and art of the labyrinths of Mendes

* It was written in the Koreish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possesses every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him during a period of twenty-three years, by the angel Gabriel. The style of this volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise, and where the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ. *Dr. Jortin*.

were almost beyond belief; it had 12 halls and 3000 chambers, with pillars, was encrusted with marble, and adorned with sculpture. *Herodotus*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is famous from its connection with the story of Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II.; see *Rosamond*. There is a curious Maze (of the time of William III.) at Hampton Court.

LACE. Mention is made of it as being of very delicate texture in France and Flanders in 1320; and fine laces were much in use for ruffles and frills for the men, and head-dresses for the women in the fifteenth century. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483. Lace was general in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London, and its value when manufactured has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A dissipated framework knitter of Nottingham named Hammond is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace, from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768. *Macculloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1809, 1817, &c.), Morley and Leaver (1811, &c.), that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost 17*l.* may now be had for 7*s.* (1853). *Ure*.

LACEDÆMON. See *Sparta*.

LACONIA, S.E. Peloponnesus, the ancient name of the Spartan territories. See *Sparta*. In the eighth century the country was called *Trakonia*. It was included in the Ottoman empire in 1460, and in the modern kingdom of Greece in 1829.

LACTEAL VEINS. These were discovered by chance by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, in opening a dog, 1622. They were discovered in birds, fish, and other animals, by Mr. Hewson, of London, about 1770, and subsequently by other eminent professional men. In the human form the lacteal vessels convey the chyle.

LADIES. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out to the poor weekly, with their own hands, certain quantities of bread, and were therefore called *Lafords*, and *Lef-days*—signifying *bread-givers*, (from *hlaf*, a loaf,) and the words were at length shortened to Lords and Ladies. Tooke considers *Lord* to signify *high-born*. The introduction of ladies to court was first to that of Louis XII. of France in 1499. As a title of honour, the title of Lady properly belongs only to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank.

LADRONE ISLES (N. Pacific), belong to Spain. Discovered by Magellan, in 1520; they are eleven in number. He first touched at the island of Guam. Here some of the natives having stolen some of his goods, and showing a great disposition to theft, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Islands of Thieves, which they are called to this day. In the seventeenth century they obtained the name of Marianne's islands, from the queen of Spain.

LADY-DAY. This festival, on the 25th of March, was instituted about A.D. 350, according to some authorities, and not before the seventh century according to others. See *Annunciation*. In England, before the alteration of the style, Sept. 3, 1752, our new year began on the 25th of March; and in some ecclesiastical computations, that order is still preserved. In Scotland, the 1st of January was ordered by proclamation (Dec. 17, 1599) to be the beginning of the year there, instead of the 25th of March.

LAGOS-BAY (Portugal). Off this bay was fought the battle between admiral Boscawen and the French admiral De la Clue, who lost both legs in the engagement, and died next day, August 17, 18, 1759. The *Centaur* and *Modeste*, two capital ships, were taken, and two others, the *Redoubtable* and *Ocean*, run on shore and burnt: the scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz.

LAGOS, in the Bight of Benin (Africa). This place was gallantly assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under commodore Bruce, Dec. 26 and 27, 1851; the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and *Teazer* were engaged; the *Teazer* grounded on a sandbank within range of a heavy battery. Of 400 British 16 were killed and 71 wounded; the force of the enemy was estimated at between ten and twenty thousand. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In Aug., 1862, the place was ceded to the British government, and created a settlement in March, 1862: Mr. Freeman to be the first governor. It is hoped that it will be a means of checking the slave-trade.

LA HOGUE (N. W. France), **BATTLE OF**, May 19, 1692, between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under admirals Russell and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hogue, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England.

LAHORE, a city in N. W. India, was taken by Baber in 1524, and was long the capital of the Mongol empire. It fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by sir Hugh Gough Feb. 22, 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace with them.

LAKE REGILLUS, Italy, where the Romans defeated the Latin auxiliaries of the expelled Tarquins, 499 B.C.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN, ERIE, AND ONTARIO. These lakes were the scenes of many actions between the British and Americans in the War of Independence (about 1776 and 1777), and in the war of 1813-14.

LAMBETH PALACE. A considerable portion was built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel was erected in 1196. *Northouck*. The tower of the church was erected about 1375; and other parts of the edifice in the fifteenth century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was barbarously put to death here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers, June 14, 1381. Through the munificence and taste of abb. Howley (who died 1848), the domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged; a new Gothic wing of considerable beauty having been constructed from designs by Mr. Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l*. *Leigh*. See *Canterbury and Articles*.

LAMIAN WAR, B.C. 323, between Athens and her allies (excited by Demosthenes the orator), and Antipater, governor of Macedon after the death of Alexander. Antipater fled to Lamia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Cranon, 322 B.C.

LAMMAS-DAY. The 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. *Lammas* comes from the Saxon, *hlammesse*, loaf-mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat; anciently those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPETER COLLEGE, Cardiganshire, was founded by bishop Burgess in 1822, and incorporated 1828.

LAMPS. See *Lanterns*. Lamps are mentioned in all the early ages; they were in use in Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The earthen lamp which Epictetus the philosopher had in his study sold after his death for 3000 drachmas, A.D. 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. Lamps were in general use through the streets of London up to the close of the eighteenth century, as were flambeaux, which were carried by link-boys. London streets were first lighted by oil-lamps in 1681; and with gas-lamps in 1814. The domestic lamp is now of elegant manufacture. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand, in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On Argand's principle are founded the lamp invented by Carcel about 1803; and, since 1825, the *Moderateur* Lamps of Levavasseur, Hadrot, and Neuburger. Lamps have since been the subject of much mechanical ingenuity. See *Safety Lamp*.

LANARK (W. Scotland). At his factory here Robert Owen tried his social system in 1815.

LANCASHIRE was created a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry, first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1359. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399 the duchy merged into the crown. See under article *Cotton*.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunam* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS, on a system of education by means of mutual instruction, devised by Joseph Lancaster, were not much patronised till about 1808, when they attracted general attention, notwithstanding the prejudices that existed against the founder, who had been labouring to introduce his plan from 1796. The development of the system led to the formation of the British and Foreign School Society in 1805, whose schools are unsectarian, and use the Bible as the only means of religious instruction. Lancaster was accidentally killed at New York in 1838.

LAND was let generally in England for 1s. per acre, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l.* in 1600; about 14,000,000*l.* in 1688. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 *per cent.* on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, that of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in this estimate were exempted much land, and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at 59,500,000*l.* in 1851.* An Act for rendering more easy the transfer of land was passed in 1862. See *Agriculture*.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, established in 1858, to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland." See *Encumbered Estates Act*.

LANDEN (Belgium), OR NEERWINDEN, BATTLE OF. Between the allies and French, in which William III. of England commanded. Owing chiefly to the cowardice of the Dutch horse, this bloody battle ended in favour of the French, who were commanded by marshal Luxembourg, July 19 (N.S. 29), 1693. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE. This title is from *land* and *grave*, a count, a German title of dominion, which appears to have commenced in 1130, when Louis III. of Thuringia assumed the title. It became the title of the house of Hesse about 1263.

LANDSHUT (Silesia), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, June 23, 1760.

LAND-TAX. A species of land-tax was exacted in England in the tenth century, which produced 82,000*l.* in 1018. See *Danegelt*. A land-tax was levied in one shape or another, at various periods. The tax under this name was imposed 11 Will. & Mary 1699; it grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4*s.* in the pound, which produced 500,000*l.* in 1692. From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land-tax had yielded 227,000,000*l.* Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the land-tax bill of 1767; it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1*s.* to 4*s.* in the pound. Mr. Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4*s.* in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption April 2, 1798. The tax in 1810 produced 1,418,337*l.*; in 1820, 1,338,420*l.*; in 1830, 1,423,618*l.*; in 1840, 1,298,622*l.*; and in 1852, 1,151,613*l.*

LANGSIDE, BATTLE OF, between the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, and the army of Mary queen of Scots, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat, May 13, 1568. Immediately after this last fatal battle, the unfortunate Mary fled to England. She crossed the Solway Firth from the abbey of Dundradon, and landed at Workington, in Cumberland, May 16. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE. Language must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or it is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and the profoundest philosophers of France and England. It has been affirmed that Hebrew was the language spoken by Adam; but others deny this, and say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, are only *dialects* of the original, long lost and unknown.† "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," *Genesis* xi. 1. Of the Hebrew, the Chaldee and Syriac are *dialects*. The original European languages were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, German, Slavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucian, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic in East Friesland.

* The allotment of land to cottagers began with the experiment of lord Braybrooke, in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, with a view to assist them and relieve parishes of the burden of poor rates: it was very successfully adopted in 1819; when the parish officers took a piece of land consisting of twelve acres, which they divided into twenty equal parts, and sub-let to as many poor villagers of good character, with large families, receiving parochial relief, at a rental of 2*s.* a-week, each. Fifteen or sixteen of them were enabled in a few years to build cottages by their own exertions, aided by benevolent persons who had marked their orderly conduct and efforts to become independent. By the culture of fruit and vegetables for the market, many of them realised 20*l.* a-year; most of them became owners of cows and pigs, and, in the end, all of them had comfortable homes; while their children, instead of being abandoned to ignorance, and perhaps crime, were morally benefited by the improved condition of their parents. This little colony was first called *Pauper Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, and it is calculated that 200*l.* *per annum* were saved to the parish by a system which invites a more extensive and general adoption.

† Psammetichus the Powerful, desiring to know the most ancient people and language on the earth, caused two children to be kept from all knowledge of the use of speech until they were two years old; they were then brought into his presence, and they both pronounced the sound *becos*, the Phœnician term for bread. He therefore gave the Phœnician the precedence, in point of antiquity, to all other nations 647 B.C. *Herodotus*.

—Arabic is the mother tongue of Africa. From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish; and from the Spanish the Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c. There are 3664 known languages, or rather dialects in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects. *Adelung*. George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1736, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England, a department which had been previously most strangely and imprudently overlooked, although such professors had been long before appointed in all other universities of Europe. These professorships are now general in all our collegiate institutions. In 1861, professor Max Müller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London.* He divides languages into three families:—

I. **ARYAN** (in Sanskrit, *noble*).
Southern Division. India (Prakrit, and Pali; Sanskrit; dialects of India: Gipsy)
 Iranic (Persi; Armenian, &c.)
Northern Division.
 Celtic (Cymric: Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Gaelic, Breton, &c.)
 Italic (Oscan; Latin; Umbrian;—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, &c.)
 Illyric (Albanian).
 Hellenic (Greek, and its dialects).
 Windic (Lettic: Old Prussian; *Slavonic dialects*,—Bohemian, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, &c.)
 Teutonic (*High German*: Modern German; *Low German*: Gothic; Anglo-Saxon; Dutch; Frisian; English.

Scandinavian: Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic.

II. **SEMITIC**: *Southern*. Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic.) *Middle*. Hebrew (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician inscriptions). *Northern*. Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

III. **TURANIAN** (from *Tura*, swiftness).
Northern Division. Tungusic (Chinese, &c.); Mongolic; Turkic; Samoyedic, and Finnic.
Southern Division. Taic (Siamese, &c.); (Himalayas); Malayic; (Polynesia, &c.); Gangetic; Lonitic (Burmese, &c.); Munda; Tamulic.

LANGUE D'OC. See *Troubadours*.

LANSDOWN (Somersetshire). The parliamentary army under sir Wm. Waller were here defeated, July 5, 1643.

LANTERNS must be of very early date. Those of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred; and it is supposed that horn was used for window-lights also, as glass was not known in Alfred's reign, A.D. 872-901. *Stow's Chron.* London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, A.D. 1415. The pellucid laminae of the ox horn have served for ages for the sides of lanterns instead of glass, and for many uses are preferred.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander, in 1839.

LAOCOÖN. This exquisite Grecian work of art, executed in marble, was modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and of great eminence as statuary; it represents the death of the Trojan hero, Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil, *Aeneis* ii. 200. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Sale near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAON (N. France). Here a succession of actions between the allies (chiefly the Prussians) and the French, was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, March 9, 10, 1814.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. In 1785, La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command. The last direct intelligence received from him was from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently despatched in search of Perouse; but no certain information was had until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on two different islands of the New Hebrides—a fate authenticated by various articles of the wreck of the vessels, which captain Dillon brought with him to Calcutta, April 9, 1828, forty years afterwards.

LARCENY. (French, *larcen*; Latin, *latrocinium*.) See *Theft*.

LA ROTHIERE (France), BATTLE OF, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussian and Russian armies, which were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of some thousands slain, 3000 prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon, Feb. 1, 1814. This was one of the last victories which Napoleon achieved.

LARYNGOSCOPE, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. By

* It is said that cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1848) knew 114 languages or dialects.

its means the vocal chords of the interior of the larynx, &c., are exhibited, and have been photographed. One, constructed by Dr. Turck, in 1857, was modified and improved by Dr. Czermak, who exhibited it in action in 1862, in London. A somewhat similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846.

LATERAN, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John. It was originally a palace belonging to the Roman family Laterani, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held here. See *Councils*.

LATHAM-HOUSE, Lancashire, was heroically defended for three months against the parliamentarians, by Charlotte, countess of Derby. She was relieved by prince Rupert, March 25, 1644. The house was however surrendered Dec. 4, 1645, and dismantled.

LATHE. An instrument or engine for turning ivory, wood, iron, and other substances, so as to shape them to the views of the artist, was originally an instrument of rude construction, ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes the invention to Theodore of Samos.

LATIN KINGDOM, &c. See *Latium*, *Eastern Empire*, and *Jerusalem*.

LATIN LANGUAGE (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek), one of the thirteen original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish. See *Latium*. A vast portion of our most beautiful and expressive words are derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about A.D. 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the seventh century. During six or seven hundred years, the Latin tongue prevailed in all public proceedings from the Tweed to the Euphrates, and from the Danube to Mount Atlas, and has been more or less retained even to this day. In England it was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in conveyancing and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo. II. c. 25). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Roumelia.

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS.

	<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>
Plautus	B.C. 184	Tibullus	B.C. 18	Statius	(about) A.D. 100
Ennius	169	Horace	8	Tacitus	100
Terence	(flourishes) 166	Celsus	(flourishes) A.D. 17	Silius Italicus	101
Cato the Elder	149	Livy	18	Martial	(flourishes) 104
Lucilius	103	Ovid	18	Suetonius	(about) 120
Lucretius	52	Paterculus	31	Juvenal	128
Julius Cæsar	44	Persius	62	Aulus Gellius	(flourishes) 169
Cicero	43	Lucan	65	Apuleius	174
Catullus	40	Seneca	65	Ammianus Marcellinus	390
Sallust	34	Pliny the Elder	79	Claudian	408
Vitruvius	(flourishes) 27	Quintilian	(flourishes) 80	Macrobius	415
Propertius	26	Valerius Flaccus	81	Boethius	524
Virgil	19	Pliny the Younger	100	(See <i>Fathers of the Church</i> .)	

LATITAT. The writ by which persons are usually called to the King's Bench court; and it has this name from its being supposed that the defendant is lurking, or lying hid, and cannot be found in the county to be taken by bill, and the writ is directed to the sheriff to apprehend him. This process of law is of old and undefined date. *Cowel*. The writ was abolished in England, in all actions where it was not intended to hold the defendant to special bail, by the Uniformity of Process act, 2 Will. IV. c. 39, passed May 23, 1832.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 162 B.C. It is the extent of the earth, or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in latitude 66°20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69'493 miles; he measured it in 1737. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69'292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68'732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 61'743. Mudge, in England, made it 69'148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69'12; and Biot, 68'769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68'63—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid, which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others, while it has more generally been regarded as an oblate spheroid.

LATIUM, now **CAMPANIA** (Italy), the country of Latinus, king of Janiculum, who gave his name to the country, calling his subjects Latins, about 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. See *Italy*.

LA TRAPPE. See *Trappists*.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS. See *Mormonites*.

LAUREATE. See *Poet Laureate*.

LAUREL. It was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry; and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. The Roman victors sent home their accounts of successful enterprises to the senate, wrapped up in the leaves of this tree. Petrarch was crowned with laurel, April 8, 1341.—The laurel called *Prunus lauro-cerasus* was brought to Britain from the Levant, before A.D. 1629. The Portugal laurel was brought from that country, and is known as the *Prunus lusitanica*, before 1648. The royal bay, *Laurus indica*, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, was brought from Spain before 1713. The glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, was brought hither from China, in 1806 or 1821.

LAURENTIALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Acca Laurentia, who is said to have been either the nurse of Romulus or Remus, or a rich dissolute woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. They commenced about 621 B.C., and were held on the last day of April and the 23rd of December. They, in process of time, extended to other places, and ultimately formed part of the Saturnalia. *Ovid.*

LAURESTINE, *Viburnum Tinus*. The evergreen shrub which blooms about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers and foliage through the winter. It was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1596. There are other varieties of this favourite shrub.

LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE. Count Lavalette was a devoted friend and aide-de-camp of Napoleon I. For aiding the emperor on his return in 1815, he was condemned to death at Paris for high treason, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife; their dresses being changed on the eve of the execution, during an interview afforded them for a last farewell, Dec. 20, 1815. In this generous enterprise three Britons assisted, sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, esq., and captain J. H. Hutchinson, who were convicted of aiding the escape, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, April 24, 1816. These gentlemen procured for Lavalette the uniform of a general officer in the British service; he then got into a cabriolet with sir Robert Wilson, passed the barriers without being recognised, and arrived at Mons, where his generous guide took leave of him. He then took the road to Munich, where he found an asylum among powerful friends. He was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDÉE (W. France), WAR OF. The French Royalists of La Vendée took to arms, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the Republican armies, between July 12, 1793, and Jan. 1, 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Numerous other engagements were fought with various success, until the war was terminated by general Hoche, in 1796. A treaty of peace was signed at Luçon, Jan. 17, 1800. See *Chouans*.

LAVENDER, *Lavendula spica*. Brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

LAW. See *Codes*.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, was founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was lord Brougham.

LAW-COURTS. Commissioners appointed in 1859 reported in favour of the concentration of the law-courts in London, on a site near Carey-street, Chancery-lane. The estimated expense was about 1,500,000*l.*, which it was recommended to take from the accumulated Chancery fund termed "Suitors' fund." The proposition was brought before parliament in 1862, but not adopted.

LAW'S BUBBLE. The most ruinous speculation of modern times. The projector, John Law, of Edinburgh (born 1681), raised himself to the dignity of comptroller-general of the finances of France, in 1720, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it in 1710; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and most of the people of property of every rank in that kingdom, seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value; so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. But the following year this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining tens of thousands of families. Law died in poverty in 1729 at Venice.—The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in the fatal year 1720. See *South Sea*.

LAWS. See *Codes* and *Civil Law*. The Jewish law was given by God, and promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C.

The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos (1807 B.C.) were the first Attic laws; they were reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 594 B.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B.C.; they remained in full force for 700 years, and formed a race, totally different from all others living in civilised society.

The Roman laws, the Twelve Tables, were published 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British Laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon in . . . A.D. 590

Saxon laws of Ina published about . . . A.D. 700
 Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about (see *Common Law*) . . . 886
 Edward the Confessor collected the laws in . . . 1065
 Stephen's charter of general liberties . . . 1136
 Henry II.'s confirmation of it . . . 1154 and 1175
 The maritime laws of Richard I. (see *Oleron*) . . . 1194
 Magna Charta, by king John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* See *Magna Charta*, and *Forests' Charter*.
 Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, declared, "That no action of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of justice." . . . May 21, 1784

LAWYERS. Pleaders of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., 1291. Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, were alone permitted to plead in the court of Common Pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604.—The Law Association charity was founded in 1817. The Law Society was formed in 1823. The plan was enlarged in 1825; a charter, obtained in 1831, was renewed in 1845. The building in Chancery-lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in 1829. The Juridical Society was established in 1855. See *Barristers*, *Counsel*, and the *several Courts of Law*.

LAYBACH (near Trieste, in Illyria). The CONGRESS here was attended for some time by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Naples, and finally broke up after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and put down popular insurrections, May, 1821.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY. Mr. Layer, a barrister, conspired with a number of other persons, to seize George I., the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and most of the principal officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, to plunder the Bank, and finally to bring in the Pretender. He was hanged May 17, 1723.

LAZZARONI (from *lazzáro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), the term first applied by the Spaniards and their viceroys to the vast number of degraded beings in Naples, who lived like cattle, being half-clothed and houseless. No man was born a *lazzáro*; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the *lazzaroni* to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets. In 1647, Masaniello held the office. See *Naples*. In 1793, Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of *lazzaroni* as pikemen (spontoneers), who generally favoured the court party. On May 15, 1848, they, on the king's behalf, committed fearful ravages on the ill-fated city. *Colletta*.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons *per annum*. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855; and 69,266 tons in 1857. Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236. In 1859, 23,690 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 18,414 tons exported.

LEAGUES. Four kings combined to make war against five, about 1913 B.C. (*Gen. xiv.*) The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1451 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the Ætolian, powerful about 320 B.C., which lasted till 189 B.C., and the Achæan, revived 280 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension.

Lombard leagues against emperors (see *Lombards*) . . . A.D. 1176 & 1225
 League of the Public Good was between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI. of France, 1465-72
 League of Cambray against Venice . . . 1508
 Holy League (the pope, Venice, &c.), against Louis XII. . . 1510
 League of Smalcald . . . 1529
 League of the Beggars (*Gueux*; the Protestants so called, though Roman Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders . . . 1566

The LEAGUE, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was commenced in 1576 and lasted till 1593, when Henry embraced Romanism.
 League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants . . . A.D. 1610
 League against the Emperor . . . 1628
 Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church, and the regal authority (see *Covenant*) . . . 1638
 League of Augsburg, against France . . . 1686

LEAP-YEAR or BISSEXTILE, originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar years at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned *twice*, hence called *bissextile* or *twice sixth*. This added day with us is Feb. 29th. See *Calendar*. The difference between 365 days 6 hours and 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, which last is the true date of the astronomical year, in the course of years causes 1700, 1800, and 1900 not to be leap-years (*vide act 24 Geo. II. c. 23*, passed 1751); but the year 2000 will be one. See *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, &c.

LEARNING and the ARTS flourished among the Greeks, especially under Pisistratus, 537 B.C., and Pericles, 444 B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era. On the death of Augustus they gradually declined. The refugees from Greece caused them to revive in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453; and the invention of printing shortly before. Leo X. and his family (the *Medici*) greatly promoted learning in Italy, in the sixteenth century; and about this time literature began to revive in France, Germany, and England. See *Literature*, and lists of authors under *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, and other languages.

LEASE. This kind of conveyance was invented by s^rjeant Moore, soon after the *Statute of Uses*, which law was enacted 27 Hen. VIII., 1535. A question at law which had been held doubtful by the lawyers for 200 years, was determined by the court of King's Bench, who agreed that the words in a lease, *of and from the date*, and *from the date*, had the same meaning, Nov. 21, 1777. *Phillips*. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1856 and 1858.

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. The ancients understood the art of tanning leather, and it was practised early in England, and great improvements made in it up to 1795. Leather is converted into many uses; a leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, Oct. 23, 1778. *Phillips*. The duty on leather produced annually in England, 450,000*l.*, and in Ireland about 50,000*l.* It was abolished in both countries, May 29, 1830. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade, in the autumn of 1860 in England. In the case of Lawrence, Mortimore, & Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, &c., was made known in 1860.

LEATHER-CLOTH is unbleached cotton coated with a composition of boiled linseed oil and turpentine, coloured with various pigments. Messrs. Crockell, of Newark, U.S. (the inventors and patentees in 1849), established manufactories in 1853.

LÊCH, a river in S. Germany, near which the cruel Bavarian general Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, April 30, 1632. Tilly died of his wounds a few days after.

LECTURES. Those on physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, the projector of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1502. *Freind's Hist. of Physic*. Medical and other lectures became general in private theatres, in different parts of the realm shortly after, and are now held in the theatres of most of the hospitals and medical schools. *Clinical* lectures or discourses made by the bed-side of the patient, combining practice with the theory of physic, have materially advanced this branch of human knowledge. Lectures have since become general in colleges, churches, and public halls. See *Gresham College*, *Boyle's Lectures*, *Royal and London Institutions*, &c. Among the most remarkable political lectures were those of the celebrated Thelwall, which were commenced in January, 1795. They continued to draw large audiences, till they were interdicted by an act of parliament, passed for the purpose. In the autumn of 1857 and since, many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at mechanics' institutes.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), an ancient town, renowned since the sixteenth century for its woollen manufactures. It was first enfranchised by the Reform bill of 1832, and sends two members to parliament. On Sept. 7, 1858, the queen opened the new magnificent town hall, and knighted the mayor, Peter Fairbairn; she rested a night at his house.

LEEKs. The Welsh emblem of the leek is in consequence of a command from Dewi, or David, afterwards canonised archbishop of St. David's in the year 519. This prelate, on the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, is said to have ordered every one

of his soldiers to place a leek in his cap, for the sake of distinction; in memory of which the Welsh wear the leek on the first of March.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS, OR BALL'S BLUFF, on the banks of the Potomac, on the Virginia side, North America. On October 21, 1861, the Federal general C. P. Stone crossed the river to reconnoitre. Unauthorised by the commander in chief, he attacked the Confederate camp at Leesburg, and was thoroughly defeated with great loss. The heroic Federal colonel Baker was killed. The disaster was attributed to great mismanagement. In February, 1862, general Stone was arrested on suspicion of treason.

LEGACIES. The bequests or gifts made, by a last will and testament were taxed by parliament in 1780. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1796, 1805, and 1808. The revenue derived from it varies considerably in amount in consecutive years; but it may be said to average about one and a half to two millions annually. In 1853, by 16 and 17 Vict. c. 51, the legacy duty was extended to landed property. See *Succession Duty Act*.

LEGATE, COURT OF THE. This was an ecclesiastical court in England. It was erected in 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws. *Law Dict.* It was soon discontinued.

LEGATIONS, the name given to the twenty administrative divisions in the States of the Church, from their having been governed by legates. The inhabitants rebelled in 1859 and 1860, and nearly all the legations are now included in the kingdom of Italy. See *Rome*.

LEGHORN, *Livorno*, in Tuscany, a mere village in the fifteenth century, owes all its prosperity to the Medici family and their successors. This city suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741. It was entered by the French army in the revolutionary war, July 27, 1796, but the immense amount of British property there had been previously removed. Leghorn was evacuated by the French in 1799, and was retaken the following year. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian allied forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians attacked and took this city from the insurgents, May 12 and 13, 1849. A slight insurrection here was quelled July, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire.

LEGION. The *Legio* was a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, and was first formed by Romulus, under whom it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 750 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers, besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. A legion was divided into 10 cohorts, and every cohort into 6 centuries, with a vexillum, or standard, guarded by 10 men. The French army has been divided into legions since Francis I.

LEGION OF HONOUR. An order in France, embracing all distinctions in the army, and including in its incorporation civil officers, and all such individuals as have eminently distinguished themselves for services to the state, military deeds, and for public virtue; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when First Consul, May 19, 1802. On the restoration of the Bourbon family, Louis XVIII. confirmed this order in April, 1814. The honour was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854-6, and in the Paris exhibition of 1855.

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France: whose representative is Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, born Sept. 29, 1820. They held a congress at Lucerne on June 24-29, 1862: when about 3850 persons were present, including the duchess of Parma. They agreed to continue a pacific policy.

LEGNANO (in Lombardy), where the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese, and their allies, May 29, 1176, which victory led to the treaty of Constance in 1183.

LEIGHLIN (W. Carlow), SEE OF. Founded by St. Laserian, about A.D. 628. Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, a worthy prelate, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged for the crime on the spot where he had committed the murder. *Beaton*. In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns; the combined see united to Ossory, in 1835. See *Ferns* and *Bishops*.

LEINSTER, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland, divided into four archbishoprics by pope Eugenius III., at a national synod, held at Kells, March 9, 1151-2, and in which his holiness was represented by cardinal Paparo. The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruave, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot king of Leinster in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son, in 1690; the title became extinct in 1719; and it was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Saxony). Famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair. Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, under Tilly, Sept. 7, 1631. Leipsic was taken by the Prussian army, 1756. It has frequently fallen into adverse hands. Here took place one of the most sanguinary contests of modern times, termed "*the battle of the nations*," Oct. 16-19, 1813, between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (160,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (240,000 strong). The French were beaten, chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory of the allies was followed by the capture of Leipsic next day, and of the rear-guard of the French army. The king of Saxony and his family were made prisoners; and the emperors of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and crown prince of Sweden, entered Leipsic immediately after.

LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Laconia about 1490 B.C., after many contests merged into the Hellenes.

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered all over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the unhappy *Lemures*. The Romans celebrated festivals called *Lemuralia*, in the month of May; instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., it is said to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Remus.

LENT (from the Saxon, *lencen*, spring). The 40 days' fast observed in the Roman Catholic church, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-day, said to have been instituted by pope Telesphorus, A.D. 130.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday in Lent; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by pope Felix III., in the year 487, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty.—Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641. *Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited early during Lent; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by proclamation in 1543, and it continued in force until, by proclamation of James I. in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden. See *Quadragesima*.

LEON, KINGDOM OF. See *Spain*.

LEPANTO (near Corinth), **BATTLE OF**, Oct. 7, 1571: the great naval engagement between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., and the whole maritime force of the Turks. Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet, which consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men, while the Turks had 250 galleys, of which, after a dreadful conflict, they saved but 100, losing 30,000 men in killed and prisoners; and thus was prostrated for a time the naval power of Turkey.

LEPROSY, a contagious skin disease described in *Leviticus*, chap. xiii. (B.C. 1490), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia, and in Europe about the time of the Crusades. There are various kinds. It has now almost disappeared from Europe, except in the South and in Norway. The malady chiefly affected the poorly fed and clothed of the lower classes, yet occasionally has proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada, by queen Isabella of Castile, about 1504, and a large number of leper houses was founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

LETTERS. See *Alphabet*, *Belles Lettres*, and *Marque*.

LETTRES DE CÂCHET, sealed letters from the king of France, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison, or sent into exile. They were introduced about 1670, and became a grievous abuse. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, Nov. 1, 1789. Proceedings very similar to the *lettres de cachet* were adopted in the Federal government of N. America at New York and other places in 1861, and 1862.

LETTUCE. Introduced into England from Flanders, in 1520. A salad was a rare treat in Henry VIIIth's reign; in the earlier part of which, when queen Catherine, this king's first consort, wished for a salad, she despatched a messenger for lettuce to Holland or Flanders.

LEUCTRA, a village between Plataea and Thespia, in Boeotia, N. Greece, the site of a battle between the Thebans; under Epaminondas, and the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, the victory being with the former; July 8, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain, and not more than 300 Thebans. From this day, the Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

LEVELLERS. There were various associations of this kind. The most extraordinary was that of which Muncer and Storeck were the chiefs. They began by pulling down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing; and then, finding an army in their followers, they openly taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Muncer commanded the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority; and on his march to enforce these principles of equality and reformation, his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled: he was taken, and beheaded at Mulhausen, in 1525. The "Levellers," powerful in Parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1649, and their leader Lilburn imprisoned. At the period of the French Revolution some knots of persons, styled Levellers, appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them and republicans, by Mr. John Reeves, Nov. 1792; and similar conservative associations followed with much benefit.

LEVELS. The Great Level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles, in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overflowed by the sea during an earthquake, A.D. 368. It was long afterwards an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in summer, and was gradually drained by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works on a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A general drainage act was passed by the advice of lord Burghley, in 1601, but little work was done till the reign of James I., who, in 1621, invited over the great Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was labouring, he declared his great work complete in 1652. Much, however, still remained to be done; and the drainage of the Great Level has employed the talents of Rennie (about 1807), and of Telford (1822), and other eminent engineers since. In 1844 the Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works. These latter were reported unsound in March, 1862; and on May 4, the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn, gave way. High tides ensuing, about 20,000 acres of fertile land were inundated, causing a loss of about 25,000*l.* After unwearied, and, for awhile, unsuccessful efforts, a new coffer dam was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hawkshaw, which was reported sound in July. Another inundation, begun through the bursting of a marshland sluice, near Lynn, Oct. 4, was checked. The Levels are distinguished as the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels.

LEVERIAN MUSEUM, formed by sir Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicest. house, London. It was offered to the public by the chance of a guinea lottery, in 1785; but only 8000 tickets out of 36,000 were sold; and this almost unparalleled collection fell into the possession of the holder of two tickets, Mr. Parkinson, by whom it was in the end sold by auction, in lots, Sept. 20, *et seq.*, 1806.

LEVIATHAN. See *Steam Navigation*.

LEWES (Sussex), where Henry III., king of England, was defeated by Montfort, earl of Gloucester, and the rebellious barons, May 14, 1264. *Blaauw.* The king, his brother Richard, and his son Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. A division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost. See *Evesham*.

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), **BATTLE OF,** between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded. April 19, 1775.—The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783.—**LEXINGTON,** a town in Missouri, U.S. fortified by the Federals, was attacked by the Confederate general Price

Aug. 29; and after a gallant resistance by Col. Mulligan, surrendered on Sept. 21, 1861. See *United States*.

LEYDEN (Holland), became important in the thirteenth century. Its siege, sustained against the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence, A.D. 1574. In commemoration of this long siege, a university was founded, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, and valuable library, 1575. In 1699 two-thirds of the population perished by a fever, which it is said, was aggravated by the improper treatment of professor De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, Jan. 1807. The electrical *Leyden* jar was invented about 1746, by Kleist, Muschenbroek, and others.

LIBEL. By the laws of Rome (those of the Twelve Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel," the well-known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed. Act against blasphemous and seditious libels, punishing the offender by banishment for the second offence, 60 Geo. III. 1820.* Lord Campbell's act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (1843), greatly softened the stringency of the law of libel respecting newspapers. Among the most remarkable cases of libel were, lord George Gordon's libel on the queen of France, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and fined 500*l.*, Jan. 28, 1788. Dr. Wither's libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14, 1789. The *Times*' libel on the prince of Wales, afterwards Geo. IV., Feb. 1790. The *Morning Post*'s libel on lady Elizabeth Lambert, damages 4000*l.*, July 9, 1792. Peltier's libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, in *L'Ambigu*, of which he was found guilty, Feb. 21, 1803.

LIBERTINES (signifying freedmen and their sons), was the name of an extraordinary sect headed by Quintin and Corin, about 1525. They maintained that whatever was done by men was done by the Spirit of God, and that there was no sin but to those who thought so; that to live without any doubt or scruple was to return to the state of innocence; that the soul died with the body; that heaven was a dream and hell a phantom, and religion a mere state trick; with many other monstrous opinions.

LIBRARY. The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens by Pisistratus, about 544 B.C. The second of any note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Caesar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe. *Blair*. According to Plutarch, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000 books. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III. (133 B.C.), who bequeathed his kingdom and wealth to the Roman people. It was added to that of Alexandria by Marc Antony. The first private library was the property of Aristotle, 334 B.C. *Strabo*. The first library at Rome was instituted 167 B.C.; it was brought from Macedonia. The library of Apellicon was sent to Rome by Sylla, from Athens, 86 B.C. This library was enriched by the original manuscripts of Aristotle's works. A library was founded at Constantinople by Constantine the Great, about A.D. 335; it was destroyed A.D. 477. A second library was formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, consisting of 700,000 volumes, which was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, A.D. 642.† Pope Gregory I. ordered that the library of the Palatine Apollo should be committed to the flames, under the notion of confining the attention of the clergy to the Scriptures. The early Chinese literature is said to have suffered a similar misfortune to that of the west in the destruction of the Alexandrian library; their emperor, Che-whang-tee, ordered all writings to be destroyed, that everything might begin anew as from his reign; and books and records were afterwards recovered by succeeding emperors with great difficulty.

LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

The first public library in Italy was founded at Florence by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great

restorers of learning. At his death, he left his library to the public, A.D. 1436. Cosmo de' Medici enriched it with the invaluable

* An action for libel was brought in the Court of King's Bench by a bookseller, named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the House of Commons. This action related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said he was not aware that the authority of the House of Commons could justify the publication of a libel, — an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the House, and to other actions by Stockdale; and in the session of 1840 (April 14) a law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers.

† This statement has been disputed. Theophilus, abp. of Alexandria, is said to have destroyed many books when he demolished the temple of Serapis, 250 years previously.

LIBRARY, *continued.*

Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldaic, and Indian MSS.
 The Vatican Library at Rome, founded by pope Nicholas V. in 1446, and improved by Sixtus V., 1588; contains 150,000 volumes and 40,000 manuscripts.
 Imperial Library of Vienna, founded by Frederick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I. 1500
 Royal (now Imperial) Library of Paris, by John (1350-1353), and by Francis I. about 1520. It was said to contain 815,000 volumes, and 84,000 manuscripts in 1860. A new reading-room is now constructing, 1862.
 Escorial at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of that sumptuous palace, by Philip II. 1557
 Library of Florence, by Cosmo de' Medici, 1560; very rich in illustrated and illuminated works.
 Library of the University of Munich is said to contain 400,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts; and that of Göttingen, 300,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts.
 Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (consisting principally of the spoils of Poland) was founded in 1714

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer of England, so early as 1347, raised the first

private library in Europe. He purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver.
 Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598; opened in 1602; contains nearly 400,000 volumes, and upwards of 30,000 manuscripts.
 Cottonian Library, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public, 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum 1753
 Sion College 1623
 Royal Society in 1667
 Radcliffean, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the university, 1714; opened 1740
 University Library, Cambridge, 1720, when George I. gave 5000*l.* to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.
 British Museum (*which see*) 1753
 The Libraries of the Royal Institution (1803), the London Institution (1805), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have useful classified catalogues.
 Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1630), are extensive and valuable *
 See *Circulating Libraries.*

LIBRARIES, FREE, have been successfully established since 1850 at Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, &c. Many others are being formed under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 43 (1845), and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65 (1850), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 20 (1856).†

LIBYA (Africa), was conquered by the Persians, 524 B.C., and by Ptolemy Soter, 320.

LICENCES. This mode of levying money on the subject was introduced in the reign of our first Richard, about the year 1190; but it was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tilts and tournaments, who were many at this time. *Sinclair's Hist. of the Brit. Revenue.* Licences for public-houses were first granted in 1551, and for refreshment-houses, with wine licences, in 1860. The present general licensing act is 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 (1828). Games and gaming-houses were licensed in London in 1620. The licence system for various exciseable articles was enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II. 1660. The act which obliged lottery office-keepers to take out licences, and pay 50*l.* for each, at once reduced the number of those offices from 400 to 51, Aug. 1778. *Phillips.* In 1859 the licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income-tax; but ceased in 1861. Plays were ordered to be licensed in 1737.

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire). The see of Mercia, afterwards Lichfield, was founded in A.D. 656. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 it was removed to Coventry, and afterwards back to Lichfield, but with much opposition from the monks of Coventry (*see Coventry*). Dr. Samuel Butler, in 1840, was the first bishop of Lichfield only. This see has given three saints to the Romish church; and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Lichfield cathedral was first built about A.D. 656. The present structure was built by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, in 1148.‡ In Lichfield castle, king Richard II. kept his sumptuous Christmas festival, 1397, when were consumed 200 tons of wine and 2000 oxen. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549. Present income, 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1781. James, earl of Cornwallis, died 1824.
 1824. Hon. Henry Ryder, died March 31, 1836.
 1836. Samuel Butler, died Dec. 4, 1839.

1839. James Bowstead, died Oct. 11, 1843.
 1843. John Lonsdale, PRESENT (1862) bishop.

* In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II. c. 33 (1662), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine; by 41 Geo. III. c. 107, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 110 (1835): viz., the British Museum, the Bodleian, Oxford, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.
 † On Nov. 5, 1835, a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and in 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support.

‡ Walter de Langton (bishop in 1296) built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, and under bishop Heyworth (1400) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was scandalously injured in the parliamentary war (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows were demolished); but it was repaired at the restoration, and again thoroughly in 1788.

LICINIAN LAW, *Licina Lex* (375 B.C.), forbade any person to possess more than 500 acres of land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; another law, 56 B.C. of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 103 B.C., limited the expenses of the table.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a constitutional principality, S. Germany. Population, in 1858, 7150. Prince John, born Oct. 5, 1840, succeeded his father Alois-Joseph, Nov. 12, 1858.

LIEGE (Belgium). An independent bishopric, under the German empire from the eleventh century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. In 1467, after a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Brusthem, and their city taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marek, the Boar of Ardenne, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself beheaded two years after. Liege was taken by the duke of Marlborough, Oct. 23, 1702; and by the French and others, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830.

LIEUTENANTS, LORD, for counties, were instituted in England, 3 Edw. VI., 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. See *Ireland* for the lords lieutenants of that kingdom.

LIFE-BOAT. A patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for a life-boat in 1785; and in 1788 a reward was offered by a committee of gentlemen in South Shields for a more perfect model, which was obtained by Mr. Henry Greathead of that town in 1789. It was first put to sea, January 30, 1790: and Mr. Greathead received 1200*l.* from parliament for this great means of saving life in cases of shipwreck. Thirty-one boats were built, and 300 lives saved up to 1804. Several contrivances have been since brought forward; and in 1850 the duke of Northumberland offered a reward of 105*l.* for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions. The prize was obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth, in 1851; but his boats have not been found completely efficacious. The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson was patented Jan. 1852, in which year a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in his life-boat, *The Challenger*. A model by Mr. R. Peake is now employed. The *National Life-boat Institution* was founded in 1824; it began publishing a journal called "*The Life-boat*" in 1852. In 1856 its funds were enlarged by a bequest of 10,000*l.* from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq. Since its establishment its boats are said to have saved above 10,000 lives.* Life-boats are now distributed along the coasts.

LIFE-GUARDS. See *Guards*.

LIFE INSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

LIGHT. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about A.D. 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Reaumur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Roemer and Bradley. Its velocity ascertained to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the

* **LIFE-PRESERVER**. The apparatus of captain Manby, to mitigate the horrors of shipwreck, is of a construction equally simple and admirable. It effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, by which it is afterwards easy to send on board, or from the ship, anything else. The rope is thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-ball is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuze and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuze is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. This apparatus was brought into use in Feb. 1803; and in twenty years it had been the means of saving fifty-eight vessels and 470 of their crews and passengers. Captain Manby died Nov. 18, 1854, aged 89.

BOAT LOWERING APPARATUS. Great loss of life arises from inability to lower the boats safely and quickly in case of accident to the ship or of any one falling over board. In 1851 a Parliamentary Committee officially reported on the occasion of the burning of the steam mail ship "*Amazon*," that, "the means of lowering boats evenly, and readily disengaging the tackle, were *desiderata* wanted throughout the naval service, and that it was to be hoped that some useful means for supplying these defects would be devised." Many plans were brought out in consequence; but it was not till 1856 that any was deemed worthy of public notice, when the Government first ordered an apparatus of the kind, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford, of London, to be fitted in two of the boats of every ship chartered by them for the conveyance of troops, emigrants, or convicts. In 1857 a committee of naval officers ordered to report on it by the Admiralty, recommended, "That no captain of any vessel in the queen's service, or the mercantile marine, should be permitted to put to sea without being provided with the means of lowering their life-boats by Mr. Clifford's process." Unhappily this recommendation was never acted upon, and in 1858 and 1859, by the loss of six large passenger ships—the *Indian*, *Austria*, *Pomona*, *Royal Charter*, *Hungarian*, and *Nimrod*—1484 lives were lost. In none of these ships was this apparatus in use, or many would undoubtedly have been saved. During the next four years more than 300 boats of the Royal Navy and 1200 of the merchant service were fitted with it, and a great saving of life was the result—in some cases of the entire crews of ships. In 1858 the Steam Navigation Board of Melbourne compelled all their colonial steamers to carry it as a security for the lives of passengers. By this apparatus it is asserted one man, or even a boy, is enabled with perfect safety to lower and cast off quite free from the ship, either in a gale of wind or a calm, and in a few seconds, a boat laden with any number of people, no matter whether the ship was at anchor, or sailing, or steaming at full speed. Clifford.

velocity of a cannon ball, about 1667. The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth. The undulatory theory of light, its polarisation, and its chemical action have all been made known in the present century by Drs. Thos. Young, Fresnel, Malus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Ritter, Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, &c. See *Photography*.

LIGHT-HOUSES, anciently called Pharos (and now *phare*, French; *faro*, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 285 B.C. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, &c. The light was obtained by fires. The first true light-house erected in England was the Eddystone light-house in 1758-60.

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES.

By the Report of the Commissioners on Lights, &c. (1867), we learn that there were then 171 shore-lights in England, 113 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland (total 357); and 47 floating-lights.

The French have 224 lighthouses on shore.

The source of light in our lighthouses is principally oil; but in harbour-lights gas has been successfully used. Glass-reflectors were used in 1780 and copper ones, in 1807. A common coal fire-light was discontinued at St. Bees so recently as 1822. Fresnel's Dioptric* system (devised about 1810) was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Chance, in the Lundy island lighthouse, N.W. Devon, 1834.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced—derived from magneto-electricity by a machine devised by professor Holmes—was employed at the South Foreland lighthouse near Dover, in 1858-60; and at Dengeness (or Dungeness) in 1862. Mr. Holmes' arrangement, and a similar one constructed by M. Sorin, were shown at the International Exhibition, London, in 1862.

The cost of erecting the three great British light-houses—viz. the Skerry-Vore (west coast), 158 feet high, was 83,126*l.*; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 145 feet high, 36,550*l.*; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, 61,332*l.*

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTORS were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. The first in England was set up at Payne's Hill, by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently consumed by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogau, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1782; and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1762, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (now sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 to 1854, and published a work in 1843, detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, which were found perfectly efficacious; and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dockyards. In 1854 parliament granted 5000*l.* to him as an acknowledgment of his invaluable exertions.

LIGNY (Belgium), where a battle was fought, June 16, 1815, just previously to that of Waterloo, between the Prussian army under Blücher, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, in which the former was defeated. Blücher, however, arrived on the field of Waterloo in the evening at a most critical moment.

LIGURIANS, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 238 B.C. They were not subjected till 172 B.C. The **LIGURIAN REPUBLIC** was founded in May, 1797, upon the ruin of the republic of Genoa. It was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC TREE. *Syringa*. The Persian lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr. John Gerard about 1597.

LILLE. See *Lisle*.

LILY, is of Persian origin; it also is a native of Syria and Italy, and some varieties of it were brought to England before 1460. The Martagon from Germany, 1596. The Guernsey lily came from Japan; the red-coloured from South America.

LILYBÆUM, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, was besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 B.C., and was relieved by the Carthaginians, 275 B.C.; it was taken by the Romans, 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

LIMA (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded a city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or City of the Kings, 1535. This Spanish name it retains in all its legal deeds, but it is better known as Lima. Awful earthquakes occurred here, A.D. 1586, 1630, 1687, and

* From the Greek *dia*, through, and *optomai*, I see: the light being condensed by and transmitted through lenses. The system is an adaptation of the discoveries of Buffon, Condorcet, Brewster and others.

Oct. 28, 1746, since solemnly commemorated by annual festivals. In 1854-5 thousands perished by yellow fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, Aug. 11, 1857.

LIME or LINDEN TREE, a tall upright tree with fragrant flowers, at one time much cultivated in this country. It is uncertain when it was introduced, but one is mentioned in 1562. The lime trees in St. James's park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees, in his work, "*Fumifugium*" (1661). One of these trees was planted in Switzerland in 1410, and existed in 1720, the trunk of which was thirty-six feet in circumference.

LIME-LIGHT, is the light produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen upon a surface of lime. Coal gas is now used. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called Drummond Light, after lieut. Drummond, who first successfully produced it as a first class light about 1826. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles.

LIMERICK, anciently *Lumneach* (S.W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O'Brian, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost; and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1655. In August 1691, it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honourable terms, Oct. 3, same year.* An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, Feb. 1, 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, Jan. 2, 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (passed 1855), was amended 1856-7-8.

LINCELLES (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, Aug. 18, 1793. General Lake commanded the three battalions of Foot Guards, who so much distinguished themselves. Colonel Bosville of the Coldstreams was killed. The French lost eleven pieces of cannon.

LINCOLN, once a Roman colony (*Lincoln Colonia*), and at the period of the Conquest one of the richest and most populous cities in England. Architectural antiquities still abound. The town was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport-gate was fought upon Lincoln plain the memorable battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, commanded by himself, in which the king was overthrown and taken prisoner, Feb. 2, 1141. Louis, dauphin of France, having been invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign was acknowledged by them as king of England here; but the nobility in general were summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., and they afterwards marched against the dauphin's and barons' army. A most sanguinary fight (called the Fair of Lincoln) ended in the defeat of Louis, who withdrew his pretensions to the English crown, May 20, 1217.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC OF. Sidnacester or Lindesse and Dorchester were anciently two distinct sees in Mercia; they were united about A.D. 1078, and were removed to Lincoln by bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral (1086), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127) and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. The diocese is the largest in the kingdom, notwithstanding that the dioceses of Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough, formerly parts of it, and now distinct sees, were further enlarged from Lincoln in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l. per annum*; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l. 10s. 1d.* Present income, 5000*l.* It has given three saints to the church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LINCOLN.

1787. George Pretyman (afterwards Tomline), translated to Winchester, 1820.	1827. John Kaye, died Feb. 19, 1852.
1820. Hon. George Pelham, died Feb. 1, 1827.	1852. John Jackson, PRESENT (1862) bishop.

* It was agreed that all arms, property, and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low: the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms. *Burns.*

LINCOLN'S-INN (London), derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn Fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's-inn square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. Lord W. Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn Fields, July 21, 1683. The square (formed in 1618) was inclosed with iron railings about 1737. The New Buildings were opened, Oct. 30, 1845, and the square planted. The theatre in Lincoln's-inn Fields was built in 1695; and from it sprung the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

LINDISFARNE, or **HOLY ISLAND**, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see A.D. 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery was destroyed by them in 875; the see was removed to Chester-le-street in 900, and finally to Durham in 995 (or 990).

LINEN, a fabric of very remote antiquity. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 1716 B.C. (*Gen.* xli. 42). It was first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253. Before this period woollen shirts were generally worn. A company of linen-weavers established itself in London in 1368; and the art of staining linen became known in 1579. A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in that country in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the north-east part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture. It was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634, by William III. in 1698 (to the discouragement of the woollen manufactures), and by succeeding governments. The hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn from Ireland, were permitted to be exported duty free, 1696. The Irish linen board was established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, was opened 1728; the board was abolished in 1828. A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture was established in 1727. Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angusshire, and Barnsley, in Yorkshire, are chief seats of our linen manufacture. Duty on linen was taken off in 1860.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE (near Edinburgh), **BATTLE OF**, between the forces of the earl of Angus, whose party during the minority of James V. held that prince in their power, and the forces of the earl of Lennox, who fought to obtain possession of his person and to deliver him from their arbitrary control. The earl of Lennox, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary, queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, the same year, 1542.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM. The system of botany of the eminent Linné, a Swede, or, as his name is Latinised, Linnæus, was commenced about 1725-30; and his first great work was a dictionary of 7300 plants arranged in classes, orders, and genera; he classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnæus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the Linnæan Society in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated March 26, 1802.

LION AND UNICORN, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603.

LIPPE, a constitutional principality, N.W. Germany. Population in 1858, 106,086. Reigning prince Leopold, born Sept. 1, 1821; succeeded his father, Leopold, Jan. 1, 1851.

LIPPSTADT (Lutzen or Lutzengen, N. Germany), **BATTLE OF**. One of the most bloody to be found in history, fought between the Spanish and Austrian armies, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and the Austrian general were both killed; the former foully, and in the moment of victory. Nov. 6 (16 N.S.), 1632. The king had previously distinguished himself in several battles against the Imperialists.

LISBON (Olisippo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs in 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. Was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one Nov. 1, 1755. See *Earthquakes*. The court fled to the Brazils, Nov. 1807, in which month (the 30th) the French army under Junot entered Lisbon, and held possession of it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808. Military insurrection at Lisbon, Aug. 21, 1831. It was soon suppressed; many soldiers were executed. Massacre at Lisbon, June 9, 1834. See *Portugal*.

LISLE (now Lille, N. France) has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after a

three months' siege in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct. 7, 1792.

LISMORE (S. Ireland). Of the ancient fame of this town, an olden writer of the life of St. Carthage says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one half is an asylum where no woman dare enter; it is full of cells and holy monasteries, and religious men in great number abide here: hither holy men flock from every part of Ireland, and from England, and Britain, being desirous to live in Christ." The celebrated castle of Lismore (built by king John when earl of Moreton, 1185) was burnt in the Irish war, 1645; but was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire. St. Carthage, promoted in A.D. 636, was its first bishop, and the first cathedral was then built. It was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130; and the bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363; and both to Cashel in 1839.

LISSA (or Leuthen, Silesia), **BATTLE OF**, in which the king of Prussia vanquished prince Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain, Dec. 5, 1757.—**LISSA**, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707.

LITANIES (Greek *litaneia*, supplication), were first used in processions, it is said, about A.D. 469; others say about 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I. about 595. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII. in 1543.

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations; who have published works of merit, and who by age or infirmities are reduced to poverty. The founder was David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin. It had its origin in this way: Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham college, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, having no patronage, was involved in embarrassment, and arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1788, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age. The sympathy excited gave rise to this institution, since bountifully supported. It was incorporated in 1818. Since 1855 various alterations in its management have been annually proposed and negatived.

LITERARY PROPERTY. See *Copyright*. **LITERARY SOCIETIES, &c.** See *Societies*.

LITERATURE, called also **LETTERS** and *Belles Lettres*, is held to comprehend Eloquence, Poetry, History, Language, and their subordinates. See *Bible*, and also *Greek, Latin, England, France, Italy, Spain, and Germany*.

LITHIUM, a metal, the lightest substance in nature except the gases (its specific gravity being 0.59), is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia*; discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

LITHOGRAPHY (engraving on stone). The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as *polyautography*. It became partially known in England in 1801 *et seq.*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements in the art have been made by Engelmann and many others. See *Printing in Colours*.

LITHOTOMY. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone was performed by the ancients. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The operation called the "high apparatus" is said to have been invented by De Franco, and it is thought to be the most ancient. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, about 1500.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone). The apparatus used for this purpose, produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822, has since been improved.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand-duchy, N.E. of Prussia. The natives belong to the Slavonic race. They long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1381, their grand-duke Jagellon became king of Poland and was baptized: Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke Casimir became king of that country. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

* Mr. Williams was in early life a dissenting minister; he produced, among other fruits of a comprehensive mind, several treatises on education. He afterwards turned his mind to politics, and was consulted by the early revolutionary party in France, as to the form of a constitution for that country. He, Dr. Priestley, sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen, had previously been declared French citizens by the Legislative Assembly. He died July 29, 1816.

LITURGIES (from the Greek *lilai*, prayers, and *ergon*, work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the fourth and fifth centuries. The Romish church recognises four, the Roman or Georgian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic.—The Greek church has two principal liturgies: St. Chrysostom's and St. Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St. Ignatius, A.D. 250, and to St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420). The present ENGLISH LITURGY was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them, but other parts were different. Upon the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered to very nearly its present state, 1551. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637, and was withdrawn, 1638. The Liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith. See *Common Prayer*.

LIVERIES. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs of London bearing habiliments of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20s. to the lord mayor on the first of Dec. to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendour of the mayor's train when the civic court went forth. *Ashe*.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire), within the last century has by a progressive increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis. It is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Esmedune*, or *Smedune*; in other ancient records its various appellations are *Litherpul*, and *Lyrpul*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect of the county, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion. Soon after the Conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. To this circumstance is attributed the origin of the town. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster.

Liverpool made a free burgh by King Henry III.	A.D. 1229	The Athenæum opened	Jan. 1, 1799
Made an independent port	1335	Union Newsroom erected	1800
Liverpool "a paved town" (<i>Leland</i>)	1558	The Lyceum erected	1802
"The people of Her Majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy	1571	Awful fire, whose ravages exceeded 1,000,000l. sterling	Sept. 14, —
Separated from the duchy of Lancaster	1628	Corn Exchange opened	Aug. 4, 1808
Town rated for ship-money in only 26 <i>l.</i> by Charles I.	1630	Royal Exchange completed	1809
Besieged by prince Rupert, and surrendered, June 26, ...	1644	Statue of Geo. III. commenced	Oct. 25, —
Made a separate parish	1698	Fall of St. Nicholas' Tower, which killed 20 persons	Feb. 11, 1810
The old dock, the first in England, constructed, and opened	1699	Royal Institution founded	1814
Blue-coat hospital founded	1709	Wellington-rooms built	1815
The town opposes the Young Pretender, and raises several regiments	1745	Royal Institution opened by a speech from Mr. Roscoe	Nov. 2, 1818
Infirmary established	1749	American Seaman's Hospital	1820
Seamen's Hospital founded	1752	Prince's dock opened	July 19, 1821
A most destructive fire	1762	St. John's Market-place	Feb. 1822
House of Industry founded	1770	Royal Institution incorporated	—
Theatre licensed, 1771; opened	1772	Marine Humane Society formed	1823
Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1086 guns, and 8754 seamen	1778	New House of Industry erected	1824
King's dock constructed	1785	Liver theatre opened	1825
[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time.]	—	Old dock closed	1826
Memorable storm raged	1789	Foundation of new Custom-house laid, Aug. 12, 1828	1828
The Exchange burnt	1795	Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown	March 7, 1830
The Town-hall (since restored) destroyed by fire	—	Lunatic Asylum founded, 1792; new buildings erected	—
		Clarence dock completed	Sept. —
		Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened,* shown	Sept. 15, —
		Zoological Gardens opened	1833
		Great fire; property valued at 300,000 <i>l.</i> destroyed	Jan. 1, —

* The first grand work of the kind, about thirty-one miles long. The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan. 1827; the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and opened July 30, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present; and Mr. Huskisson, who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, Sept. 15, 1830.

LIVERPOOL, *continued.*

Lock Hospital and Waterloo dock opened . . .	1834	Procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and fatal riot . . .	July 14, 1851
Victoria and Trafalgar docks opened . . .	Sept. 8, 1836	The queen visits Liverpool . . .	Oct. 9, —
Mechanics' Institute opened . . .	1837	St. George's Hall opened . . .	Sept. 1854
New Fishmarket opened . . .	Feb. 8, —	Bread riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost) . . .	Feb. 19, 1855
Apothecaries' Company formed . . .	—	Gigantic landing-stage for large steamers completed . . .	1857
Liverpool and Birmingham Railway opened, its entire length, as the Grand Junction, July 4, . . .	—	Many commercial failures . . .	Sept to Nov. —
Railway to London (now the North-Western) was opened its entire length . . .	Sept. 17, 1838	Association for Social Science meets . . .	Oct. 1858
Statistical Society founded . . .	—	Free Library, &c., founded by W. Brown, M.P. for S. Lancashire, April 5, 1857; opened, Oct. 18, 1860	—
The <i>Liverpool</i> steamer of 461-horse power sails for New York . . .	Oct. 28, —	Sailors' Home (cost 30,000 <i>l.</i>) burnt . . .	April 29, —
Awful storm raged . . .	Jan. 6, 1839	The Free Museum opened . . .	Oct. 17, 1861
Foundation of the Collegiate Institution laid by lord Stanley . . .	1840	Brownlow Hill church and workhouse-school burnt, and 23 lives lost (20 children) . . .	Sept. 8, 1862
Foundation of St. George's Hall and Courts laid, Immense fire, property worth more than half a million sterling destroyed . . .	Sept. 25, 1842	The dock space in 1810 was 26 acres for ships to the amount of 704,000 tons; in 1857, 209 acres, tonnage 4,320,000.	—
Mr. Huskisson's statue erected . . .	Oct. 1847		

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION. Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Perceval, (May, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister of the crown.* His administration terminated in 1827, when he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime minister, April. In fifteen years there had been many changes.

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
 Earl of Harrowby, *lord president of the council*.
 Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
 Mr. Vansittart, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl of Mulgrave, *master general of the ordnance*.

Lord Melville, *first lord of the admiralty*.
 Viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, and earl Bathurst, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
 Lord Palmerston, marquess of Camden, earl of Clan-carty, earl of Buckinghamshire, &c.

LIVONIA, a Russian province on the Baltic sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

LLANDAFF (Wales), **BISHOPRIC** OF. Very ancient; first known prelate was St. Dubritius, who is said to have died in A.D. 612. The church takes its name from its situation; *Lan*, in Welsh, signifying a church, and it having been erected close to the river *Taffe*, in Glamorganshire. *Dugdale*. The see is valued in the king's books at 154*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* *per annum*. Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF.

1782. Richard Watson; died July 4, 1816.	1826. Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester 1827.
1816. Herbert Marsh; translated to Peterborough, 1819.	1827. Edward Copleston; died Oct. 14, 1849.
1819. Wm. Van Mildert; translated to Durham 1826.	1849. Alfred Ollivant, PRESENT (1862) bishop.

LLOYDS (London). The coffee-house was kept by one Lloyd, in Abchurch-lane, in 1710. It was afterwards removed; finally to the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838. Here resort eminent merchants, underwriters, insurance brokers, &c.; and here are effected insurances for all the world on ships and merchandise. It is supported by subscribers, who pay annually 4*l.* 4*s.* The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. In 1803, the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund*, which see.

LOADSTONE. See *Magnetism*.

LOANS. Those for the service of the crown of England were generally borrowed at Antwerp until after the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, that queen borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security. *Rapin*. The amount of the English loans, during four late memorable periods, was, viz. :

Seven years' war . . . 1755 to 1763 . . .	£52,100,000	French revolutionary war 1793 to 1802 . . .	£168,500,000
American war . . . 1776 to 1784 . . .	75,500,000	War against Bonaparte . . . 1803 to 1814 . . .	206,300,000

Besides the property-tax, in 1813 were raised two loans of twenty-one millions and twenty-two millions; and it deserves to be recorded, that a subscription loan to carry on the war against France was filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes, to the amount of eighteen

* Robert Jenkinson, born Jan. 7, 1770, entered the house of commons under Mr. Pitt; opposed the abolition of the slave trade in 1792; in 1796 became lord Hawkesbury; became foreign minister under Mr. Addington in 1801; succeeded his father as earl of Liverpool in 1808; died Dec. 4, 1828.

millions, Dec. 5, 1796. See *Loyalty Loans*. To meet the expenses of the Russian war, sir G. C. Lewis, the chancellor of the exchequer, in his budget of April 20, 1855, proposed a loan of sixteen millions, which was agreed to, and taken up by Rothschilds alone.* In 1858 the East India company raised a loan of 8,000,000*l*.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT passed in 1858 was amended in 1861.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross), built on an island in the celebrated lake of Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was a royal residence when Alexander III. and his queen were forcibly taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and again in 1334. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, and died within its walls, about 1478. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it 1569. It is, however, chiefly remarkable as the place of the unfortunate queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape, on Sunday, May 2, 1568.

LOCKS. Those of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, were clumsy contrivances. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as A.D. 1381. Bramah's celebrated patent locks were registered in 1784. Locks have been made at Wolverhampton in suits of eight, ten, or more, of exquisite workmanship, all with different keys, so that none of them can open any but its own lock, yet a master key will open all. Mr. Hobbs, the American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal Palace in 1851, and astonished the public by his skill in picking others. Since then there has been very great improvement in lock-making. See *Keys*.

LOCOMOTIVES. See *Railways*. The use of locomotives on ordinary roads is regulated by an act passed in 1861.

LOCRI, a people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedon and were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Cheronea, 338 B.C.

LOCUSTS. The visits of these animals in Eastern countries have frequently superinduced pestilence and death, and many instances are recorded of these consequences. They formed one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. x.*). Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upwards of 800,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 B.C. The country of Palestine was infested with such swarms, that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 837. A remarkable swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, Aug. 4, 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1860.

LODI (N. Italy), BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE OF, one of the early achievements of Bonaparte. He commanded the French army, opposed to the Austrians commanded by general Beaulieu, and obtained a decisive victory, after a bloody engagement, in which several thousands of the Imperialists perished on the field, and many thousands were made prisoners, May 10, 1796. After this battle, all Lombardy lay open to his army, and the republican flag floated in Milan a few days afterwards.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, A.D. 1570; and first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. The log-line is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour, that 50 feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

LOGARITHMS, so useful in mathematics, are the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another. They were invented by baron Napier of Merchiston, an eminent Scotchman, who published his work in 1614. The invention was afterwards completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, in 1624. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's Bones*.

* *French Loan* on July 9, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (30,000,000*l*. sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed amounted to 3,652,591,985 francs (about 145,103,679*l*.), nearly five times the amount required. About 600 millions came from foreign countries; 2,532,889,450 from Paris; from the departments, 1,118,703,535. The number of subscribers was 316,864. No less than 231,920,135 francs was made up by subscription of 50 francs and under. The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered. In May 1859, the French government raised a loan of 20,000,000*l*. for the Italian war from its own people without difficulty. A *Turkish* loan of 5,000,000*l*. on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug. 1855, and was well received; the stock rose to a small premium.

LOGIC, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, *Novum Organon*; Locke, on the Understanding; and the modern treatises on Logic by archbishop Whately, Sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM. A system of musical education commenced by J. B. Logier in Jan. 1815, and by him introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, the Prussian states, &c. First taught in Dublin with eminent success by Mr. Logier and Mr. E. C. Allen, and in London by many musical professors.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING, in which the commoner words were cast in one mass, instead of being composed of single letters, was patented by Henry Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times* in 1783. Anderson's History of Commerce, vol. iv., was printed by these types in 1789.

LOGWOOD, a species of wood of a dense and firm texture, and deep strong red colour; it is the heart only of the tree that produces it. It was first cut by the English in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, in 1662. Its use in dyeing shortly afterwards became general, and was encouraged by a law. *Burns's Annals*.

LOI DES SUSPECTS was enacted by the French convention, Sep. 17, 1793, during the reign of terror (*which see*). It filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety bill, of a somewhat similar character, was passed, Feb. 18, 1853, shortly after Orsini's attempt on the life of the emperor.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wykliffe. *Chaucer*. The original sect is said to have been founded by Walter Lollard in 1315: he was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are also said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. After his death, the disciples of Wykliffe were called Lollards. The first martyr in England on account of religious opinions was William Sawtree, the parish priest of St. Osith, London, Feb. 12, 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by the English parliament; about 1414, numbers of them, or persons to whom the name was given, were burnt alive.*

LOMBARD MERCHANTS. In England they were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice. *Anderson on Commerce*. Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons, who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III. 1229. They had offices in Lombard-street, which street is called after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (North Italy) derived its name from the Langobardi, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from A.D. 568 to 774. The last king Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings, see *Italy*.) About the end of the ninth century, the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first Lombard League, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, &c., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On May 29, 1176, they defeated the emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the peace of Constance in 1183. In 1225 another league was formed against Frederick II., which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities; and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelf and Ghibelline factions afterwards distracted Lombardy; and from the fifteenth century to the present time, it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748, and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French who incorporated it into the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 into the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking up of the French empire in 1815, the LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. In March 1848 Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia: they did not support him well, and after his defeat at Novara (March 23, 1849), were again subjected to Austria. An amnesty for political offences was granted in 1856. Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria since 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1859, war

* Among others, sir John Oldcastle, baron Cobham, was cruelly put to death in St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. His crime was his adoption of the tenets of the great reformer Wykliffe. He was misrepresented to our Henry V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor, who was actually at the head of 30,000 Lollards in these fields. About 100 inoffensive people were found there. Cobham escaped: but was taken some time after in Wales. He suffered death, being hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive, in Dec. 1418. *Pennant*.

broke out: the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; and Solferino, June 24. By the peace of Villafranca (July 11), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy.

LONDON. The greatest and richest city in the world. Some will have it that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome,* that it was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the royal seat of their kings. In A.D. 61, it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*. *Lundinium* or *Colonia Augusta*, was the chief residence of merchants at that period, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony. *Tacitus*. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from *Lud*, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Din*, the "town on the lake." It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and was called *Lunden-ceaster*. In 1860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles, 11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1800. The population of the metropolitan districts in 1851, was 2,362,236; in 1861, was 2,803,034. The population of "the city" in 1851, was 127,869; in 1861, was 112,247. See *Mayors, Lord*.

Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword	61	Water brought from Tyburn to west Cheap	1285
She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are massacred, and she takes poison	61	Charter granted by Edward III.	1328
Bishopric said to have been founded by Theanus	179	Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perish	1348
London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans	306	London first sends members to parliament	1355
800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn	359	William of Walworth lord mayor	1380
Bishopric revived by St. Mellitus: St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey built	604	Wat Tyler's rebellion. See <i>Tyler</i>	1381
A plague ravages London	644	Aldermen elected for life	1394
Great fire which nearly consumed the city	798	Great plague 30,000 (?) died	1406
London pillaged by the Danes	839	City first lighted at night by lanterns	1415
Alfred repairs and strengthens London	884	Guildhall commenced 1411, finished	1416
Another great fire	982	Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz. 1397, 1406, 1419	1419
Tower built by William I.	1078	Jack Cade's rebellion. See <i>Cade</i>	1450
First charter granted to the city by the same king. See <i>London Citizens</i>	1079	First civic procession on the water; sir John Norman lord mayor	1453
Another great fire, St. Paul's burnt	1086	Falconbridge attempts the city	1471
666 houses thrown down by a tempest	1090	Printing-press set up by Caxton	—
Charter granted by Henry I.	1100	Sweating sickness rages	1485
St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Rahere, about	1100	Fleet ditch navigable	1502
Old London bridge begun	1176	St. Pauls School founded by Dean Colet	1509
Henry Fitz-Alwbyn, the first mayor, (served twenty-four years)	1189	The fatal sweat, <i>Sudor Anglicus</i>	1517
Massacre of Jews	—	Evil May-day, (<i>which see</i>)	—
First stone bridge finished	1209	Streets first paved (<i>Viner's Stat.</i>)	1533
Charter of king John: mayor and common council to be elected annually	1214	"Bills of Mortality" ordered to be kept	1538
Charter of Henry III.	1233	Dissolution of religious houses	1539
Aldermen appointed	1242	St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to an hospital	—
Watch in London, 38 Hen. III.	1253	Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI. (there are now 7000)	1553
Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (<i>which see</i>)	1259	Christ's hospital founded by king Edw. VI.	—
Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair	1282	Coaches introduced	about 1563
		Royal Exchange built. See <i>Exchange</i>	1566
		New buildings in London forbidden "where no former hath been known to have been," to prevent the increasing size §	1580
		Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes	1580-94
		Stow publishes his survey	1598

* The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, with regard to the origin of London, are unworthy of the attention of the antiquary. That London was founded by Brute, a descendant of the Trojan *Aeneas*, and called New Troy, or Troy-novant, until the time of *Lud*, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of *Cæter Lud*, or *Lud's Town*, &c., may be considered as mere romance. *Leigh*.

† Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1209, but it bears date May 10th in the 16th year of king John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817. *Leigh*.

‡ This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead; and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Amongst these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357. *Ibid.*

§ This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonesuch, 7th July 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the metropolis

LONDON, *continued.*

Nearly all London yet built of wood . . . A.D. 1600	Bubble companies' panic . . . A.D. 1825
East India Company incorporated . . . —	London, University chartered. See <i>London University</i> . . . Feb. 11, 1826
39,578 persons said to perish by the plague . . . 1603	27 turnpikes removed by act of parliament . . . 1827
Gunpowder-plot (<i>which see</i>) . . . 1605	New Post-office completed . . . 1829
Thomas Sutton founds Charterhouse school, &c. . . 1611	Farringdon market opened . . . —
New River water brought to London . . . 1613	Omnibuses introduced . . . —
Principal streets paved . . . 1616	New Metropolitan police began . . . Sept. 29, —
Hackney coaches first plied. See <i>Hackney Coaches</i> . . . 1625	Covent-garden market rebuilt . . . 1830
Building of the western parishes, St. Giles, &c. begun . . . 1640	Memorable political panic, Nov. 5; and no lord mayor's show . . . Nov. 9, —
The city held for the parliament . . . 1642	New London bridge opened . . . Aug. 1, 1831
London fortified . . . 1643	General fast on account of the cholera in England . . . Feb. 6, 1832
Jews allowed to settle in London by Cromwell . . . 1650	Hungerford market opened . . . July 3, 1833
Royal Society of London chartered . . . 1662	Houses of parliament burnt . . . Oct. 16, 1834
68,596 persons said to have perished by the great plague. See <i>Plagues</i> . . . 1665	City of London School founded . . . Nov. 9, 1837
"Oxford" afterwards "London Gazette" published . . . Nov. 7, —	Queen dines at Guildhall . . . Jan. 10, 1838
Great fire of London. See <i>Fires</i> . . . 1666	Royal Exchange burnt . . . Dec. 28, —
Act for a 'new model of building' of the city . . . —	Railway opened from London to Birmingham . . . Sept. 17; to Greenwich . . . Jan. 10, 1840
Monument erected. See <i>Monument</i> . . . 1671-7	Penny postage begun . . . May 11, —
Oates' pretended popish plot . . . 1678	Railway to Southampton opened . . . 1841
Penny post established . . . 1683	Wood pavement tried; fails . . . —
Settlement of French protestants . . . 1685	London library established . . . June 30, —
Charter declared forfeited 1682; but restored . . . 1689	Railway to Bristol opened . . . —
Bank of England established . . . 1694	Blackwall tunnel opened . . . Aug. 2, —
Awful storm . . . Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1703	Railway to Brighton opened . . . Sept. 21, —
Sacheverel's sermon and mob . . . 1710	Thames Tunnel opened . . . March 25, 1843
Act for the erection of fifty new churches . . . 1711	Royal Exchange opened . . . Oct. 28, 1844
South Sea bubble commenced 1710, exploded 1720. See <i>South Sea Company</i> . . . 1720	Erection of baths and wash-houses begins . . . —
Chelsea water-works formed . . . 1722	Fleet prison taken down . . . Jan. 1, 1845
Bank of England built . . . 1732-4	New building act begun . . . —
Glass lamps in the streets . . . between 1694 & 1735	Penny steamboats begun . . . —
Fleet ditch covered, and Fleet market opened . . . 1737	Model lodging houses built . . . —
"Great Frost," Dec. 25, 1739, to Feb. 8, . . . 1740	Railway mania . . . —
London Hospital instituted . . . 1753	Two-penny omnibuses begun . . . 1846
New Mansion House completed . . . —	Great Chartist demonstration in London. See <i>Chartists</i> . . . April 10, 1848
British Museum established . . . —	Re-appearance of the cholera . . . Sept. 1849
Society of Arts established . . . 1762	Coal exchange opened . . . Oct. 30, —
Shop signs removed . . . 1762	Lord mayor's great banquet (of mayors), see <i>Lord Mayors</i> . . . March 21, 1850
Westminster paving act passed . . . Nov. 19, 1769	Attack upon general Haynau . . . Sept. 4, —
Blackfriars bridge opened . . . —	Great Exhibition opened May 1, closed Oct. 11, 1851
The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege . . . March 27, 1771	Duke of Wellington dies Sept. 14: his funeral at St. Paul's (<i>which see</i>) . . . Nov. 18, 1852
Lord George Gordon's No-popery mob. See <i>Gordon's Mob</i> . . . June, 1780	Cab-strike . . . July 27-29, 1853
Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's cathedral . . . April 23, 1789	Visit of king of Portugal . . . May 19, 1854
Royal Institution of Great Britain founded . . . 1799	Attack of cholera . . . Aug. and Sept. —
London docks opened . . . Jan. 20, —	Meeting for Patriotic fund . . . Nov. 2, —
Lord Nelson's funeral . . . Jan. 9, 1806	Visit of emperor and empress of the French to the lord mayor . . . April 19, 1855
London Institution founded . . . 1805	The queen distributes Crimean medals, May 18, —
Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall . . . 1807	Failure of Paul, Sirabam, & Co. See <i>Trials</i> , 1853 . . . June 5, —
Riots on the committal of sir F. Burdett to the Tower . . . April 6, 1810	Metropolitan Local Management Act passed . . . Aug. 14, —
The Mint finished . . . 1811	Visit of the king of Sardinia . . . Nov. 30, —
Regent street begun . . . 1813	Metropolitan Board of Works, first meeting, Dec. 29, —
Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall . . . June 18, 1814	Peace proclaimed . . . April 29, 1856
Custom house burnt . . . Feb. 12, —	Grand display of illuminations and fireworks in the parks . . . May 29, —
Gaslight becomes general . . . —	The Guards re-enter London . . . July 6, —
The city generally lighted with gas . . . June 18, 1817	Royal British Bank stops payment. See <i>British Bank</i> . . . Sept. 4, —
Waterloo bridge opened . . . —	Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield . . . Feb. 1857
New custom house opened . . . March 24, 1819	Many commercial failures; Bank charter act suspended . . . Nov. 12, —
Southwark bridge opened . . . 1820	James Morrison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns . . . —
The great increase in building commences . . . 1821	
Bank of England completed by sir John Scane . . . Aug. 14, —	
Tumults at queen Caroline's funeral . . . 1823	
Cabs introduced . . . 1823	
London Mechanics' Institution founded . . . 1823	

was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague: created a trouble in governing such multitudes; a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, &c. arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

LONDON, *continued.*

and small profits, dies exceedingly rich	thousands relieved at the police offices,
Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts, Jan. 1, 1857	Dec. 1860 and Jan. 1861
Leviathan launched (began Nov. 3)	Another strike in the building trades commences
Complaints of the state of the Thames; act for its purification passed	March 22, —
Panic on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria	First street railway in the metropolis opened near Bayswater
April, 1859	March 23, —
A strike among the building trades, and a lock-out by the masters, Aug. 3; the latter require the men to sign a <i>document</i> , declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman. The strike was dying out in	Great fire near Tooley-street (See <i>Fires</i>) June 22, —
Nov. —	Sale of the East India house
Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the rev. Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) re-opened; fresh disturbances on Nov. 6, 13, and 20; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired, when a compromise was effected	Meeting to establish the "City of London College," the bishop of London in the chair
July 29, 1860	Oct. 2, —
Metropolitan Railway (underground) commenced in spring of	Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gives 150,000 <i>l.</i> to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of London
Great distress through the severe winter;	March 12, 1862
	The International Exhibition opens
	May 1, —
	Thames embankment bill passed after much discussion
	Aug. —
	The masons' strike not over
	June, —
	Fights in Hyde-park between the Garibaldians and Irish
	Sept. 28, and Oct. 5, —
	Public meetings there prohibited in future
	Oct. 9, —
	The Subterranean Metropolitan Railway, about to open
	Nov. —
	[See <i>England</i> ; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]

LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF. A most ancient see, archiepiscopal in the time of the Britons, said to have been founded in the reign of Lucius, about A.D. 179, when Theanus was first archbishop. Pope Gregory intended London to continue archiepiscopal; but St. Augustin, whom his holiness had sent over to convert the Saxons, was so much pleased with his reception from Ethelbert, king of Kent, that he set up his staff at Canterbury, the capital of Ethelbert's dominions, which continues the metropolitan see of England to this day. London, however, became a bishopric, under Mellitus in 604, and has yielded to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books at 1119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*. Present income, 10,000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF LONDON.

1787. Beilby Porteus, died May 14, 1809.	1828. Charles James Blomfield; resigned Oct. 1856
1809. John Randolph, died July 28, 1813.	(died, Aug. 5, 1857).
1813. W. Howley, translated to Canterbury, Aug. 1823.	1856. Archibald Campbell Tait (present bishop).

LONDON BRIDGE, OLD. Some kind of structure is said to have existed A.D. 978. A bridge was built of wood, 1014, which was partly burned in 1136, and afterwards repaired. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176, by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1209, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber, which crossed the street. This bridge was the scene of an awful catastrophe in July, 1212. A fire happened at the Southwark end, which brought immense crowds from London to see, and to extinguish it: but the houses at the north end of the bridge caught fire likewise, which prevented their return, and the fire at the south end prevented their advancing; several vessels that approached to take them off were sunk by overcrowding; and it is said that upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives either by being killed, burned, or drowned. The bridge was restored in 1300, and again suffered by fire in 1471, Feb. 13, 1632, and Sept. 1725. In 1756 all the houses were pulled down. The waterworks were begun in 1582, and caught fire and were destroyed in 1774. The toll was discontinued, March 27, 1782.

LONDON BRIDGE, NEW. After many repairs, the old bridge was reported insecure: and in 1822 the corporation advertised for designs for a new one. That by Mr. John Rennie was approved. On his death the works were executed under the superintendence of his sons John and George. The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, March 15, 1824; and the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt, June 15, 1825. The bridge was opened by William IV. and his queen, going by water, attended by a crowd of nobility, amid great festivities, Aug. 1, 1831. Its length is 928 feet, and within the abutments, 728 feet; the span of the centre arch is 132 feet, and of the side arches (of which there are two on each side) 140 and 130 feet; the width of the carriage-way is 33½ feet, and of the abutments at the base 73 feet. The cost of this great structure was 506,000*l.**

* On March 17, 1859, it was computed that there passed over London Bridge 20,498 vehicles (of which 4483 were cabs and 4286 omnibuses), and 167,910 persons (107,074 on foot, and 60,836 in vehicles).

LONDON CITIZENS. To them have been granted many privileges and immunities from the time of William the Conqueror, whose first charter, granted in A.D. 1079, is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long, and one broad, and is in English as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreve, and all the burgesses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all there law-worthy, as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you." This is the first of many charters granted to London. In 1680 Charles II. granted a charter confirming all the previous ones. In 1682 the citizens having given offence by a petition to the king against the prerogative of parliament, all their charters were seized under a writ of *Quo warranto*. They were returned by James II. in 1688; and in 1690 the city recovered its lost privileges.

LONDON GATES. The original walls of London were the work of the Romans. Theodosius, governor of Britain, is said to have raised them A.D. 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 306. There were originally four principal gates; but in process of time, as new roads were made, the numbers increased; and among others were the Prætorian way, Newgate, Dowgate, Cripple-gate (so called from lame beggars that sat there), Aldgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Bridegate, Moorgate, Bishopgate, the Postern on Tower-hill, and Temple-bar, rebuilt 1670-2, the only one of the city boundaries now remaining.

LONDON INSTITUTION, "for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge," in imitation of the Royal Institution (*which see*), was founded in 1805 by sir Francis Baring, bart. and others; first at 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside. The celebrated prof. Porson was the first librarian. The present building was completed in 1819, and opened on April 21; the first lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Brande, on May 5, following. Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C. (the inventor of the Voltaic battery which bears his name), was the first professor of experimental philosophy here, and held that position from 1840 to 1846. The Institution possesses an excellent library, lecture-room, and laboratory.

LONDON GAZETTE. See *Newspaper*.

LONDON STONE. A stone placed in Cannon-street by the Romans, the spot being then the centre of the city, 15 B.C. Cheapside was at this period in the suburbs. *Burns*. London Stone is one of the greatest antiquities of the city, having been known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way, in 1742; but the time and purpose of its erection are alike unknown. Some have supposed it to be the spot whence the Romans measured the distance of their several stations. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

LONDON UNIVERSITY. See *University, London*.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, was founded by the exertions of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, and others. The building, originally called the London University, was commenced April 30, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex); and was opened by an inaugural lecture from professor Bell, Oct. 1, 1828. Its plan of instruction includes a junior school, to prepare pupils for the college; and the college course, comprehends arts, law, medicine, mathematics, natural philosophy, and languages. In Gordon-square, adjacent is *University Hall*, founded in 1847, where divinity and moral philosophy form distinct courses. On the application of the London University for a charter, government resolved upon granting two charters—one for the establishment of a university in London (*see the article*), and the other of this college, both charters being granted on the same day, Nov. 28, 1836; the latter founded on a deed of settlement, dated Feb. 11, 1826, of what was then called the London University, which title was formerly renounced.

LONDON DERRY, OR DERRY, (N. Ireland). Mentioned A.D. 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes, in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword by rebels, in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neal in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1689, when it took its present name. Memorable siege of Derry, commenced April 20, 1689, was sustained against the army of James II., who for a time commanded in person. The heroic garrison and inhabitants were, on this memorable occasion, driven to the extremity of famine; but under the direction of the rev. George Walker, they defended the place against the enemy until the siege was raised by gen. Kirke. James's army, under the French general Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000 men, after having practised almost unparalleled cruelties upon the inhabitants of the villages around.

LONE STAR. A secret society formed in 1848, called the order of the Lone Star, formed in Alabama and other southern states of the North American union, whose object was declared to be the "extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The first acquisitions to be made by the order were Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The knowledge of the existence of this society reached England in August, 1852.

LONG ISLAND, OR FLATBUSH, (N. America), BATTLE OF, Aug. 27, 1776, between the British troops, under sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1000 prisoners. The Americans were pursued by the victors in their retreat to New York, but were saved under cover of a thick fog from further discomfiture.

LONGEVITY. Methuselah died, aged 969, 2349 B.C. (*Gen. v. 27*). In these countries the instances of it are remarkable, though rare. Golour M'Crain, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on anything approaching to authentic records for upwards of 3000 years. *Greig.* In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus who lived 361 years (!) *Stow.* Thomas Parr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and considered the wonder of his time, being then in his 153rd year, and in perfect health; but the journey and change of air and diet killed him, Nov. 15, the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, Dec. 6, in that year, aged 169 years.

OTHER EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES.			
1656. James Bowles, Killingworth	aged 152	1853. Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of the late rt. hon. Rd. Lalor Shiel), Ursuline Convent, Cork, March 20	116
1691. Lady Eccleston, Ireland	143	1858. James Nolan, Knockardrane, Carlow	116
1749. A man named Collier, Dublin	137	EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR. J. WEBSTER, F.R.S.	
1757. An Englishman named Eccleston	144	<i>Died.</i> <i>Buried at.</i> <i>Aged.</i>	
1759. James Sheil, Irish Yeoman	136	1566. Numas de Cugna, Bengal	350
1766. Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland	146	1588. Jane Britten, Evercreech, Somerset	200
— John Mount, Scotland	136	— Thomas Carn, St. Leonard, Shoreditch	207
1768. Francis Conceist, Burythorpe	150	1621. J. Torathe, Glamorganshire	180
1772. Mrs. Chn. Lichfield	138	1652. Dr. W. Meade, Ware, Herts	1481
1774. William Beeby, Dungarvon (an ensign who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim)	130	1678. Juan Burtamente, Seville	125
1775. Peter Gordon, Auchenrless	131	1688. Elizabeth Torathe, Glamorganshire	177
— Mary Paton, Lochwinnoch	138	1711. Mrs. Scrimshaw, Rosemary-Jane	127
1776. Mr. Movet, surgeon, Dumfries	139	1723. W. Robertson, Edinburgh	137
— Sarah Brookman, Glastonbury	166	1724. Peter Torton, Temeswar, Hungary	185
1778. Thomas Cockey, Blechingley	132	1726. Juan de Outeyri, Villa de Fofinanes, in Asturias	146
1779. M. Lawrence, Orkney	140	1736. John Rousey, Distrey, Scotland	138
1780. Robert Mac Bride, Herries	130	1739. Margaret Patten, Christchurch, Westminster	136
— Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool	130	1741. J. Rovin, Temeswar, Hungary	172
— Louisa Truxo, a negress, was living in this year, at Tucuman, South America	175	— Jane Rovin, ditto	164
1782. Evan Williams, Carmarthen	145	1757. Alexander M'Culloch, Aberdeen	132
1786. Cardinal de Solis	110	1759. Donald Cameron, Rannach, Aberdeenshire, ...	130
1787. Mary Brook, of Leek	148	1763. Mrs. Taylor, Piccadilly	131
1792. Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham	120	1766. John Mount, Langham, Dumfries	136
— Mrs. Judith Scott, Islington	162	— John Hill, Leadhills, near Edinburgh	130
1806. Mr. Creeke, of Thurlow	125	1771. Mr. Whalley, Rotherhithe	121
— Mr. J. Tucker, Helling ferry	131	1775. Widow Jones, Campbell	125
— Catherine Lopez, of Jamaica	134	1780. Mr. Evans, Spitalfields	139
— Sarah Anderson, a free black	140	1784. Mary Cameron, Braemar, Aberdeen	129
1813. Mrs. Meighan, Donoughmore	130	1791. Archib. Cameron, Keith, Aberdeenshire	122
1814. Mary Innes, Isle of Skye	137	1851. Jean Golembeski, Hôtel des Invalides, Paris	126
— Mrs. Judith Crawford, Spanish-town	151		
1840. Mrs. Martha Roike, of Dromore, county of Kildare, Aug. 27	133		

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, 12th Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward. See *Harrison's Time-piece*. Other improvements followed. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet, bring the longitude almost to the truth. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich observatory. The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

LOOKING-GLASSES. See *Mirrors*.

LOOM. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, in or about the year 1676, since when the general principle of the loom has been infinitely varied by mechanical ingenuity. There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand-looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. We have no means of knowing the precise number at present; but the increase must be prodigious. The Jacquard loom was invented about 1800. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807. See *Cotton* and *Electric-Loom*, p. 250.

LONG PARLIAMENT met Nov. 3, 1640; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653.

LORD, when printed in the Bible, in small capitals (**LORD**) stands for Jehovah, the self-existing God, the name first revealed to Moses, 1491 B.C. *Exod.* vi. 3; when in ordinary type, for *Adonai*, a lord or master. With us, it is a term of nobility, see *Lords* and *Barons*. The etymology of this word is doubtful. See *Ladies*.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, CHANCELLOR, &c. See *Chamberlain, Chancellor, &c.*

LORDS. The nobility of England take their creation from the 1st of William the Conqueror, 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn, the first peer, is said to have been made earl of Hereford; and afterwards Walter d'Evreux, earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and Gerodus (a Fleming), earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II. in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III. 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II. Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet, or sheriffs' turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See *Baron, Earl, &c.*

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205, but the earliest writ extant is 49 Hen. III., 1264-5. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest. See *Parliament*. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. The temporal lords consist of the several degrees of nobility: some sit by descent, as do all ancient peers; some by creation, as all new-made peers; and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland 1801.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation of sessions, and 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords now (1862) consists of 3 princes of the blood, 3 archbishops, 20 dukes, 22 marquesses, 132 earls, 29 viscounts, 225 barons, and 27 bishops; in all 461. The house of lords—

At the death of Charles II.	176 peers.	At the death of George III.	339 peers.
At the death of William III.	192	At the death of George IV.	396
At the death of Anne	209	At the death of William IV.	456
At the death of George I.	216	In the 18th Victoria, 1855	448
At the death of George II.	229	In the 20th Victoria, 1857	449
The barons enact the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164.		Unite with the commons in making William and Mary king and queen, 1689.	
Obtain Magna Charta in 1215.		Reject the great Reform bill, Oct. 7, 1831; pass it June 4, 1832.	
Hold the government, 1264-5.		Oppose successfully the creation of life-peerages,* Feb. 7, 1856.	
House of lords abolished by the commons, Feb. 6, 1649; restored, 1660.			

LORDS JUSTICES. See *Justices*.

LORETTO, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and which was carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after. The famous lady of Loretto stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, and is surrounded with gold lamps, whose glare conceals her face. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with which the little Jesus, though in his shirt, is covered also. Loretto was taken by the French

* Peerage for life only, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to baron sir James Parke, Jan. 10, 1856; the house of lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life, and on July 25, 1856, he was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Walton.

in 1796, and the holy image carried to France; but it was brought back with pious pomp, welcomed with the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells, and borne in procession to the holy house on a rich frame resting on the shoulders of eight bishops, Jan. 5, 1803.

L'ORIENT (W. France). Lord Bridport achieved a memorable victory off this port over the French fleet, June 23, 1795. The British squadron actually engaged consisted of ten ships of the line; the enemy's force, of twelve ships of the line, eleven frigates, and some smaller vessels; after an action of three hours (from 6 p.m. till 9) the French got into the port, leaving three sail of the line, L'Alexandre, Le Formidable, and Le Tigre, in the possession of the victors; the loss of the French was severe; that of the British inconsiderable.—The French flag-ship, L'Orient, blew up during the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. Admiral Brueys and about 900 men perished.

LORRAINE (formerly Lotharingia), a French province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; but was divided on his death, in 869, part of it being made a duchy. The first hereditary duke, Gerard, was nominated by the emperor Henry III. in 1048. From Gerard descended the illustrious house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736, Francis, formerly duke of Lorraine, but then of Tuscany. Lorraine had been given to the dethroned king of Poland, Stanislaus I., for life; at his death in 1766, it was united to France.

LOTTERIES. The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral, Jan. 11, 1569, and continued day and night until May 6 following. It contained 40,000 "*lots*," at 10s. each lot. The profits were for repairing the fortifications on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate.

First lottery for sums of money took place in . . . 1630	For the collection of pictures of alderman
Lottery for the British Museum . . . 1753	Boydell, a great encourager of the arts, by act . . . 1804-5
Cox's museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virth, disposed of by lottery, by an act of parliament . . . 1773	Lotteries abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 60 . . . Oct. 1826
An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery . . . June 16, —	Act passed, declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last permitted to be drawn . . . 1834
Lotteries established in 1693, and for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown. The Irish state lottery was drawn in . . . 1780	An act passed imposing a penalty of 50l. for advertising foreign or any lotteries in the British newspapers . . . 1836
Lottery for the Leverian Museum . . . 1784-5	All lotteries were suppressed in France . . . Nov. 15, 1793, and 1836
For the Pigott diamond, permitted, Jan. 2, 1801; it was afterwards sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas . . . May 10, 1802	Mr. Dethiers' twelfth cake lottery, Argyl-rooms, Hanover-sq., was suppressed Dec. 27, 1860

LOUDON-HILL, or DRUMCLOG. See *Drumclog*.

LOUIS-D'OR. The Louis of gold, a French coin of 24 francs, was first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640. Its value (20 francs) fluctuated, and in 1810 was superseded by the Napoleon.

LOUISIANA (N. America), one of the United States. Discovered by Ferdinand de Soto in 1541; traversed by M. de Salle in 1682, and settled by Louis XIV. (from whom it derived its name) in 1718. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme.

Ceded to Spain at the peace when all east of the Mississippi was given to England . . . 1763	Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans . . . Jan. 8, 1815
Restored to France . . . 1801	Seceded from the Union by ordinance, Jan. 26, 1861
Sold to the Americans 1803, and made a State, 1812	The Protestant bishop Polk declares for secession . . . Feb. 1861

LOUVRE. This renowned edifice in Paris is said to have been originally a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, A.D. 628. It was a prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in 1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles VI. made it his palace (about 1304). Successive kings enlarged and adorned it, particularly Louis XIV.—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum and deposited here the finest collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the New Louvre, begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III. were inaugurated by the latter, in great state, Aug. 14, 1857.

LOVE FEASTS. See *Agape*.

LOWERING BOAT APPARATUS. See *Life-boats*.

LOW SUNDAY, the first Sunday after Easter, said to derive its name from the contrast between its solemnities and those of Easter Sunday.

LOYALTY LOANS. There were several of these raised during the revolutionary and Bonaparte wars; but one instance so peculiarly marked the spirit and devotion of the British people, that it is referred to as the *Loyalty loan*; a subscription loan was opened in London on the 5th Dec. 1796, and in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed, thus demonstrating the wealth and patriotism of England, and the hearty concurrence of her people in the war. See *National Association*.

LÜBECK, a city in N. Germany, one of the four republics of the German confederation, was built in the twelfth century, and was the chief founder of the Hanseatic league about 1240, which lasted till 1630. Lübeck was declared a free imperial city about 1226; but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault Nov. 6, 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it into his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. Population in 1857, 43,225.

LUCANIANS, a warlike people of S. Italy, who defeated the invading Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans, 277; revolted after the battle of Cannæ, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 90; and were admitted as citizens of Rome, 88 B.C.

LUCCA (central Italy), formerly a Roman colony, 177 B.C., and a Lombard duchy, became a free city, about A.D. 1055, and took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given in 1805 as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I. In 1814 Lucca became a duchy, and was given to Marie Louise, widow of Louis, king of Etruria. It was exchanged by her son Charles-Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847, when it was annexed once more to Tuscany, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

LUCIA, ST. (West Indies), settled by the French in 1650. Taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Memorable insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. In this year Guadaloupe, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustatia, and St. Lucia, were taken by the British. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was again seized by England the next year, and confirmed to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814. See *Colonies*.

LUCIFER MATCHES came into use about 1834. In March, 1842, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1845 Schrötter of Vienna discovered his amorphous phosphorus, by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less unhealthy.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude. See *India*, 1857.

LUDDITES. Large parties of men, under this designation, commenced their depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov. 1811. Skirmish with the military there, Jan. 29, 1812. Several serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of these people, chiefly unemployed artisans, committed great excesses in 1816, *et seq.* Several of these Luddites were tried and executed.

LUGDUNUM. See *Leyden* and *Lyons*.

LUNATICS. An eminent authority has traced insanity, in a thousand male patients, to the following causes:

Drunkenness	110	Old age	69	Poisonous effluvia	17
Consequences of disease	100	Chagrin	54	Ill-usage	12
Epilepsy	78	Love	47	Crimes, remorse and despair	9
Ambition	73	Accidents	39	Malformation of the skull	4
Excessive labour	73	Religious enthusiasm	29	Other and unknown causes	83
Born Idiots	71	Unnatural practices	27		
Misfortunes	69	Political events	26	Pretended insanity	

"The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," &c., 17 Edw. II. 1324
 Marriages with lunatics declared void, 15 Geo. II. c. 30 1742
 The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 70, 96, 97 1853
 A new lunacy act for Scotland passed 1858
 An act to amend the law relating to commissions of lunacy passed (said to be in consequence of the Wyndham case, see *Trials*, 1862) 1862

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.
 Till the end of the last century lunatics were

treated with cruel severity. See Conolly "On the Treatment of the Insane," 1856
 The insane were exhibited at Bethlem as a show, for 2d. or 1d. till 1770
 Enlightened principles of treatment were introduced by Wm. Tuke, at the Society of Friends' "Retreat," at York, and by Pinel, at the Bicêtre, Paris, with very great success 1792
 Esquirol succeeds Pinel, and strongly recommends instruction in the management of mental disorders 1810
 Exposure of enormous cruelties in the Bethlem Hospital 1815
 This led to gradual improvements, and at last

LUNATICS, *continued.*

to the total abolition of mechanical restraints at Lincoln, 1837, and at Hanwell Asylum, (under the superintendence of Dr. John Conolly) and at other places 1839

Psychological Journal, first published by Dr. Forbes Winslow 1848
Journal of Mental Science, by Dr. J. C. Bucknill 1852

LUNATICS IN CHARGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JAN. 1, 1855.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
County Asylums	132	123	6008	7316	13,579
Hospitals	895	723	91	94	1,803
Licensed Houses	1448	1350	1034	1279	5,111
	2475	2196	7133	8689	20,493

On Jan. 1, 1858, there were in charge in England and Wales 22,310 lunatics of all classes: on Jan. 1, 1859, 29,858; on Jan. 1, 1860, 17,837; on Jan. 1, 1862, 22,807.

In 1851, there were in Ireland nearly 15,000 lunatics of all classes; in Scotland in 1851, 3362 in charge; in 1855, 7403; of which only 3328 were under the protection of the law.

LUND-HILL, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire. One of the most destructive colliery explosions on record occurred here, Feb. 19, 1857. While the miners were dining in the pit the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. Above 180 miners perished. In April and May bodies were still being extricated. There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000*l.* were subscribed for the bereaved.

LUNEBURG. See *Brunswick*.

LUNEVILLE (France), **PEACE OF**, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirming the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulating that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognising the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, Feb. 9, 1801.

LUPERCALIA. A yearly festival,* observed at Rome, on Feb. 15, in honour of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupi*), first instituted by the Romans, according to Plutarch; but according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. These feasts were continued till A.D. 496, when pope Gelasius abolished them, on account of the great disorders and indecencies that were committed in their celebration. *Pardon.* This, however, is doubtful.

LUSATIA, a marquise in N. Germany, given to John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hungary, 1478; and ceded to Saxony in 1635.

LUSIAD. See *Epic*.

LUSITANIA. See *Portugal*.

LUSTRUM. An expiatory sacrifice made for the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 472 B.C. Every fifth year was called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years, were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra*. The number of Roman citizens was—in 293 B.C., 272,308; 179 B.C., 273,294; 70 B.C., 450,000; 28 B.C., 4,164,060; A.D. 48, 5,984,072.

LUTHERANISM,† the form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The doctrines are mainly embodied in Luther's catechisms, in the Augsburg Confession, and in the *Formula Concordiæ* of the Lutherans, published in 1580. Their first university was founded at Marburg, in 1527, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse.

LUTZEN (Prussia), **BATTLE OF**, between the French army commanded by Napoleon on the one side, and the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein; fought May 2, 1813. It opened the campaign of the year. Each of the adversaries claimed the victory, but it was manifestly on the side of France. The battles of Bautzen and Würtzchen immediately followed (May 19—21), both in favour of Napoleon. The allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterwards prolonged; but unfortunately for the French emperor it did not produce peace.

* Naked youths ran through the streets with whips, lashing all whom they encountered, even women, who received the stripes with inclination, believing that they removed barrenness and eased the pains of childbirth. Augustus forbade all persons above the age of fourteen to appear naked during this festival. Cicero in his *Philippics*, reproaches Antony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by appearing naked on one of these occasions. *Vulvo.*

† Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, Nov. 10, 1483; studied at Erfurt, 1501; was professor of philosophy at Wittenburg, 1508; resisted the sale of indulgences, 1517; defended himself at Augsburg, 1518; at Worms, 1520; was excommunicated, June 16, 1520; began his German bible, 1521; married Katherine de Bora, 1525; published his German bible complete, 1534; died Feb. 18, 1546.

LUTZENGEN, or LUTZEN, BATTLE OF. See *Lippstadt*.

LUXEMBURG (Holland), capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, of which part is subject to Holland and part to Belgium since 1839. Luxemburg was once considered the strongest fortress in the world. It was taken and pillaged by the French in 1542-3 : was taken by the Spaniards in 1544 ; by the French in 1684 ; and restored to Spain in 1697. It was again taken by the French in 1701 ; and afterwards given to the Dutch as a barrier town, and ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. It withstood several sieges in the last century. It surrendered to the French after a long and memorable siege, June 7, 1795.

LUXOR. See *Thebes*.

LUXURY. The instances of extravagance and luxury are numerous in the history of almost all countries, ancient and modern, and many laws have been enforced to repress them. Horace mentions fowls dressed in Falernian wine, mussels and oysters from the Lucrine lake and Circean promontory, and black game from the Umbrian forests. *Lardner*. Lucullus, at Rome, was distinguished for the immoderate expenses of his meals ; his halls were named from the different gods ; and when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprise him, they were amazed by the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who merely ordered his attendants to serve it in the hall of Apollo ; this feast for three persons casually met, would have sufficed for three hundred nobles specially invited. In England luxury was restricted by a law wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals. The law also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* per annum from wearing furs (see *Furs*), skins, or silk ; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone ; to all others it was prohibited, A.D. 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which said, "Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340. Luxury has made rapid strides in this country since the peace in 1815.

LYCÆUM. The Lyceum took its name from its having been originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus ; or rather, a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo. The Lyceum was a celebrated spot near the banks of the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy ; and as he generally taught his pupils while he walked, they were hence called *peripatetics*, *walkers-about*, and his philosophy was called, from this place, the philosophy of the Lyceum, 342 B.C. *Stanley*. See *Theatres*.

LYCIA, a region of Asia Minor. It belonged successively to Cræsus (about 560 B.C.), the Persians (546 B.C.), to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his successors the Seleucidæ. The Romans gave Lycia to the Rhodians (188 B.C.). It became afterwards nominally free under the Roman government, and was finally annexed to the empire by Claudius. The marbles, brought from Lycia by Sir Charles Fellows, were deposited in the British Museum, 1840-6.

LYDIA, or Mæonia, an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor, under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was Cræsus, proverbial for his riches. The coinage of gold and silver money, and other useful inventions, are ascribed to the Lydians. Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Aleman, the first Greek poet who wrote in a style of gallantry, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia.

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia. <i>Herod.</i>	B.C. 1223	Thales of Miletus. <i>Blair.</i>	May 28, B.C. 585
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins under Ardyus I. <i>Blair.</i>	797	Cræsus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne and conquers Asia Minor.	560-50
Alyattes I. reigns	761	Cræsus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with an army of 420,000 men and 60,000 horse	548
Meles commences his rule	747	He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burned alive : the pile is already on fire	
Reign of Candaules	735	when Cræsus calls on the name of <i>Solon</i> , and Cyrus hearing him, spares his life. Lydia, the kingdom of the "richest of mankind," made a province of the Persian empire	546
Gyges, first of the race Mermnadæ, kills Candaules, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests	718	Sardis burnt by the Ionians	499
Ardysus II. reigns, 673; the Cimbri besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia.	635	Lydia conquered by Alexander	332
The Milesian war commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns	628	Becomes part of the kingdom of Pergamus	283
Reign of Alyattes II.	617	Conquered by the Turks	A.D. 1326
Battle upon the river Halys between the Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which occasions a conclusion of the war. This eclipse had been predicted many years before by			

LYING-IN HOSPITALS. The first was established in Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, an eminent physician, amidst strong opposition. It was opened March, 1745. See *Hospitals*.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS. The slender pellucid tubes carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilute the chylous fluid. *Cheyne*. These vessels were found by Jasper Asellius in 1622; he published his dissertations on the subject in 1627. *Nouv. Dict.* Discovered in oviparous animals by Dr. Hewson, who disputed the honour of the discovery with Dr. Munro, 1762.

LYNCH LAW. Punishment inflicted by private individuals independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "dismal swamp," North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the seventeenth century and still exists in the outlying provinces of the United States.

LYONS (S. France), the Roman Lugdunum. Founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 59, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307.

Two general councils held here	A.D. 1245, 1274	to great popular excesses for many days,
Silk manufacture commenced	1515	broke out.
Lyons besieged by the Convention army—		Nov. 21, 1831
surrendered—and awful scenes of blood		Dreadful riots
and rapine followed, Oct. 7; the National		April 15, 1834
Convention decreed the demolition of the		Railway to Paris opened
city	Oct. 12, 1793	April 7, 1839
Capitulated to the Austrians March 1814, July	1815	A dreadful inundation at Lyons. See <i>Inunda-</i>
An insurrection among the artisans, which led		tions
		Nov. 4, 1840
		Another insurrection suppressed, with much
		loss of life
		• 1849

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Mercury, who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 B.C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

M.

MACADAMISING, a system of road-making devised by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, having practised it in Ayrshire. He received a grant of 10,000*l.* from parliament, and was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827. He died in 1836.

MACAO, in China, was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station, A.D. 1517.

MACARONI. This name was given to a poem by Theop. Folengo, 1509, and it continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, but without any alimentary virtue. These poems became the reigning taste in Italy and France, where they gave birth to *Macaroni academies*, and reaching England, to *Macaroni clubs*, till, in the end, everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "Macaroni."

MACCABEES, a family of patriotic Jews, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C., when Mattathias a priest resisted the tyranny of the governor. His son Judas Maccabæus defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; but fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and after an able administration was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, 143 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha, four are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church; none by Protestant communions.

MACDONALD AFFAIR. See *Prussia*, 1861.

MACE, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung at the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the house of commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of

having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation, 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, a courtier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, for rudely approaching Richard II., 1381. Cromwell entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that fool's bauble, the mace," which was done, and the doors of the house locked, -April 20, 1653.

MACEDON (N. Greece). The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was an inconsiderable country, sometimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of Thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his wisdom as a politician, and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, 814 B.C., or 796, or 748; Perdiccas I., 729; Argæus I., 684; Philip I., 640 or 609.

Æropus conquers the Illyrians . . . 602
Reign of Amyntas, 540; of Alexander I. . . 500
Macedon conquered by the Persians; delivered by the victory at Platea . . . 479
Reign of Perdiccas II. . . 454
Potidea taken by the Athenians . . . 431
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs of his father; seizes the throne, and improves the country . . . 413
He is murdered by a favourite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage . . . 399
Pausanias reigns . . . 394
Reign of Amyntas II., 393; expelled . . . 398
Recovers his throne, and kills Pausanias . . . 397
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and make Argæus, brother of Pausanias, king . . . 392
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom . . . 390
Reign of Alexander II., 369; assassinated . . . 367
Reign of Perdiccas III., 364; killed in battle . . . 360
Reign of Philip II., and institution of the Macedonian phalanx . . . 359
He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians . . . 350, 359
He takes Amphipolis. See *Cherchery* . . . 358
He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly . . . 356
Birth of Alexander the Great . . . 356
Close of the first Sacred war . . . 346
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip . . . 344
Thrace made tributary to Macedon . . . 343
Aristotle appointed tutor to the young prince Alexander . . .
War against the Athenians . . . 341
Philip besieges Byzantium unsuccessfully . . . 340
Battle of Cheronea; Philip conquers . . . 338
Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at *Æge* during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials . . . 336
Alexander III., surnamed the Great, succeeds . . .
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians . . . 335
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar is alone left standing . . .
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus . . . May 22, 334
Sardis surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor . . .
Mennon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 400,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry . . . 333
Darius defeated at Issus (*which see*) . . . Nov.
Alexander on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyro, which is destroyed after seven months . . . 332
Damascus is taken, and the vast treasures . . .
Gaza surrenders . . .
Alexander enters Jerusalem; and Egypt conquered . . .
Alexandria founded . . .
The Persians totally defeated at Arbela Oct. 1, Alexander master of Asia; enters Babylon . . . 331

GRECIAN OR MACEDONTIAN EMPIRE.

Alexander sits on the throne of Darius at Susa . . . 330
Parthia, Media, &c., overrun by him . . . 329
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him . . .
He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false . . .
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun . . . 327
Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander . . . 328
Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates . . . 328-325
Returns to Babylon, 324; dies . . . 323
Philip Arrideus III. . .
Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 323; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy . . . 322
The Greeks defeated by the Antipater and the Macedonians, near Cranon (*which see*) . . .
Cassander reigns, 316; rebuilds Thebes . . . 315
Seleucus recovers Babylon . . . 312
Cassander puts Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family) to death, and usurps the throne . . . 311
Battle of Ipsus (*which see*); Antigonus killed . . . 301
New division of the empire . . .
Death of Cassander . . . 298
Reign of Alexander and Antipater, his sons . . .
Demetrius I., son of Antigonus, murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon . . . 294
Achaean league formed against Macedon . . . 281-243
Governments of Lysimachus, 287; Ptolemy Ceraunus . . . 281
Irruption of the Gauls; Ptolemy killed . . . 279
Sosthenes governs . . . 278
Reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius . . . 277
Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed King . . . 274
Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored . . . 272
Antigonus takes Athens . . . 268
The Gauls again invade Macedon . . .
Revolt of the Parthians . . . 250
Reign of Demetrius II. . . 239
Philip, his son, 232; set aside by Antigonus Doson . . . 229-20
Philip V. wars unsuccessfully against the Rhodians . . . 202
Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynoccephalus . . . 197
Reign of Perseus, his son . . . 179
Perseus defeated by the Romans . . . 171
The consul Æmilius Paulus enters Macedon, and pronounces it a Roman province . . . 168
Perseus and his sons made prisoners, walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon . . . 167
Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth . . . A.D.
Conquered by the Bulgarians . . . 982
Recovered by the emperor Basil . . . 1001
Formed into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, by Boniface, of Montferat . . .
After various changes, it is finally conquered by the Turks under Amurath II., and annexed to his empire . . . 1430

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES, those laid down by Nicholas Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his *Practice of Politics* and *The Prince*. By some they are stigmatised as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he taught princes to be tyrants, he had also taught the people to destroy tyrants. The work appeared in 1517, and was translated into English in 1761.

MADAGASCAR, on the S.E. coast of Africa, is an island extending over an area larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and now contains more than three millions of inhabitants. It is said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, A.D. 1506. The French have often attempted to settle on this island, but generally with little success. Their most permanent establishment was at Fort Dauphin, which fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810 and 1811. In 1818, the settlements were ceded to the king Radama, on his giving up the slave trade. Radama was a ruler in advance of his people; and greatly favoured Europeans and encouraged the profession of Christianity. He died in 1828, and a reactionary policy under his queen, an energetic sovereign, immediately began. The English missionaries who came to Madagascar in 1820 were obliged to depart in 1836. The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the Isle of Bourbon, in June, 1845. All amicable intercourse ceased for ten years. The French were defeated in an attack on this island, Oct. 19, 1855. The native Christians suffered much persecution, although the prince, the son of the then reigning queen, embraced Christianity in 1846. The rev. W. Ellis in 1858 published an interesting account of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in 1854-5-6. In Aug. 1857, it was stated that the queen had ordered the expulsion of the English and French. She died in Aug. 1861, and was succeeded by her son Radama II. a Christian, who is said to be under French influence.—A paper describing a pigmy from Madagascar was presented to the Royal Society by an eminent physician, in 1809.

MADEIRA, an island on the N.W. coast of Africa, so called on account of its woods: it was discovered, it is said, in 1344, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, A.D. 1345. But it is maintained that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, nor did they colonise it until 1431. It was taken possession of by the British in July, 1801; and again by admiral Hood and general (afterwards viscount) Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had just then emigrated to the Brazils. It was subsequently restored to the Portuguese crown. Since 1852 the renowned vineyards here have been totally ruined by the vine disease.

MADIAI PERSECUTION. See *Tuscany*.

MADRAS (S. E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chennapatam. Colonised by the English, and Fort George built by permission of the king of Golconda, 17 James I. 1620. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, and was restored in 1749, immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Madras is now the second of the presidencies of our Indian Empire. For occurrences not mentioned below, see article *India*.

Fort St. George built, 1641; made a presidency	1654	for disobedience, and has him sent to England,	
Bengal placed under Madras	1658	June, 1783	
Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency	1701	Lord Cornwallis arrives here	Dec. 12, 1790
Madras taken by the French	Sept. 14, 1746	Sir Charles Oakley succeeds gen. Meadows as governor	Aug. 1, 1792
Restored to the English	1749	Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquis Wellesley) visits here	Dec. 1798
Vainly besieged by the French under Lally,	Dec. 12, 1758	General Harris with the Madras army enters Mysore, March 5; and arrives at Seringapatam, April 5, which is stormed by the British under major-general Baird, and Tippoo Saib killed	May 4, 1799
Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favourable treaty	April, 1769	Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter	Dec. 26, 1800
Sir John Lindsay arrives	July, 1770	More than 1000 houses in Madras burnt	Feb. 1803
He is succeeded by sir R. Hartland	Sept. 1771	The Madras army under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) marches for Poongh (see <i>India</i>)	March, —
Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own countrymen, Aug. 24, 1776; dies in confinement, April 17, 1777; his enemies convicted and fined 1000l. each	Feb. 11, 1780	Mutiny among the British forces at Vellore; near 800 sepoys are executed	Jan. 31, 1807
Sir Eyre Coote arrives	Nov. 5, —		
He defeats Hyder	July 1, 1781		
Lord Macartney arrives as governor	June 22, —		
The Madras government arrests general Stuart			

MADRAS *continued*.

Mutiny of the sepoy troops at Madras	1809	Sir Charles Trevelyan,* governor, Jan. 1859; re
Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes		called for publishing a minute in opposition
a general amnesty Sept. 29, —		to Mr. Jas. Wilson's financial schemes, May 10, 186
Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor		His successor, sir H. Ward, dies at Madras,
were driven into the town and seventy sail		Aug. 2, —
sunk, many with their crews May, 1811		Sir Wm. Denison, PRESENT governor, arrives
Madras attacked by the Pindarees 1817		Feb. 18, 1861
Appointment of the rev. Dr. Corrie, first bishop		[For subsequent events in connection with this
of Madras, under act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85,		presidency, see article <i>India</i> .]
Feb. 14, 1835		

MADRID (New Castile). Mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the Moors.

It was sacked A.D. 1109	Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of
Made the seat of the Spanish court 1516	Spain, but soon retires July 20, 1808
Taken by Lord Galway 1706	Madrid retaken by the French, Dec. 2, 1808;
The Escorial was built 1557 <i>et seq.</i>	and retained till Aug. 12, 1812, when it was
The old palace was burnt down 1734	entered by Wellington and his army.
Madrid taken by the French after the royal	Ferdinand VII. restored May 14, 1814
family had retired into France March, 1808	Population, in 1857, 483,795
The citizens rise up in arms to expel the French,	See <i>Spain</i> , 1840, <i>et seq.</i>
and a dreadful conflict takes place May 2, 1808	

MAESTRICHT (Holland). It revolted from Spain 1570, and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took place. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648; Louis XIV. took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain in 1676; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it towards the end of the following year. In 1814, it was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands; it now belongs to Holland.

MAGAZINE, at first a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines. See *Reviews* and *Newspapers*.

Gentleman's Magazine 1731	European Magazine 1782	Fraser's Magazine 1830
London 1732	Methodist 1784	Metropolitan 1831
Scots 1739	Evangelical 1792	Penny 1832
Royal 1759	Monthly 1796	Tait's 1833
Court 1760	Philosophical 1798	Cornhill 1859
Gospel 1768	Blackwood's 1817	Macmillan's 1859
Lady's 1772	New Monthly 1814	Temple Bar; and St. James's 1860

MAGDALENS and MAGDALENETTES, communities of nuns and women, the latter class consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, A.D. 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo. X., in 1515, and favoured by Clement VIII. in 1594. The Magdalen Hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The Asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia). The archbishopric was founded about A.D. 967. The city suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was blockaded for seven months by the Imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629; and was taken and barbarously sacked by Tilly on May 10, 1631. It was given to Brandenburg in 1648; was taken by the French Nov. 8, 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia; but was restored to Prussia in 1813.†

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (S. America), passed by Fernando de Magelhaéns (Magellan), a Portuguese, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V. in 1519. Magellan completed the first voyage round the world, but was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, called Cape Famine, because the garrison perished for want.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, memorable for the victory of the French and Sardinian army over the Austrians, June 4, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that

* Appointed financial secretary and a member of the Indian council at Calcutta, Oct. 1862.

† The *Magdeburg Experiment* is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitted air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air-pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested by Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686. *Brande*.

55,000 French and Sardinians, and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners; these numbers are still doubtful. The French generals Espinasse and Clere were killed. The opportune arrival of general M'Mahon during a deadly struggle between the Austrians and the French, greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on June 8 following. M'Mahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France.—The dye, rosaniline, obtained by chemists from gas-tar, has been termed *magenta red*.—See *Aniline*.

MAGI, or WORSHEPPERS OF FIRE. The Persians adored the invisible and incomprehensible God as the principle of all good, and paid homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples; their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi, their priests, are said to have had skill in astronomy, &c., hence the term Magi was applied to all learned men, till they were finally confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi; he flourished about 1080 B.C.; others say 550 B.C. Their religion was superseded in Persia by Mahometanism, A.D. 652. The Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Guebres or fire-worshippers.

MAGIC. See *Alchemy, Witchcraft, &c.* The invention of the MAGIC LANTERN is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about A.D. 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680.

MAGNA CHARTA. The fundamental parts of the great charter of English liberty were derived from Saxon Charters, continued by Henry I. and his successors. It was signed by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 15, 1215,* &c. It was many times confirmed, and as frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in 1224, and was assured by Edward I. See *Forests*.

MAGNA GRÆCIA. The independent states founded by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, &c., beginning in 974 B.C. Pandosia and Metapontum were built in 774 B.C. Cumæ, in Campania, is said to have been founded in 1034 B.C. These states were ruined through siding with Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 216 B.C.

Syracuse	B.C. 734	Crotone	B.C. 710	Lipara	B.C. 627
Leontium and Catana	730	Tarentum	708	Agigentum	582
Sybaris	721	Locri Epizephyrii	673	Thurium	432

MAGNESIA (Asia Minor). Here Antiochus the great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios 190 B.C.—The white alkaline earth used in medicine, of gently purgative properties, was in use in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was sold by a Roman canon as *Magnesia alba*. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black, about 1755. The metal *Magnesium* was obtained from its earth by Humphry Davy, about 1807.

MAGNETISM. Magnes, a shepherd, is said to have been detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots. The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks are said to have obtained the loadstone from Magnesia in Asia, 1000 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1320; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266; and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle about A.D. 1576
 Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete," published, 1600; Halley's theory 1683
 Marcel observed that a bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position 1722
 Artificial magnets made by Dr. G. Knight 1746
 The variation of the compass was observed by Bond, about 1668; the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722; on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to 1756
 Coulomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786; also investigated by Michel, Euler, Lambert, Robison, and others 1750-1800

The deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current was discovered by Ørsted 1820
 Mr. Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding cutlery 1821
 The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light exhibited by Morichini, 1824; polarity of a sewing needle so magnetized shown by Mrs. Somerville A.D. 1825
 Mr. Christie proved that heat diminishes magnetic force, about —
 Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass 1831
 Electricity produced from a magnet by professor Faraday, 1831; his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the mag-

* On Nov. 20, 1214, the archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmondsbury. On Jan. 6, 1215, they presented their demands to the king, who deferred his answer. On May 10 they were censured by the pope. On May 24 they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield.

MAGNETISM, *continued.*

netic properties of flame, air, and gases (published 1845), on dia-magnetism (1845), on magne-crystalline action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force 1851-2
 Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of col. Edward Sabine . . . 1840 *et seq.*

Tyndall proves the existence of dia-magnetism polarity 1856
 In the present century our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has also been greatly increased by the labours of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Poggen-dorff, Sabine, Lamont, Tyndall, Du Moncel, &c.* See *Animal Magnetism*.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY. See under *Electricity*. Magneto-electricity has been recently applied to telegraphic and to lighthouse purposes.†

MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca* was brought to these countries from N. America in A.D. 1688. The laurel-leaved Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, was brought from N. America about 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, *Magnolia pumila*, was brought from China in 1789; and the following varieties also from China, viz. the brown stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804.

MAGYARS. See *Hungary*.

MAHOGANY, is said to have been brought to England by Raleigh, in 1595; and to have come into general use about 1720.

MAHOMETANISM‡ was promulgated A.D. 611. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. He is said to have been helped by a Jew and two Christians. The dogmas of Mahomet, embodied in the Koran, include—the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablution, and fasting; and permitted polygamy and concubinage.§

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan, who originally dwelt North-West of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavoured to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India Company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally subdued in 1818. Their last prince, Sindiah, is now a pensioner of the British government.

MAID. See *Holy Maid*, Elizabeth Barton, and *Joan of Arc*, Maid of Orleans.

MAIDA (Calabria), where the French, commanded by general Regnier, were signally defeated by the British under major-general sir John Stuart, July 4, 1806.

MAIDEN. See *Guillotine*.

MAIDS OF HONOUR. Anne, daughter of Francis II. duke of Brittany, and queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France, was the first to have young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honour. *Phil. de Commines*. When Charles died (1498), she put a *cordelier* (a black knotted lace) round her coat of arms, as a token of mourning, which introduced the custom. The queen of Edward I. of England is said to have had four maids of honour.

* In the Royal Institution, London, is a magnet by Logeman, of Haarlem, constructed on the principles of Dr. Elias, which weighs 100 lbs., and can sustain 430 lbs. Hæcker, of Nuremberg, constructed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of sustaining 140 times its own weight. This was exhibited in 1851, also at the Royal Institution.

† The South Foreland Lighthouse, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winters of 1838-9 and 1850-60, and at Dengeness in 1861-2. The light excels all other artificial lights in brilliancy, continuance, &c.

‡ Mahomet, or Mohammed, was born at Mecca, A.D. 569; announced himself as a prophet about 611: fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hégira), 622; overcomes his enemies, the Koreish, the Jews, &c. 623; defeats the Christians at Muta, 629; is acknowledged as a sovereign 630; dies, June 7, 632—it is said of slow poison, administered by a Jew to test his divine character.—The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the two chief being the *Sonnites*, or the Orthodox, who recognised as caliph Abubeker, the father-in-law of Mahomet, in preference to Omar and Ali; and the *Shiites* (Sectaries), or *Fatimites*, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter. The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the Sonnites, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliphs; while Persia has been for centuries the stronghold of the Shiites.—The Mahometans conquered Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia, in the seventh century; in the eighth they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they founded the Califat of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Grenada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492; but the Mahometans were not finally expelled from Spain till 1609. Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel, in 732.—After a long contest, the Turks under Mahomet II. took Constantinople in 1453; he made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion. Though considered to be declining, Mahometanism is calculated as including 100 millions amongst its votaries.

§ It is worth noting that on November 25, 1858, Coomroodén Tyaibjee, a Mahometan, after serving his articles, was duly admitted to practise as an attorney, having taken the oaths upon the Koran. Lord chief-justice Campbell wished him success in his profession.

MAIL-COACHES for the conveyance of letters were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, Aug. 2, 1784; and were extended to other routes in 1785, at the end of which year they became general in England. The mails had been previously conveyed by carts with a single horse, or by boys on horseback. Mail-coaches were exempted from tolls. These mails led to the prosperity of the post-office. The mails were first sent by rail in 1838.

MAIMING AND WOUNDING. See *Coventry Act*.

MAINE, a province, N.W. France, was seized by William I. of England in 1069. It acknowledged prince Arthur, 1199; and was taken from John of England by Philip of France, 1204; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357; but given up, 1360. After various changes it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.—**MAINE**, N. America, was discovered by Cabot, 1497; and colonised by the English in 1638; it became a State of the Union in 1820. The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded Aug. 9, 1842. The Maine liquor law, prohibiting the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were addressed by this title. It was assumed by popes and the emperors of Germany. It was first given to Louis XI. of France in 1461. *Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style of majesty. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. James I. coupled this title with the term "Sacred," and "Most Excellent."

MAJORCA. See *Balearic Isles* and *Minorca*. Majorca rebelled against Philip V. of Spain in 1714; but submitted, July 14, 1715.

MALABAR (W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601.

MALACCA, on the Malay peninsula, East Indies, was a flourishing Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established in 1640. It now forms part of the British "Straits" settlements, the Dutch government having exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated an old tower, which the Russians strongly fortified during the siege in 1854-5. The allied French and English attacked it on June 17 and 18, 1855, and after a conflict of 48 hours were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On Sept. 8, the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at 8 o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt. See *Sebastopol*. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MALDON (Esséx). This town was built 28 B.C. Some suppose it to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by queen Boadicea, and was rebuilt by the Romans in the first century. It was burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and was rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure on the death of his father. See *Borough-English*.

MALEGNANO, or **MELEGNANO**, modern names of Marignano, *which see*.

MALICIOUS DAMAGES. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97. It protects works of art, the electric telegraph, &c., 1861.

MALO, ST. (N.W. France). This port sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under adm. Benbow in 1693, and under lord Berkeley, in July, 1695. In 1758 the British landed in considerable force in Canealle bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is most difficult of access.

MALPLAQUET (N. France). Here the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French commanded by marshal Villars, September 11, 1709. Each army consisted of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons.

MALT, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon malt in 1667, 1697, *et seq.* Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed in 1830 and 1837. In March, 1858, there were 6157 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom.

MALT, *continued.*

BUSHELS OF MALT MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS :—

1825. England	<i>Bushels</i> 29,572,742	1840. England	<i>Bushels</i> 33,376,720
Scotland	3,925,847	Scotland	4,374,328
Ireland	2,706,862	Ireland	1,915,584
	<u>36,205,451</u>		<u>39,666,632</u>

Made in the United Kingdom in 1835, 42,892,012 *bushels*: in 1847, 35,307,815; in 1850, 40,744,752; in 1857, 45,967,461; in 1861, 47,914,614.

MALTA (formerly Melita), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Phenicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, 259 B.C. The apostle Paul was wrecked here, A.D. 62 (*Acts* xxvii., xxviii.). Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534; by the Arabs 870; and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became successively part of the possessions of the houses of Hohenstaufen, Anjou (1266), and Aragon (1260). In 1530 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitallers, who defended it most courageously and successfully against the Turks in 1551 and 1565, when the Turks were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men. The island was taken by general Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets; besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was blockaded by the British in 1798, and taken by major-general Pigot, Sept. 5, 1800; but, at the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations: but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. La Valetta, the capital, was founded in 1557 by the grand master La Valetta. The Protestant College was founded in 1846.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military-religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Malfi, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, A.D. 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims, from whence they were called Hospitallers (Latin *hospes*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099; confirmed by the pope in 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turks at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290. They next followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisso in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the duke of Savoy against an army of Saracens; since when, his successors have used F. E. R. T. for their device, that is *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or, His valour kept Rhodes. From this they were called *knights of Rhodes*; but Rhodes being taken by Solymán in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540; restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1799.

MAMELUKES, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan as a kind of body-guard, A.D. 1230. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne, about 1250, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the beys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with reëgades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but, assisted by the Arnauts, they once more wrested Egypt from the Turkish government. On March 1, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo to the number of 1600. In 1804, Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of Elephant. An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich in 1803, and at places in Europe, Asia, and America.

MAN, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1846, M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements mingled with bones of extinct animals; in the old alluvium near Abbeville in Picardy, France. Similar flints have since been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, and at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly. Hence many geologists infer that man existed on the earth much earlier than has been hitherto believed.

MAN, ISLE OF, was subdued by Edward, king of Northumberland, A.D. 621; by Magnus of Norway, 1092; ceded to the Scots, 1266; and taken from them in 1344, by Montacute, afterwards earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward I. gave the title of king of Man, in 1343. It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV. granted it in fee to Sir John Stanley, 1406; it was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1608, to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735. He received 70,000*l.* from parliament for the sovereignty in 1765; and the nation was charged with the further sum of 132,944*l.* for the purchase of his interest in the revenues of the island in Jan. 1829. The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliament forces in 1651.

MAN, BISHOPRIC OF, is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about A.D. 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop; about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1113. The bishop has no seat in the House of Lords; but lord Auckland (bishop 1847-54) sat by right of his barony. Present income 2000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SODOR AND MAN.

1784. Claudius Crigan; died in 1813.	1841. Thos. Vowler Short, translated to St. Asaph in 1846.
1813. George Murray, translated to Rochester in 1827.	1846. Walter Augustus Shirley; died in 1847.
1828. William Ward; died in 1838.	1847. John Eden (lord Auckland), translated to Bath in 1854.
1838. James Bowstead, translated to Lichfield in Dec. 1839.	1854. Hon. Horatio Powys (present bishop, 1862).
1840. Henry Pepps, translated to Worcester in 1841.	

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Virginia, United States, an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named Bull Run. It was held by the Confederates in 1861, when they were attacked by the Federal general Irvin McDowell. He began his march from Washington on July 16, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the first battle of Bull Run. The Federals, who began the fight, had the advantage, till about 3 o'clock, P.M., when the Confederate general Johnston brought up reinforcements, which at first the Federals took for their own troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled in disgraceful rout, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The Confederate generals Johnston and Beauregard did not think it prudent to pursue the fugitives, who did not halt till they arrived at Washington. The Federal army is said to have had 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1246 missing. The loss of the Confederates was stated to be about 1500.—In March 1862, when the army of the Potomac, under general McClellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the Confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. On August 30, 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the northern and southern armies. In August, general "Stonewall" Jackson, after compelling the Federal general Pope to retreat, defeated him at Cedar mountain on the 9th, turned his flank on the 22nd, and arriving at Manassas repulsed his attacks on the 29th. On the 30th general R. E. Lee (who had defeated general McClellan and the invading northern army before Richmond, June 26 to July 1), joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the Confederates gaining a decisive victory, compelling the Federals to a hasty retreat to Centreville, where they were once more routed, Sept. 1. The remains of their army took refuge behind the lines of Washington on Sept. 2. Pope was at once superseded, and McClellan resumed the command to march against the Confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. See *United States*.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) is very ancient. In the time of the Druids it was distinguished as one of the principal stations of their priests, and celebrated for the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, which, in the British language was called *Meyne*, signifying a stone. Prior to the Christian era it was one of the principal seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancheion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still called the "Castle Field," was, about the year 79, selected by the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the island under Agricola, as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and, with reference to its original British name, called by them *Manconium*; hence its Saxon name *Mancestre*, from which its modern appellation is derived. *Lewis' Topog. Dict.*

Mancheion taken from the Britons A.D. 488	"Manchester cottons" introduced A.D. 1352
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria 620	The church made collegiate 1421
The inhabitants become Christians about 627	Free Grammar-school founded 1516
The town taken by the Danes, 877; retaken 923	The privilege of sanctuary removed to Chester about 1541
The charter called the <i>Magna Charta</i> of Manchester May 24, 1301	An aulnager stationed here 1505

CHESTER, *continued.*

Mr. Fairfax takes possession of the town	1643
and fortifications razed	1652
College, or Blue-coat hospital, founded	1653
ruined by "Syddall, the barber," who	
wards hanged	1715
Charles Edward, the Young Pretender,	
his quarters	Nov. 28, 1745
theatre first built	1753
factory instituted, 1752; built	1755
slaves discharged from their obligation	
to grind their corn at Irk mill	1759
goods first exported	1760
navigation opened	1761
ylum founded	1765
Antislavery Society instituted	1767
King of Denmark, visits Manchester;	
is up at the Bull Inn	1768
theatre rebuilt	1775
concerts established	1777
new machinery	Oct. 9, 1779
use of muslin attempted here about	1780
Antislavery Society established	1781
new bridge completed	1785
theatre burnt down	June 19, 1789
new theatre erected	1790
new theatre built	—
new rooms, Mosley-street, built	1792
Antislavery Society instituted	1803
hospital erected, 1805; Theatre Royal	1806
new theatre erected	—
new theatre erected	May 24, 1808
new theatre and Commercial-buildings erected,	
new theatre and Salford water-works established	Jan. 1809
new theatre's meeting	1817
hospital established	1819
Manchester Reform Meeting*	Aug. 16,
new theatre-bridge built	1820
new theatre of Commerce established	—
new theatre founded	—
new theatre History Society projected	1821
new theatre Company founded	1822
Deaf and Dumb School instituted	1823
Royal Institution formed	—
Floral and Horticultural Society established	—
Mechanics' Institution founded	1824
Musical festival first held	1828
At the launch of a vessel which keeled and up-	
set, upwards of 200 persons precipitated into	
the river; 51 perished	Feb. 29, —

In a tumult here, a factory burnt, and much	
machinery destroyed	May 3, 1829
New Concert-rooms established	—
The races established	—
Manchester and Liverpool railway opened—Mr.	
Huskinson killed—(see <i>Liverpool</i>)	Sept. 15, —
Manchester a parliamentary borough	June 7, 1832
Choral Society established	1833
Statistical Society formed, the first in England,	
	Sept. 2, —
Church-rate refused	Sept. 3, 1834
Manchester incorporated, by Municipal Reform	
act	1835
Manchester and Leeds Railway act passed	1836
Geological Society instituted	1838
Charter of incorporation	Oct. 23,
Manchester police act	Aug. 26, 1839
Great disorders in the midland counties among	
artisans: they extend to this town	Aug. 1842
British Association meeting	—
Great free-trade meetings held here (see <i>Corn</i>	
<i>Laws</i>)	Nov. 14, 1843
Important meeting held at the Athenæum (see	
<i>Athenæum</i>)	Oct. 3, 1844
Great Anti-corn Law meeting at which 64,984	
were subscribed in four hours	Dec. 23, 1845
The Queen's-park, Peel-park, and Philip's-park,	
opened	Aug. 1846
Manchester made a bishopric	Aug. 10, 1847
Opening of Owen's Collegiate Institution, to	
which foundation the late Mr. John Owen	
bequeathed 100,000 <i>l.</i>	March 10, 1851
The queen's visit to Manchester	Oct. 7, —
Great meeting in the Free-trade hall to greet	
M. Kossuth	Nov. 11, —
The Engineers' strike	Jan. 3—April 26, 1852
The Guild of Literature entertained at a ban-	
quet by the citizens	Aug. 31, —
Opening of the Free Library	Sept. 2, —
Great Free-trade banquet	Nov. 2, —
Manchester declared to be a city, and formally	
so gazetted	April 16, 1853
Great strike of minders and piecers	Nov. 7, 1855
Exhibition of Art Treasures† determined on	
May 20, 1856; opened by prince Albert,	
May 5; visited by the queen, June 29, 30;	
closed	Oct. 17, 1857
Sir John Potter, a benefactor to the town, died,	
	Oct. 25, 1858
British Association meet here (2nd time)	Sept. 1861

MANCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF. An order in council in Oct. 1838, declared that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either, and that the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York; the county of Lancaster for that purpose to be detached from Chester. By act 10 Vict. (1847) the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed, and that of Manchester was to be created. The rev. Dr. James Prince Lee (the present bishop, 1862) was appointed in 1847, and consecrated in 1848. Income, 4200*l.*

MANES, the name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The manes were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were generally supposed to preside over the burial-places and monuments of the dead. They were solemnly worshipped by the Romans, and invoked by the augurs; Virgil (22 B.C.) introduces his hero as sacrificing to the Manes. The Romans superscribed their epitaphs with D. M., *Dis Manibus*.

* Called *Peterloo*. The assembly consisted of from 60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and children. Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge of the Manchester cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, and a regiment of hussars, the outlets being occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude were in consequence driven one upon another, by which many were killed, ridden over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 11 men, women, and children, and the wounded about 600.

† The temporary building consisted of a hall upwards of 700 feet long and 100 feet wide, and including a transept, covered an area of 80,000 square feet. It cost above 25,000*l.* It contained the most extraordinary collection of works of art (valued at 6,000,000*l.*) ever brought together in this country. The collection of national portraits was very remarkable. There were 1,300,000 visitors. The expenses of the undertaking amounted to 99,500*l.*; the receipts to 98,500*l.*

MANGANESE. Black oxide of manganese, long used to decolorise glass, and *Magnesia nigra*, was formerly included among the ores of iron. Its distinctive character was proved by the researches of Pott (1740), Kaim and Winterl (1770), and Scheele and Bergmann (1774); it was first eliminated by Gahn. Manganese combined with sulphur is called mineral chameleon, from its rapid change of colour under certain circumstances. Forchhammer employed it as a test for the presence of organic matter in water; and Berzelius and Smith successfully applied this test to air in 1858.

MANICHEANS, a sect founded by Manes, which began to infest the East about 260. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him much wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. He rejected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire-worshippers. He obtained many followers. Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time; but afterwards he burnt him. He was burnt alive by Bahram or Varanes, king of Persia, A.D. 274. His doctrines spread themselves over the Roman empire, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (built about 1573), capital of the Philippine Isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce. 3000 persons perished here by an earthquake in 1645. Manilla was taken by the English in 1757; and again in Oct. 1762, by storm. The archbishop engaged to ransom it for about a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in Sept. 22, 1852.

MANNHEIM (S. Germany), founded in A.D. 1606, became the court residence of the Palatine of the Rhine in 1719; but his becoming elector of Bavaria in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795. On Oct. 31, the Austrians under general Windisch defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighbourhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by a student of Wurtzburg, named Sand, April 2, 1819.

MANORS are as ancient as the Saxon constitution, and imply a territorial dominion with the jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites belonging to it. They were formerly called baronies, and still are lordships. Each lord was empowered to hold a court called the court-baron for redressing misdemeanors, and settling disputes between the tenants. *Cabinet Lawyer.*

MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON. The residence of the lord mayor. It is situate at the east end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient stock's-market. It was built of Portland stone by Dance the elder, 1739-53. See *Mayor*.

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt). Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, April 5, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom.

MANTINEA (Arcadia, Greece), BATTLES here, (1) Athenians and Argives defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 418 B.C. (2) Between Epaminondas and the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 362 B.C. The Theban general was victorious, but was killed in the engagement, and from that Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alcinoüs. The town was also called Antigonía.

MANTUA (N. Italy). Virgil was born at a village near this city, 70 B.C. Hence he is often styled the Mantuan bard. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph I. It has since been held by the Austrians. Mantua surrendered to the French, Feb. 2, 1797, after a siege of eight months. It was retaken by the Austrian and Russian army, July 30, 1799, after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians.

MANUFACTURES. See *Silk, Cotton, &c.* **MAORIS.** See *New Zealand*.

MAPLE-TREE. The *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet-maple, was brought here from N. America, before A.D. 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735) the Americans make very good sugar.

MAPS. See *Charts and Mercator*.

MARATHON (in Attica). Here, on Sept. 28 or 29, 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 10,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to 500,000, who had 200,000 killed. The

former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain was Hippias, the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia.

MARBLE. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuarys of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, 568 B.C. *Pliny*. The edifices and monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble.

MARBURG (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded, 1231; and the first Protestant university in 1527. It suffered much during the Seven years' war, 1753-60.

MARCH, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th day of this month. See *Year*.

MARCHES, LORDS OR, noblemen who lived on boundaries settled between England and Wales, and England and Scotland, and, according to Camden, had their laws, and power of life, death, &c., like petty princes. These powers were abolished, 1535, and 1547.

MARCIONITES, heretics, followers of Marcion, about A.D. 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines. *Cave*.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and united with other tribes, invaded Italy about A.D. 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus; defeated by the Legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179: and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO, N. Italy. Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, attacked the Austrians: after prodigies of valour, his army was retreating, when the timely arrival of general Dessaix (mortally wounded in the action) turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful: the Austrians lost 6000 in killed, 12,000 in prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon; and though the French boasted that the loss on their side did not much exceed 3000 men, it was afterwards known to be vastly more, June 14, 1800. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed on the next day, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became, in fact, the master of Italy.

MARESCHALS, or MARSHALS, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had 500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The rank afterwards became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage. See *Marshal*.

MARIAN PERSECUTION. See *Protestants*.

MARIGNANO (now MALEGNANO), N. Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here, 1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, Sept. 13, 14, 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants.—2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (*which see*).—3. After the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, the Austrians entrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

MARINE FORCES. Marines were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated 16 Oct. 1664, authorised 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the 3rd regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea-service was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 3000 supernumeraries. The *jollies*, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery. *P. H. Nicolas*.

MARINER'S COMPASS. See *Compass* and *Magnetism*.

MARINO, SAN, a republic in Central Italy, has existed since the sixth century. Its independence confirmed by pope Pius VII. in 1817. Population in 1858, about 8000.

MARK. This coin originated among the northern nations, and the name *mark-lubs* is still retained in Denmark, as money of account. The mark was a general continental coin, of silver. *Ashc.* In England, the mark means the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence; and here the name is also retained in particular cases of fines being adjudged against infractors of the law in criminal courts. *Ashc.*

MARKET. See *Smithfield* and *Metropolitan Cattle Market*.

MARK'S, ST., Venice. The church was erected in 829; the piazza in 1592.

MARLBOROUGH, STATUTES OF, were enacted in the castle of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, 1267. Some are still referred to.—**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,** Pall Mall, London, was built by Wren for the duke of Marlborough, 1709-10; was bought for the princess Charlotte and prince Leopold in 1817; held by queen Adelaide till 1849. It is to be the residence of the prince of Wales.

MARONITES, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the fifth century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites: in 1180 they numbered 40,000, living in the neighbourhood of Mount Libanus, and, being a brave people, they were of great service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the church of Rome about the 12th century. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see *Druses*.

MAROONS, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and transported to Nova Scotia. *Brande.*

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking episcopacy, were written, it is believed, by Henry Penry, who was cruelly executed, May 29, 1693, for having written seditious words against the queen (found about his person when seized). The tracts appeared about 1586. Some had very singular titles: such as "An Almand for a Parrat," "Hay any Worke for Cooper?" &c. They were collected and reprinted in 1843.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See *Privateering*.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia), were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoza. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, May 1, 1842.

MARQUESS, a dignity, called by the Saxons Markin-Reve, by the Germans Markgrave, took its original from Mark or March, a limit or bound (see *Marches*); and their office being to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. It is the next place of honour to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established in England. The first on whom it was conferred was the favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquess of Dublin, and placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, 1385. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquess of Ormond, in 1476 without territories; afterwards earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE was instituted by God (*Gen. ii.*), and confirmed by Christ (*Mark x.*), who performed a miracle at the celebration of one (*John ii.*). Matrimonial ceremonies among the Greeks are ascribed to Cærops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C.

Law favouring marriage passed at Rome	B.C.	18	priests in Scotland, or other ministers not	
Priests forbidden to marry after ordination	A.D.	325	belonging to the Church of Scotland, repealed	1834
Marriage was forbidden in Lent		364	Act to render the children of certain marriages	
It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests			within forbidden degrees of kindred valid;	
in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take			and marriage with deceased wife's sister	
the vow of celibacy in	1073		prohibited	1835
The celebration of marriage (as a sacrament) in			The present Marriage Act for England author-	
churches was ordained by pope Innocent III.	about	1199	ising marriages with religious ceremony, by	
Marriages were solemnised by justices of the			registrars' certificate, or in a dissenting	
peace under an act of the commons in Oliver			chapel (amended in 1837 and 1856), passed	1836
Cromwell's administration	1653		Marriage Registration Act	1837
A tax was laid on marriages, viz.: on the mar-			Amendment acts passed in	1840 and 1836
riage of a duke, 50 <i>l.</i> ; of a common person,			A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scot-	
2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1695		land (see <i>Greta</i>) passed in	1856
Irregular marriages prohibited (see <i>Fleet Mar-</i>			A court established for Divorce and Matrimonial	
<i>riages</i>)	1753		Causes, which has the power of giving sen-	
Marriages were again taxed in	1784		tence of judicial separation for adultery	
New marriage act 1822; repealed	1823		cruelty, or desertion without cause, for two	
Acts prohibiting marriages by Roman Catholic			years and upwards. (See <i>Divorce</i>)	1857
			In the case of <i>Brook v. Brook</i> , it was decided	

MARRIAGES, *continued.*

that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign country was not valid . . . April 17, 1858
This decision confirmed on appeal to the House of Lords, on . . . March 18, 1861
It has frequently been attempted to legalise a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, without

success. The Marriage Law Reform association was instituted for this exclusive object, Jan. 15, 1851. A bill for this purpose passed the Commons, July 2, was rejected by the Lords, July 23, 1858; and again rejected in 1862

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750 40,300	1825 98,378	1850* 152,744	1857 159,097
1800 73,228	1830 102,437	1853 164,520	1858 156,070
1810 84,473	1840 121,083	1854 159,727	1859 167,723
1815 91,946	1845 143,743	1855 <i>Crim. war</i> 152,113	1860 170,156
1820 96,883	1848 138,230	1856 159,337	1861(<i>north distress</i>) 165,250

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, was passed in 1772, in consequence of the marriage of the duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with the widow of the earl Waldegrave, and of the duke of Cumberland with the widow of colonel Horton and daughter of lord Ingham. [By this act, none of the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, can marry under the age of twenty-five, unless with the consent of the king: at and after that age, the consent of parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid.] The marriage of the duke of Sussex with the lady Augusta Murray, solemnised in 1793, was pronounced illegal, and the claims of their son, sir Augustus d'Este, declared invalid, by the House of Lords, July 9, 1844.

HALF MARRIAGE. *Semi-Matrimonium.* Among the Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not merely tolerated but authorised. The concubine had the name of *semi-coniux*. They might have either a wife or a concubine, provided they had not both together. Constantine the Great checked concubinage, but did not abolish it. This ancient custom of the Romans was preserved, not only among the Lombards, but by the French when they held dominion in that country. Cujas assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order." *Hénault.* See *Morganatic Marriages.*

DOUBLE MARRIAGES. There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in

countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz: Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 398 B.C. It is said that the count Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX. in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The Mormonites practise and encourage polygamy.

FORCED MARRIAGES. The statute 3 Henry VII. 1487, made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, &c. contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By 39 Eliz. 1596, such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV. 1820. The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament 1650.—Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, March 24, 1827; and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by act of parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1433 B.C.

FLEET MARRIAGES. See *Fleet*.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request of marshal Lucknow, in 1791, to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. It derived its name from some troops from Marseilles marching into Paris to the tune in 1792. *Brande.*

MARSEILLES, the ancient *Massilia* (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phœceans about 600 B.C.; an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools.

Taken by Julius Cæsar after a long and terrible siege 45 B.C.; and by Eurie the Visigoth, A.D. 470, and was sacked by the Saracens . . . A.D. 839.

Marseilles a republic 1214
Subjected to the counts of Provence 1251
United to the crown of France 1482

The plague rages 1649 & 1720-1
[It carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop Belsunce devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers.]

Revolutionary commotions here . . . April 30, 1789
Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is reduced Aug. 1793

MARSHALS. Two were appointed in London to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 1567. *Northouck.*

MARSHALS, BRITISH FIELD-. This rank was first conferred upon John, duke of Argyll, and George, earl of Orkney, by George II. in 1736. See *Marsschal*.

* Of these marriages it is stated in the registrar's returns, that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.—In France, the marriages were 208,893 in 1820; 243,674 in 1825; and 259,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city, which are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7754 marriages—Bachelors and maids, 6456; bachelors and widows, 368; widowers and maids, 708; widowers and widows, 222.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE, &c., appointed by Napoleon I. during his wars, 1804-14.

Arrighi, duke of Padua.	Murat, king of Naples, executed Oct. 13, 1815.
Augereau, duke of Castiglione.	Ney, prince of Moskwa, executed Dec. 7, 1815.
Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo: afterwards king of Sweden.	Oudinot, duke of Reggio.
Berthier, prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, committed suicide at Bamberg, 1815.	Soult, duke of Dalmatia.
Bessieres, duke of Istria.	Suclet, duke of Albufera.
Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auerstadt.	Victor, duke of Belluno.
Jourdan, peer of France.	
Junot, duke of Abrantes.	
Kellerman, duke of Vainay.	
Laanes, duke of Montebello, killed at Aspern, 1809.	
Lefebvre, duke of Dantzig.	
Macdonald, duke of Tarento.	
Marmont, duke of Ragusa.	
Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli.	
Moncey, duke of Conegliano.	
Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by Fieschi, July 28, 1835.	

OFFICERS OF STATE.

Cambacérés, duke of Parma.
Caulaincourt, duke of Vicenza.
Champagne, duke of Cadore.
Duroc, duke of Friuli, killed at Bautzen, 1813.
Fouché, duke of Otranto.
Le Brun, duke of Piacenza.
Marot, duke of Bassano.
Savary, duke of Rovigo, and
Talleyrand de Perigord, prince of Benevento, died 1838.

MARSHALSEA COURT of the Queen's house was very ancient, of high dignity, and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *Lord Coke's 10 Rep. 68*) no business had been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, created in 1665; the judges and other officers being the same as in the Palace court. See *Palace Court*. The Marshalsea court was altogether discontinued, Dec. 31, 1849.

MARSI, a brave people of Southern Italy, who, after several contests, yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the civil wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. After many successes and reverses, they sued for and obtained peace and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being *Socii* of the Romans, this was called the *Social war*.

MARSTON MOOR (near York). The Scots and parliamentary army were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquess of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor, to the number of fifty thousand, and the contest was long undecided. Rupert, commanding the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, at the head of a body of troops whom he had taken care to levy and discipline. Cromwell was victorious; he drove his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's whole train of artillery was taken, and the royalists never afterwards recovered the blow; fought July 2, 1644.

MARTELLO TOWERS were circular buildings of masonry erected in the beginning of the present century, on the coast of England, as defences against invasion.

MARTIAL LAW. See *Courts-Martial* and *Military Law*.

MARTINIQUE (West Indies), settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in February, 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken, March 16, 1794; were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; and were again captured, Feb. 23, 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favour of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, June 1, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1839.

MARTINMAS, the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the fourth century, is observed on Nov. 11. In many parts of the north of England, and of Scotland, it continues to be one of the quarter-days for receiving rents.

MARTIN'S HALL, ST., Long Acre, London, was opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Hullah on Feb. 11, 1850; burnt down, Aug. 26, 1860; and rebuilt, 1861.

MARTYRS. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned A.D. 33. The festivals of the martyrs are, many of them, of very ancient date, and took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about A.D. 166. England has had martyrs. See *Persecutions* and *Protestants*.

MARYLAND, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was granted in 1632 by lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It contains the district of Colombia, in which Washington is situate. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The Confederate army under general Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered

Maryland. They were followed by the Federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on Sept. 17, at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory. The Confederates retired into Virginia, in good order, and it is said with much booty.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown.—Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised by the harlots of Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Slow.*

MASQUERADES were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles, 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1724. [No less than six masquerades were subscribed for in a month at this time.] They were revived, and carried to shameful excess by connivance of the government, and in direct violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776. *Morrimer.* At the close of a bal masqué, March 5, 1856, Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASS, in the Roman Church, is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low: the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are badly rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about A.D. 394; it was introduced into England in the seventh century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201.*

MASSACHUSETTS (New England, N. America), the seat of the first English settlement, 1620. It joined the first congress of the States in 1774. See *United States.*

MASSACRES. The following are among the most remarkable:—

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 B.C.
2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B.C.
Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211 B.C.
A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102 B.C.
The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C.
A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87 B.C.
Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82 B.C.
At Perugia, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 40 B.C.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews are said to have been put to the sword, A.D. 70.
The Jews, headed by one Andre, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, A.D. 115.
Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, A.D. 165.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens are massacred by order of Antoninus, A.D. 215.
The emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, A.D. 277.
Of the Gothic hostages by Valens, A.D. 378.
Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons involved into the circus were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, A.D. 390.
Of the circus factions at Constantinople, A.D. 532.
Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople by order of Andronicus, A.D. 1184.

Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, A.D. 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1282. See *Sicilian Vespers.*
At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1418.
Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., A.D. 1520.
Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, in France. See *St. Bartholomew*, Aug. 24, 1572.
Of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, A.D. 1592.
Of the pretender Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, May 27, 1606.
Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, A.D. 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
At Batavia 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives. October, 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain. December, 1790. See *Ismail*.
Of French Royalists. See *Septembriziers*, Sept. 2, 1792.
Of Poles, at Praga, 1794.
In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804, and many thousands perished.
Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, May 2, 1808.
Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.
Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May 1815.
Massacre at Scio, April 22, 1822. See *Chios*.
Destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople (some say 16,000, others 20,000 killed), June 14, 1826.
Massacre of Christians at Aleppo. Oct. 16, 1850.

* Dr. Daniel Rock, in his work entitled "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), gives a full account of an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral, by St. Osmond and others, from the end of the eleventh to the end of the twelfth century.

MASSACRES, *continued.*

Of Maronites, by the Druses, in Lebanon, June, 1860; and of Christians, by the Mahometans at Damascus, July 9-11, 1860. See *Druses* and *Damascus*.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 English nobles on Salisbury Plain, by Hen-
gist, about A.D. 450.
Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by
Ethelfrid, king of Bernicia, A.D. 607 or 612.
Of the Danes in the southern counties of England,
in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23rd
Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the
churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest
was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark,
left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but
newly concluded. *Baker's Chronicle*.
Of the Jews, in England. Some few pressing into
Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were
put to death by the people; and a false alarm
being given that the king had ordered a general
massacre of them, the people in many parts of
England slew all they met. In York 500, who had
taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather
than fall into the hands of the multitude, A.D. 1189.
Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland.
See *Cullen's Wood*, A.D. 1203.

Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dis-
possess its members of the Spice Islands, A.D.
Feb. 1624.

Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's
rebellion, Oct. 23, 1641. Upwards of 30,000
British were killed in the commencement of this
rebellion. *Sir William Petty*. In the first three or
four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Pro-
testants were destroyed. *Lord Clarendon*. Before
the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000
Protestants were massacred. *Sir W. Temple*.
Of the MacDonalds of Glencoe. See *Glencoe*. Feb.
13, 1692.

Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protes-
tants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes:
perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of
Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798. *Mesgrave*.
Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, &c., by mutineers
of the native Indian army. See *India*, May and
June, 1857.

Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of
Borneo, May 1, 1859. Among the sufferers was
Mr. James Motley, aged 37, an eminent geologist
and naturalist. He was superintendent of an
expedition sent out to work the coal mines of the
country.

MASSAGETÆ, an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who
invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them Cyrus the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

MASSILIA. See *Marseilles*.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES. See *Ceremonics*.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY, chosen from the equity bar, were first appointed it is said to
assist the extreme ignorance of sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, in 1588.
The office was abolished in 1852.

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE, an officer of great antiquity and dignity. The
establishment was abolished in 1782, and the duties transferred to the lord chamberlain.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, an equity judge, derives his title from having the custody of
all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognisances, made into rolls of parchment;
his decrees are appealable to the court of chancery. The repository of public papers, called
the Rolls, is in Chancery-lane. They were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the
converted Jews; but after their having been expelled the kingdom, it was annexed for ever
to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the
beginning of the reign of king Richard III., 1483; all prior to that period being kept in the
Tower of London. See *Records*. The first recorded master of the rolls was either John de
Langton, appointed 1286, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed Oct. 1, 1295; but it is clear that
the office was in existence long before. *Hardy*.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

Sir Wm. Grant appointed	May 27, 1801	Sir John Leach	May 3, 1827
Sir Thomas Plumer	Jan. 6, 1818	Sir C. Pepys (aft. lord Cottenham)	Sept. 20, 1834
Robert lord Gifford	April 5, 1824	Henry Bickersteth (aft. lord Langdale), Jan. 10, 1836	
Sir J. S. Copley (aft. lord Lyndhurst), Sept. 14, 1826		Sir John Romilly (the present, 1862), March 28, 1851	

MATHEMATICS formerly meant all sorts of learning and discipline; but is now applied
to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity. See *Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent
mathematicians were Euclid, 300 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1650; Barrow,
died 1677; Leibnitz, died 1716; sir Isaac Newton, died 1727; Euler, died 1783; Lagrange,
died 1813; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peacock, died 1858. Dr. Whewell, Mr. G. B. Airy
(astronomer royal), professor de Morgan, I. Todhunter, and Mary Somerville, born 1790,
author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," are eminent living mathematicians.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the
day in the Roman Catholic Church. The *French Matins* imply the massacre of St.
Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. The *Matins of Moscow*, the massacre of prince Demetrius,
and the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1606.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY (derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which
the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day

on which Christ gave his grand *mandate*, that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday. *Whately*. On this day it was the custom of our kings, or their almoners, to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor men as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III. when he was fifty years of age, A.D. 1363, and is still continued by our sovereign.

MAUR, ST. See *Benedictines*.

MAURITANIA (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 45 B.C., with Sallust for pro-consul. Augustus created (30 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia, for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes, after being subjugated by the Vandals and Greeks. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42. The Arabs entered the country about A.D. 667 and subdued it. See *Morocco* and *Moors*.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, A.D. 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B.C.), termed *Mausoleum*. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by the queen at Frogmore, March 15, 1862.

MAUVE (French for *malva*, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Stenhouse from lichens in 1848: now produced from *Anilino* (*which see*).

MAY-DAY.* The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day. May-day has also been immemorially observed in England as a rural festival. See *Evil May-day*.

* MAY, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *maiores*; though others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland), founded by parliament, 1795, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college (30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings, and 26,000*l.* annually) were granted by parliament, June 1845. This occasioned much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition almost every session. The college was repaired and enlarged in 1860.

MAYORS OF THE PALACE were high officers in France, and had great influence during the later Merovingian kings. They were Pepin the Old (or de Landen), A.D. 622 *et seq.*; Pepin Héristal, 687-714; Charles Martel, 714-741; Pepin le Bref, 741-752, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom. In this quality, Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway, A.D. 735 *et seq.*—MAYORS OF CORPORATIONS. At the time of the Norman conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called *port-grave*, afterwards softened into *port-reve*, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called *provost*; but in Henry II.'s reign, the Norman title of *maire* (soon after *mayor*) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration: now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for reelection. He must be an alderman, and must have previously filled the office of sheriff.

* The benevolent Mrs. Elizabeth Montague (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy."

His duties commence on Nov. 9. The prefix *LORD* is peculiar to the chief civic officer of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and York (1389, when a new charter was granted).

The first mayor, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, appointed in 1189: held office for 24 years.		The more costly pageants and triumphs of the show laid aside 1685
First presented to the barons of the exchequer 1251		The lord mayor entertained the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank June 18, 1814
The prefix of <i>lord</i> granted by Edward III. with the style of right honourable 1354		The lord mayor, Farncombe, gave a banquet to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1851, March 21, 1850
Sir Henry Pickard, who had been lord mayor of London in 1357, sumptuously entertained in one day four monarchs: Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the king of Cyprus; and David, king of Scotland; the Black Prince and many of the nobility being present. <i>Star</i> 1363		The lord mayor, sir F. Moon, entertained the emperor and empress of the French, April 19, 1855
Sir John Norman, the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, and lord mayor's show instituted 1453		

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

1800-1. Sir William Staines, bart.	1821-2. Christopher Magnay.	1842-3. J. Humphery.
1801-2. Sir John Eamer, bart.	1822-3. William Heygate.	1843-4. Sir W. Magnay, bart.
1802-3. Charles Price.	1823-4. Robert Waithman.	1844-5. Michael Gibbs.
1803-4. John Perring.	1824-5. John Garratt.	1845-6. John Johnson.
1804-5. Peter Perchard.	1825-6. William Venables.	1846-7. Sir George Carroll.
1805-6. Sir James Shaw.	1826-7. Anthony Browne.	1847-8. John K. Hooper.
1806-7. Sir William Leighton, bt.	1827-8. Matthias Prime Lucas.	1848-9. Sir James Duke, bt., M.P.
1807-8. John Ainsley.	1828-9. William Thompson.	1849-50. Thomas Farncombe.
1808-9. Sir Charles Flower, bart.	1829-30. John Crowder.	1850-1. Sir John Musgrove.
1809-10. Thomas Smith.	1830-1. Sir John Key, bart.	1851-2. William Hunter.
1810-11. Joshua Jonathan Smith.	1831-2. Sir John Key, bt., again.	1852-3. Thomas Challis, M.P.
1811-12. Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bt.	1832-3. Sir Peter Laurie.	1853-4. Thomas Sidney.
1812-13. George Scholey.	1833-4. Charles Farebrother.	1854-5. Sir Fras. G. Moon, bart.
1813-14. Sir William Demville, bt.	1834-5. Henry Winchester.	1855-6. David Salomons.
1814-15. Samuel Birch.	1835-6. William Taylor Copeland.	1856-7. Thomas Quedsted Fimnis.
1815-16. Matthew Wood.	1836-7. Thomas Kelly.	1857-8. Sir Robt. W. Carden, bt.
1816-17. Matthew Wood, again.	1837-8. Sir John Cowan, bart.	1858-9. David W. Wire.
1817-18. Christopher Smith.	1838-9. Samuel Wilson.	1859-60. John Carter.
1818-19. John Atkins.	1839-40. Sir Chapman Marshall, bt.	1860-1. William Cubitt, M.P.
1819-20. George Brydges.	1840-1. Thomas Johnson.	1861-2. William Cubitt, again.
1820-1. John T. Thorpe.	1841-2. John Pirie.	1862-3. W. A. Rose.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

John le Deceer was appointed first provost in 1308; a gilded sword was granted to be borne before the provost by Henry IV. 1407	with the title of lord, by Charles II., who granted 500l. per annum, in lieu of the company of foot 1665
Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor 1409	A new collar of SS. granted by William III. to the mayor, value 1000l., the former having been lost in James II.'s time 1697
The collar of SS. and a foot company granted by Charles II. to the mayors 1660	
Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor honoured	

MEAL-TUB PLOT, against the duke of York, afterwards James II., contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods, Oct. 23, 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a *meal-tub* at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, and who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason,—particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, June 1, 1685, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis: this caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES. See *Weights*.

MEATH (Ireland), **BISHOPRIC OF.** There were formerly many episcopal sees in Meath, as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunshaughlin, and Slane, besides others of less note; all which, except Duleek and Kells, were consolidated, and their common see was fixed at Clonard, before the year 1151-2, at which time the division of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from pope Eugene III. to the Irish. The two sees of Duleek and Kells afterwards submitted to the same fate. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII., at 373l. 12s. per annum.

MECCA (in Arabia), the birth-place of Mahomet, A.D. 569. The temple is a gorgeous structure, much visited by pilgrims. On one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, A.D. 604. Two miles from the town is

the hill where, they say, Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B.C. Mecca after being vainly besieged by Hosein for the Caliph Yezid, A.D. 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mahometan sect. It is said that 160,000 pilgrims visited Mecca in 1858, and only 50,000 in 1859.

MECHANICS. When the simple mechanical powers were first introduced is so uncertain, that they have been ascribed to heathen deities. The axe, wedge, wimble, &c., are said to be the invention of Dædalus. We know nothing of the machinery by which the immense masses of stone which are found in some of the ancient edifices were moved and elevated. See *Steam Engine*.

Aristotle writes on mechanics about . . . B.C.	320	Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan, about . . . A.D.	1540
The properties of the lever, &c., demonstrated by Archimedes, who died . . .	287	Work on Statics, by Stevinus . . .	1586
[He laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions, the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age. Wallis (1695).]		Theory of falling bodies, Galileo . . .	1638
The hand-mill or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire		Laws of collision, Wallis, Wren, about . . .	1668
Cattle-mills, <i>mola jumentaria</i> , were also in use by the Romans	* *	Theory of oscillation, Huygens . . .	1670
The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates		Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer . . .	1675
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome		Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died . . .	1679
Pappus wrote on mechanics, about . . . A.D.	50	Application of mechanics to astronomy, paralogism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton, Hooke, &c.	—
Floating-mills on the Tiber	350	Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory	1697
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about . . .	536	Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr. Hooke, from 1660 to . . .	1702
Wind-mills were in very general use in the twelfth century	1078	D'Alembert's researches on dynamics, about . . .	1743
Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg . . .	* *	Borgnis' Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts, 10 vols. . .	1818-23
	1332	[Among the best modern writers on the science of mechanics are Poncelet, Whewell, Barlow, Moseley, Delaunay, and Bartholomew Price.]	

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS. One was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823; and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire. They have revived since 1857, many noblemen and gentlemen giving lectures in them.

MECKLENBURG (N. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (population in 1858, 546,639); and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (population in 1861, see p. viii). The house of Mecklenburg is among the most ancient in Europe, as it claims to be descended from Genseric the Vandal, who ravaged the western empire in the fifth century, and died A.D. 477. During the thirty years war Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke 1628; it was restored to its own duke in 1630. After several changes the government was settled in 1701 as it now exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815 the dukes of Mecklenburg were made grand-dukes.—The royal family of England for a century has been intimately allied with the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. King George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761; their son, the duke of Cumberland (afterwards king of Hanover) married princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815; and princess Augusta of Cambridge married, in 1843, Frederic, the present grand-duke (1861).

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1815. Frederic-Francis I.	Heir, his son, Frederic-Francis, born March 19, 1851.
1842. Frederic-Francis II. March 7: born Feb. 28, 1823 (PRESENT grand-duke, 1862).	

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1815. Charles.	Heir, his son, Adolphus-Frederic, born July 22, 1848.
1816. George, born Aug. 12, 1779, succeeded, Nov. 6.	
1860. Frederic, Sept. 6: born Oct. 17, 1819 (the PRESENT grand-duke 1862).	

MEDALS. There is hardly any record of medals or decorations as rewards in the army or navy before the time of the commonwealth. The house of commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty William IV. for 150 guineas. In 1692 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were presented by the queen to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, May 18, 1855.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted from 711 B.C., and became an independent kingdom, and conquered Persia, but was subdued by Cyrus; from that time united to the Persian empire, and shared its fate.

Revolt of the Medes	B.C. 711	War with the Lydians (see <i>Italy</i>)	B.C. 603
Deiokes, founder of Ecbatana, reigns	709	Astyages reigns	594
Phraortes or Arphaxad reigns; (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries)	656	Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550; who establishes the empire of Persia (<i>which see</i>)	560
Warlike reign of Cyaxares	632-594		

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE (Epsom, Surrey). Subscriptions began in 1851, and the college was opened in 1855, by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners male and female. 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated.

MEDICAL COUNCIL. In 1858 an act was passed "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery;" amended in 1860. It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The first meeting of this council took place on Nov. 23, 1858, when sir B. C. Brodie was elected first president (who on Nov. 30 was elected president of the Royal Society). He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Green in June 1860. The first Medical Register was issued in July 1859. In 1862 the the council was incorporated by parliament, and authorised to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopœia.

MEDICI FAMILY, illustrious as the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled, and made its chief; he presided over it for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. John de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. *Roscoe.* From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand-dukes of Tuscany, *which see.* Catherine de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1565.

MEDICINE. See *Physic*.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mahomet, contained in a large mosque, closed with rich curtains, and lighted by a vast number of rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, July 16, A.D. 622. This flight gave rise to the remarkable epoch in chronology, called the *Hégira*, Arabic denoting to *flee*, or *quit one's country or friends*.—Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804.

MEEANEE, BATTLE OF (India). The Hyderabad Ameers, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns, and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeanee, were attacked on Feb. 17, 1843, by lieut.-gen. sir Charles Napier with 2600 men of all arms. This insignificant force fell so impetuously upon the enemy, that although the gathering masses of these wild warriors continually advanced sword in hand, striving in all the fierceness of their valour to break into the opposing ranks, they were hurled down the slope by hundreds. At length the Ameers gave way, and retreated in tolerable order, though harassed by a galling fire from the victors. Their loss was enormous. By a careful computation, it amounted to 6000 men. The British had six officers and 60 rank and file killed; 14 officers and 200 men wounded. *P. H. Nicolas.*

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the eighth century, B.C. Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium, 657 B.C. and sent a second colony 628 B.C. The Megarian (Eristic or disputations) school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

MEISTERSINGERS. See *Mimesingers*.

MELAZZO (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on July 20 and 21, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under general Bosco, who lost about 600 men: Garibaldi's loss being 167. The latter entered Messina; and on July 30 a convention was signed, by which it was settled that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till March 13, 1861.

MELBOURNE (Australia), capital of Victoria (*which see*). It was laid out as a town by orders of Sir R. Bourke, in April 1837. The first land-sale took place in June, and speculation commenced and continued till it caused wide-spread insolvency in 1841-2. Melbourne has since rapidly increased in prosperity.

MELBOURNE, *continued.*

Made a municipal corporation, 1842; a bishopric, 1847
 First legislative assembly of Victoria meets 1852
 Gold found in great abundance about eighty
 miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851,
 and immense numbers of emigrants flocked
 there in consequence, causing an enormous
 rise in the prices of provisions and clothing. 1852
 Population 23,000 in 1851; about 100,000 at the
 end of 1852
 The city greatly improved with public buildings,
 handsome shops, &c. 1853
 The Victoria bank, Ballarat, broken open, and
 14,300*l.* in money and 200 ounces in gold dust

carried off [one of the robbers was taken in
 England, sent back to Melbourne, and there
 tried and hanged] Oct. 8, 1854
 Monster meeting held at Ballarat respecting
 the collection of the gold licences, followed by
 riots, during which the Southern Cross flag
 was raised; intervention of the military;
 twenty-six rioters and three soldiers killed,
 and many wounded Nov. 30, —
 The mayor comes to London to congratulate
 the queen on the marriage of the princess
 royal. 1858

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS. On the retirement of earl Grey, July 9, 1834, viscount Melbourne became first minister of the crown. On the accession of viscount Althorpe to the earldom of Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's commands as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, Aug. 30, 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power. See *Administrations.*

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, * *first lord of the treasury.*
 Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president.*
 Earl Mulgrave, *privy seal.*
 Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Viscount Duncannon, viscount Palmerston, and Mr.
 Spring Rice (afterwards lord Monteagle), *home,*
foreign, and colonial secretaries.
 Lord Auckland, *admiralty.*
 Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), and
 Mr. C. P. Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham),
boards of control and trade.
 Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces.*
 Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor.*
 Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, marquess of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Lord Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury.*
 Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president.*
 Viscount Duncannon, *privy seal, with the woods and forests.*
 Mr. Rice, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Lord John Russell, viscount Palmerston, and lord
 Glenelg, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
 Earl of Minto, *admiralty.*
 Sir John Hobhouse, and Mr. Poulett Thomson,
boards of control and trade.
 Lord Holland, *duchy of Lancaster.*
 Viscount Howick, *secretary-at-war.*
 Mr. Labouchere, sir Henry Parnell, lord Morpeth, &c.
 The chancellorship in commission; sir C. Pepys
 (afterwards lord Cottenham) became *lord chancellor.*
 Jan. 1836.

MELEGNANO. See *Murignano.*

MELODRAMA. A species of dramatic entertainment, which, if it did not actually originate with Mr. Holcroft, was at least introduced by him in a manner so popular and interesting as to entitle him to the honour of its production in a refined form; his melodramas were first represented in 1793.

MEMEL, an important commercial port in Prussia, built by the Teutonic knights, 1252; was almost totally destroyed by fire, October 4, 1854. The loss was estimated at 1,100,000*l.*

MEMORY. See *Mnemonics.*

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous") is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 B.C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B.C. It was restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. In the 7th century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay. The invasion of Cambyzes, 526 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed it.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast and the isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and the opposition he met with, so incensed the Roman general, that he gave the Britains no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, A.D. 61.—In crossing this strait a ferry boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, Dec. 4, 1785.—The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension bridges over the river Conway and the Menai Strait, commenced

* Wm. Lamb, born in 1779; became M.P. for Westminster, 1812; secretary for Ireland, 1827; succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1828; died Nov. 24, 1848.

in July 1818, and finished in July 1825. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1849-50. See *Tubular Bridges*.

MENDICANT FRIARS. The term was applied to several orders of religious orders who commenced alms-begging in the thirteenth century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They were very numerous, spread over Europe, and embraced many communities; but at length were confined by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, to the following four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and other orders branched off from them. See *Franciscans*, &c.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion-square, London), was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging, and other impositions on the credulity of the benevolent. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, Red Lion-square, Holborn, if deserving. The society has caused above 23,000 vagrants to be convicted as impostors. In 1857, 54,074 meals were distributed, and 3785 begging letters investigated.

MENSURATION, the various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B.C. See *Arithmetic*.

MENTZ (S. W. Germany), the Roman *Moguntiacum*, &c. The archbishopric was founded by Boniface, A.D. 745. Many diets and councils have been held here; and here John Faust established a printing-press in 1442. A festival in honour of John Guttenburg was celebrated here in 1837.

MENU, **INSTITUTES OF**, the very ancient code of India. Sir W. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.). Sir William Jones's translation appeared in 1794.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS. The true inventor of these charts is said to have been a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages; in his absence Gerard Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1556. They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator's own ingenuity. In these charts the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator.

MERCHANT. The name given to citizens who trade abroad. The merchants of London and Amsterdam were accounted the most enterprising and richest in the world. An attempt was made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the house of commons, in 1711; but it failed. The Merchant Adventurers' society (see *Adventurers*) was established by the duke of Brabant, in 1296; it extended to England in Edward III.'s reign; and was formed into an English corporation in 1564.

MERCHANT-TAILORS. A rich company of the city of London, of which seven kings have been members, viz. Richard II. and III., Edward IV., Henry IV., V., VI., and VII. They were called Merchant-Tailors from the admission of the last-named king into their company, A.D. 1501; but they were incorporated in 1466. The Merchant-Tailors' school was founded in 1561. *Stout*.

MERCIA: See under *Britain*.

MERCURY: See *Quicksilver* and *Cadmel*.

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives; founded by John de Matha in 1198. *Hénault*. Another order was formed by Pierre Nolasque, Spain, A.D. 1223. At the first institution, the number of members was considerable, and included many potentates and princes.

MERIDA (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan. 1811. Near this town, at Arroyos Molinos, the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under general Girard, after a severe engagement, Oct. 28, 1811. The British took Merida from the French in January, 1812, general Hill leading the combined force of English and Spanish-troops.

MEROE, an ancient city and country of inner Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacerdotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 450 B.C.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, A.D. 418-752. See *Mayors* and *France*.

MERRIMAC. See *United States*, 1862.

MERRY-ANDREW. The name was first given to a physician, Andrew Borde, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners

and good humour, appeared at court, 1547. He used to attend markets and fairs, and harangue the people, by whom he was called Merry Andrew.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorganshire), in which very alarming riots commenced June 3, 1831, and continued for several days, in which a number of persons, chiefly the rioters, were killed and wounded. They were suppressed by the military and magistracy.

MERTON (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III. Jan. 23, 1236 held a parliament which enacted the statutes called the Provisions of Merton, now the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. See *Bastards*.

MESMERISM. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Mersburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, by a thesis on planetary influence; that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 340,000 livres. The government appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Dr. Bailly, and the result appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, 1784, exposing the futility of animal magnetism, as the delusion was then termed. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it.*

MESSALIANs; a sect (about A. D. 310) professing to adhere to the very letter of the Gospel. They refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth."

MESSENA (now *Maura-Matra*), a country of the Peloponnesus. The kingdom commenced by Polycæon, 1499 B. C. It had long sanguinary wars against Sparta (see *next article*), and once contained a hundred cities, most of whose names even are now unknown. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnesus, it formed a republic, under the protection first of the Thebans, and afterwards of the Macedonians; but it never rose to eminence.

The first Messenian war began 743 B. C.; was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually *Thome* was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. B. C. 723

The second war was commenced about 682 B. C. to throw off the galling Spartan yoke, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily. B. C. 662
The third war took place 490 B. C., and the fourth. 465-455

MESSINA (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B. C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire, but fell to the Saracens, about A. D. 829. *Priestley*. In the eleventh century Roger the Norman took it by surprise, and delivered it from Mahometan oppression. See *Sicily*.

Revolt against Charles of Anjou, and is succeeded by Peter of Aragon. A. D. 1282
Revolt in favour of Louis XVI. of France, who is proclaimed here 1676; the Spaniards punish it severely. 1678
Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption of Etna. 1693
Nearly depopulated by a plague. 1740

Half destroyed by an earthquake. A. D. 1783
Head-quarters of the British forces in Sicily, prior to. 1814
An insurrection here, subdued. Sept. 7, 1848
Garibaldi enters Messina after his victory at Melazzo. July 20, 21, 1860
The citadel surrenders to gen. Cialdini, Mar. 13, 1861

METALS. Tubal-Cain is mentioned as an "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." Gen. iv. Moses and Homer speak of the seven metals, and Virgil of the melting of steel. The Phenicians had great skill in working metals. See *Mines*, *Iron*, and the other metals. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's method of chemical analysis by means of the spectrum has added Cæsium, Rubidium, and Thallium to the number of metals-(1861).

METAMORPHISTS. In the fifteenth century affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly deified.

METAPHYSICS, the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting, "after physics," originated from those words having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on Physics. *Mackintosh*. Modern metaphysics arose in the fifteenth century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given to the human mind in Europe, commonly called the "revival of learning." Hobbes, Cudworth, S. T. Coleridge, Dugald Stewart, and sir W. Hamilton, were eminent British metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, and Fichte, foreign ones.

* In 1859 the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes among the vice-presidents.

METAURUS, a river in Central Italy, where Hasdrubal the brother of Hannibal was defeated and slain 207 B.C., when marching with abundant reinforcements. The Romans were led by Livius and Claudius Nero, the consuls. The latter commanded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp. This victory was of vital importance.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, a doctrine attributed to Pythagoras, 528 B.C., supposing the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; and therefore embalmed the dead.

METEOROLOGY (from the Greek *metēōros*, aerial), the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air, such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, &c. Bacon, Boyle, and Franklin wrote on this subject. John Dalton's essay on Meteorology appeared in 1793. Luke Howard's work on the clouds appeared in 1802, and his "Barometrographia" in 1848. Sir W. Reed published his "law of storms" in 1838. The works of Daniell (1845), Kämtz (1845), and Müller (1847), are esteemed. Mr. James Glaisher, the energetic secretary of the British Meteorological Society (established in 1850) is the most eminent meteorologist of the day.* By his exertions the apparatus at Greenwich was erected; and meteorology has appeared in the "Greenwich Observations" since 1848. Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe within the last 20 years. The Meteorological department of the Board of Trade established in 1855, under Admiral FitzRoy, commenced the publication of Reports in 1857. It has issued apparatus and instruction books to captains of ships, and established observatories in many places in the empire. The Kew Meteorological Observatory was established by the British Association in April 1860. At the recommendation of M. Le Verrier and Admiral FitzRoy, Meteorological information, obtained by the telegraph from the principal places in the United Kingdom, has been transmitted daily to Paris, and thence to other parts of Europe, since Sept. 1, 1860. Meteorological observations appear in the *Times* daily. See *Barometer*.

METHODISTS. See *Wesleyans*.

METONIC CYCLE, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days. See *Catippic Period*.

METRICAL SYSTEM. Before the Revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On May 8, 1790, the Constitutional Assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organisation of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the Academy included the illustrious names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre*, which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (and 3 280 8 English feet) was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on April 7, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on Nov. 2, 1801. A decree on Feb. 12 accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on July 4, 1837, it was decreed that after Jan. 1, 1840, the metrical and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably be adopted in the British empire.

Unit of SURFACE, *centiare* = a square *mètre* (a square *décamètre* or *are* = 100 square *mètres*).

Unit of VOLUME or SOLIDITY, *stère* = a cubic *mètre*.

Unit of CAPACITY, *litre* = a cubic *décimètre* (or 10th of a cubic *mètre*).

Unit of WEIGHT, *gramme* = weight of a cubic centimetre (the 100th part of a *mètre*) of distilled water.

Unit of MONEY, the *franc*, a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca*, 10; *hecto*, 100; *kilo*, 1000; *myria*, 10,000). The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci*, 10; *centi*, 100; *milli*, 1000).

METRONOME, a musical time-keeper, was patented in England by John Mälzel, Dec. 5, 1815.

METROPOLITAN (from the Greek *metropolis*), a title given at the council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others, in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the second century, through the dissentient bishops in a district referring to one of superior intellect.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, was established by 18 & 19 Viet. c. 120 (1855), amended in 1862. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. John Thwaites as

* See p. 65, note; *Scientific Balloon Ascents*. On Sept. 5, 1862, Mr. Glaisher ascended from Wolverhampton to the height of 52 miles.

chairman, Dec. 22, 1855. The office is in Spring-gardens. In 1858, the powers of this Board were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The Board was authorised to raise a loan and levy 3d. in the pound on the property in the metropolis. The works are now in progress (1862). It is also authorised to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1861 the Board received nearly a million pounds, and expended 900,000*l.* See *Thames*.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on Wednesday June 13, 1855, in presence of the prince consort. It is situated in Copenhagen Fields, an elevated site north of London, occupying an area of about 15 acres, larger by 9 acres than Smithfield, and capable of containing 30,000 sheep, 6400 bullocks, 1400 calves, and 900 pigs. In the centre is a circular building, let to bankers and others having business connected with graziers and cattle-agents. Within and around the market are erected several large taverns. A place is set apart for slaughtering animals, with approved appliances for purposes of health, by ventilation, sewerage, &c.; there is also a place for haystands. Sales commenced on Friday, June 15, 1855.—An act for establishing a meat and poultry market in Smithfield (*which see*) was passed in 1860.

METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY, between Paddington and Victoria street, near Holborn. The act for it passed in 1853; the construction began in the spring of 1860; it was about to be opened for traffic, Nov. 1862. Many serious difficulties were overcome by great skill and energy.

METTRAY. See *Reformatory Schools*.

METZ. See *Austrasia*.

MEXICO (N. America), discovered in A.D. 1517, conquered by the Spaniards under Fernando Cortez, 1521. The territory was named New Spain. The mint of Mexico was begun in 1535. This country rebelled in war against the viceroy in 1816; and under Iturbide gained its independence in 1821. Present president, Benito Juarez, appointed Feb. 11, 1858; made absolute dictator, June 30, 1861. Population in 1862 about 7,500,000.

Act of independence	Sept. 28, 1821	Benito Juarez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz	Feb. 11, 1858
Iturbide made emperor	May, 1822	Civil war: several engagements	Aug. to Nov. —
Mexican constitution proclaimed by the president Vitoria	Oct. 1823	General Miguel Miramon nominated president at Mexico by the Junto	Jan. 6, 1859
Iturbide went to England; but returning and endeavouring to recover his dignity, he was shot	July 19, 1824	Zuloaga abdicates	Feb. 2, —
Federal constitution established	Oct. —	In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico	Feb. —
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain ratified, ...	April, 1825	Miramon forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters the capital, assumes his functions as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property	April 10, —
Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed	March, 1829	Juarez confiscates the church property, July 13, Miramon and the clerical party defeat the liberals under Colima	Dec. 21, —
Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered, ...	Sept. 26, —	He besieges Vera Cruz, March 5; bombards it; compelled to raise the siege	March 21, 1860
Mexican revolution; the president Guerrero deposed	Dec. 23, —	General Zuloaga deposes Miramon, and assumes the presidency	May 1, —
Independence of Mexico recognised by Brazil, June 1830; by Spain	Dec. 28, 1836	Miramon arrests Zuloaga, May 9; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relation with the former	May 10, —
Declaration of war against France	Nov. 30, 1838	Miramon defeated by Degollado	Aug. 10, —
This war terminated	March 9, 1839	He governs Mexico with much tyranny; the foreign ministers quit the city	Oct. —
War with the United States	June 4, 1845	He is compelled to retire; Juarez enters Mexico, and re-elected president	Jan. 19, 1861
The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, May 8; and subsequently at Matamoras	— 1846	Juarez made dictator by the congress, June 30, in consequence of many gross outrages on foreigners, the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners and the payment of arrears due to fundholders, sign a convention engaging to combined hostile operations against Mexico	Oct. 31, —
Santa Fe captured, Aug. 22; and Monterey, ...	Sept. 24, —	Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, Dec. 8; it surrenders	Dec. 17, —
Battle of Buena Vista, the Mexicans defeated by general Taylor with great loss, after two days' fighting	Feb. 22, 1847	A British naval and French military expedition arrives	Jan. 7, 8, 1862
The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans, making 6000 prisoners	April 18, —	The Mexicans determine on resistance, and invest Vera Cruz; their taxes are raised 25 per cent	Jan. —
Various actions followed. Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified, May 19, ...	May 19, 1848	Miramon arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British admiral	Feb. —
Political convulsions	Sept. 1852		
President Arista resigns Jan. 6; and St. Anna is invited to return	Feb. 1853		
St. Anna becomes dictator	March 17, —		
He abdicates; Carera elected president	Jan. 1855		
Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by general Comonfort	Dec. —		
Property of the clergy sequestered	March 31, 1856		
New constitution	Feb. 5, 1857		
Comonfort chosen president	July, —		
Coup d'état; Comonfort compelled to retire, Jan. 11; general Zuloaga takes the government	Jan. 21-26, 1858		

MEXICO, *continued.*

Project of establishing a Mexican monarchy for Archduke Maximilian of Austria, disapproved of by the British and Spanish governments, Feb. 1862

Negotiation ensues between the Spanish and Mexicans: convention between the Allies and Mexicans ratified at Soledad March 4, —

Additional French troops arrive March 23, —

The Mexican general Marquez takes up arms against Juarez; and general Almonte joins the French general Lorencez; Juarez demands a compulsory loan, and puts Mexico in a state of siege March, —

The Spanish and British forces retire: the French government disavows the convention at Soledad, April 3; and sends reinforcements to Lorencez May, —

The French, induced by Marquez, advance into

the interior; severely repulsed by general Zaragoza, at Fort Guadalupe near Puebla,

May 5; and at Orizaba May 18, 1862

The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de

Borgo, near Orizaba June 13, 14, —

The Mexican liberals said to be desirous of negotiation Aug. —

Gen. Forey and 2500 French soldiers land, Aug. 28, —

Letter from the emperor Napoleon to Lorencez

disclaiming any intention of imposing a

government on Mexico, announced Sept. —

Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans, Sept. 8, —

Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency

at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and

military power to himself Oct. —

MEZZOTINTO. See *Engraving*.

MICHAELMAS. Sept. 29, the feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic church, under the title of "St. Michael and all Angels." Instituted according to Butler, A.D. 487. See *Goose*.

MICROMETER, an astronomical instrument used to discover and measure any small distance and the minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c.; its invention is ascribed by some to M. Huygens, A.D. 1652; but our countryman Gascoyne's instrument is prior to that time.

MICROSCOPES, said to have been invented by Fontana, in Italy, and by Drebbel, in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1840), by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, and others. A binocular microscope (*i.e.* for two eyes), was constructed by Prof. Biddell, in 1851. Wenham's improvements were made known in 1861. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1848), and by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856), and Griffith and Henfrey's Micrographic Dictionary (1856), are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established in 1839.

MIDDLE AGES. See *Dark Ages*. Henry Hallam's "Middle Ages" appeared in 1818.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATION. See *Education* (1858).

MIDDLE LEVELS. See *Levels*.

MIDIANITES, an eastern people, descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham.—Having enticed the Israelites to idolatry they were severely chastised, 1452 B.C. They invaded Canaan about 1249 B.C., and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners of this art among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practised medicine in Greece, 460 B.C., is styled by some the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived A.D. 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Hen. VII. 1518.†

MILAN. •Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus B.C. 222

Seat of government of the western empire A.D. 286

Council of Milan 346

St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan 375

Milan plundered by Attila 452

Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom 489; in

the Lombard Kingdom 569

Becomes an independent republic 1101

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. The whole story is doubtful.

† The celebrated Dr. Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; and after his example, the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men-midwives goes no further back than the first lying-in of Madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., 1663. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labours of this lady, and he being very successful, men-midwives afterwards came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

MILAN, *continued.*

The emperor Frederic I. takes Milan and appoints a podestà	A.D. 1158	Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown here	May 26, 1805
It rebels: and is taken by Frederic and destroyed	1162	The <i>Milan decree</i> of Napoleon against all continental intercourse with England	Dec. 17, 1807
Rebuilt and fortified	1169	Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the viceroy	March 18, 1848
The Milanese defeated by the emp. Frederic II.	1237	Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorously punished	Feb. 6, <i>et seq.</i> , 1853
The Visconti become paramount in Milan	1277	Milan visited by the emperor of Austria	Nov. 1856
John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke	1395	Amnesty for political offences granted	Dec. 1857
Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke	1450	After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, June 4, Louis Napoleon and the king of	June 8, 1859
Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France	1499	Sardinia enter Milan	July 12, —
The French expelled by the Spaniards	1525	Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy transferred to Sardinia	Aug. 8, 1860
Milan annexed to the crown of Spain	1540	Victor-Emmanuel enters Milan as king	April 29, 30, 1861
Ceded to Austria	1714	Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppressed	
Conquered by the French and Spaniards	1743		
Reverts to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain	1748		
Seized by the French	June 30, 1796		
Retaken by the Austrians	1799		
Regained by the French	May 31, 1800		

MILETUS, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, founded about 1043 B.C. During the war with Persia it was taken, 494 B.C., but restored 449. Here Paul delivered his celebrated charge to the elders of the church of Ephesus, A.D. 60 (*Acts* xx).

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales). Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his enterprise against Richard III. whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1787. The whole royal navy of England, it is said, can ride in safety in this haven. The dockyard established here in 1790, was removed to Pembroke in 1814.

MILITARY or **MARTIAL LAW** is built on no settled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged rather than allowed, as law. *Sir Matthew Hale*. It has been several times proclaimed in these kingdoms, and in 1798 was almost general in Ireland, where it was proclaimed in 1803.

MILITARY ASYLUM, **ROYAL**, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army." The first stone was laid by the duke of York, June 19, 1801.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. See *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

MILITIA, the standing national force of these realms, is traced to king Alfred, who made all his subjects soldiers, A.D. 872 to 901.

First commission of array to raise a militia	1122	General militia act for England and Scotland, 1802; for Ireland	1809
Revived by Henry II.	1176	Enactment authorising courts-martial to inflict imprisonment instead of flogging passed	1814
Again revived	1557	Acts to consolidate the militia laws passed in 1852, * 1853, and	1854
Said to amount to 160,000 men	1623	Militia embodied on account of the Russian war, 1854; and on account of the Indian mutiny	1857
The present militia statutes established 1661 to 1663	1663		
Supplemental militia act passed	1797		
Irish militia offered its services in England, March 28, 1804	1804		

MILKY WAY (or **Galaxy**) in the heavens. Juno is said by the Greek poets to have spilt her milk in the heavens after suckling Mercury or Hercules. Democritus was the first who taught that the *via lactea* was occasioned by a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B.C. Proved by Galileo by means of the telescope.

MILLENNIUM. This doctrine supposes that the world will end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during the last thousand years Christ and the saints will reign upon earth; see *Rev.* ch. xx. It was very generally inculcated as early as the second and third centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr, and others. *Burnett*.

MILLS. The earliest instrument for grinding manna and corn was the mortar. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. Cotton mills put in motion by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in 1792.

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1855; the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were repulsed by the French under Brune, Dec. 25-27, 1800; and by Eugene Beauharnais, Feb. 8, 1814. The provinces of Verona and Mantua are watered by the Mincio.

MINDEN (Prussia), **BATTLE OF**, Aug. 1, 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, on one side, and the French on the other. The first army was commanded by prince Ferdinand and (under him) lord George Sackville, who gained a complete victory, pursuing the enemy to the very ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germaine) commanded in this battle the British and Hanoverian horse, and for some disobedience of orders he was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, found guilty, and dismissed the service, April 22, 1760. He was afterwards restored to court favour, and became secretary of state, 1776.

MINES. Those of Great Britain are very numerous and rich.* Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of England. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced occurs 47 Hen. III. 1262. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire; and in Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich, that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Myddelton in the reign of James I. Haüy's "*Traité de Minéralogie*" appeared in 1801: a British Mineralogical Society was established in 1800. The government School of Mines, &c., Jermyn-street, St. James's, was opened in 1851. An act for the regulation of mines was passed in 1860. A Miners' Protection Association was proposed by Mr. William Gurney and others in March 1862.

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born about 1800). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chef d'escadron. His rifle is considered to surpass all made previous to it, for accuracy of direction and extent of range. It was adopted by the French, and, with various modifications, by the British army in 1852.

MINISTER OF WAR. See *War Minister*.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who wrote to cheer and entertain the knights and barons of the time. In the fourteenth century, the *Meister-singers* devoted themselves to the enlivening the burgesses and citizens. Some of their songs have been collected and published.

MINORCA and MAJORCA, the Balearic Isles (*which see*). Minorca was captured by lieut.-gen. Stanhope and sir John Leake in Aug. 1708, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July 1756. Admiral Byng fell a victim to the exasperation of the public mind, for not relieving it, with a force greatly inferior to that of the enemy. See *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763. Besieged by the Spaniards, and taken Feb. 5, 1782. It was again captured by the British under gen. Stuart, without the loss of a man, Nov. 15, 1798; but was given up at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee-men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about A.D. 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they sank into neglect, and were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

MINT. Athelstan first enacted regulations for the government of the mint about A.D. 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry II. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I. 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of king Edw. III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage occurs 18 Edw. III. 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II. 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor James. Sir Isaac Newton was warden 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new-issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament for the erection of the present Mint, which was

* In 1857 the value of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom was estimated at 25,961,649*l.*; and that of the metals obtained from the furnace at 18,105,708*l.* *Mining Records.*

completed in 1813; it was injured by fire Oct. 31, 1815. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817.

MASTERS OF THE MINT.

1817. Wellesley Pole.
1823. Thomas Wallace.
1827. George Tierney.
1828. J. C. Herries.

1830. Lord Auckland.
1834. James Abercrombie.
1835. Alexander Baring.
— Henry Labouchere.
1841. William E. Gladstone.

1845. Sir George Clerk.
1846. Richard L. Shiel.
1850. Sir John F. Herschel, F.R.S.
1855. Thomas Graham, F.R.S.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; and from a passage in the Mosaic writing we learn that the mirrors used by the Jewish women were made of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, has cheapened looking-glasses very much. Methods of silvering glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, were made known by M. Petitjean in 1851; and by M. Cimeg in 1861.

MISSIONS. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., had missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, A.D. 1275. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. But the Moravian Brethren may be said to have led the way to the new Christian missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting Nov. 4, 1794.*

MISSISSIPPI, a great river, N. America. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, which was commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* The ruin of thousands of families, dupes of this iniquitous scheme, soon followed in both countries. See *Lavo's Bubble*.—The North American state MISSISSIPPI was admitted as a state of the union in 1817, and seceded from it by ordinance, Jan. 9, 1861.

MISSOLOGHI, a town in Greece, heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Botzaris in 1822. It was taken in 1826 after a year's siege.—Here lord Byron died in 1824. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

MISSOURI, a North American State, admitted into the Union 1821, decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the confederate and federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. See *United States*, 1861 *et seq.* For the MISSOURI COMPROMISE, see *Slavery in America*.

MITHRIDATE, a physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be antidote to poison and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

MITHRIDATIC WAR, caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans, by Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many battles, the destruction of human life it occasioned, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He ultimately despatched him by ordering melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C.; and poisoned himself, 63 B.C.

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." *Exodus xxxix. 28.* Among the primitive Christians, young women who professed a state of virginity, and were solemnly consecrated thereto, wore a purple or golden mitre. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres; but, at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were appointed to wear hats.

MNEMONICS, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C. *Arund. Marbles.* In modern times, mnemonics have been elaborately treated; "Mnemo-

* Our missionaries abroad have not unfrequently suffered grievous hardships and privations. Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept. 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Maidment, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death, all his companions having previously perished, Sept. 6, 1851.—M. Schoffier, a missionary to Cochin-China, was publicly executed at Son-Tay, by order of the grand mandarin, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, May 4, 1851.

nica" was published by John Willis in 1618; and the *Memoria Technica* of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany, in 1806-7.

MÖCKERN (in Prussia), **BATTLE OF**, between the French army under Eugene Beauharnais, and the allied Russian and Prussian army, which latter was defeated with great loss, April, 1813. Another and yet more desperate, and still more sanguinary battle was fought here, Oct. 14, 1813, between the French and the allies. In this latter bloody conflict the place was taken and retaken five different times.

MODELS. The first were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, known by the appellation of the Corinthian Maid, being about to be separated from her lover, who was going on a distant journey, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 B.C.*

MODENA (formerly Mutina), till lately capital of the duchy in Central Italy; was governed by the house of Este, from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III., was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797. The archduke Francis of Este, son of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke, was restored in 1814. Modena, in accordance with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on March 18, 1860. Population, in 1857, 604,512.

RECENT GRAND-DUKES OF MODENA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1814. Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated, April 11, 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1831, but was restored by the Austrians.</p> <p>1846. Francis V. (born June 1, 1810) succeeds Jan. 21. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He fled</p> | <p>to Verona, establishing a regency, June 11; which was abolished June 13; Farini was appointed dictator July 27; a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, Sept. 15. He incorporated it with his dominions, March 18, 1860.</p> |
|---|--|

MOESIA (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria) was finally subdued by Augustus. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, 253 B.C., who eventually settled here. See *Goths*.

MOGULS, or MONGOLS. They deduce their origin from Japhet, son of Noah. His son, Turk, they say, was the first king or khan of those nations afterwards known as Turks, Tartars, and Moguls. Their first great leader, Jenghis Khan, overran Asia, A.D. 1206-27. They subsequently ravaged the east of Europe, about 1241-2, when they began to retreat. Timour Beg, or Tamerlane, was their chief after a train of conquests 1368-1404. His descendant, Baber, formed the empire of the Great Mogul, 1526. See *India*.

MOHAMMERAH, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, March 26, 1857. News of the peace arrived there on the 4th of April.

MOHATZ (Lower Hungary). Here, Louis, king of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solyman II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, Aug. 29, 1526. Here also prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, Aug. 12, 1687.

MOHILOW (in Russia). Here the Russian army, under prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, July 23, 1812.

MOHOCKS, ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation, in 1712, for apprehending any one of them. See *Northouck*.

MOLDAVIA. See *Danubian Principalities*.

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the chief island, Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, and held by them secretly till the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them till 1629, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since,—except from 1810 till 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MOLWITZ (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., obtained a great victory over the Imperialists, April 10, (March 30), 1741.

* A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh before the building began, was formed in wood. A model was made of a bridge over the Neva, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and the mountains of Switzerland, modelled by general Pfiffer, rank as one of the most surprising undertakings ever achieved by human industry. This last was begun in 1766, and was completed Aug. 1785. M. Choffin's model of Paris also was remarkable for its precision.

MOLYBDENUM, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, in 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters. *Gmelin*.

MONACHISM (from the Greek *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarenes mentioned in *Numbers*, ch. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (A.D. 306-322) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorites*; * of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylitæ (or pillar saints), died A.D. 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar 30 years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Cassino, about A.D. 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are so many varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were to be replaced by monks. See *Abbys* and *Benedictines*.

MONACO, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genoese family Grimaldi since A.D. 968. By treaty on Feb. 2, 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone, to France for four million francs. The present prince, Charles III., born Dec. 8, 1818, succeeded June 20, 1856. Population about 1200.

MONARCHY. The most ancient was that of the Assyrian, founded soon after the Deluge. See *Assyria*. Historians reckon four grand or almost universal monarchies—the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman, *which see*.

MONASTERIES. See *Abbys*.

MONEY is mentioned as a medium of commerce in *Genesis* xxiii., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, 1860 B.C. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different ores, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. Silver has greatly decreased its value since the Norman conquest; viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and twelve times its value in purchasing any commodity. See *Coin*; *Gold*; *Silver*; *Copper*; *Mint*; *Banks*, &c.

MONGOLS. See *Tartary*.

MONK. See *Monachism*.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James duke of Monmouth, (born at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649,) a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Waters, was banished England for a conspiracy in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, June 11, 1685. He was proclaimed king at Taunton on the 20th of the same month; was defeated at Sedgemoor near Bridgewater, July 6; and was beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685.

MONOLITH, Greek for single stone. See *Obelisk*. **MONOPHYSITES**. See *Eutychians*.

MONOPOLIES. Commercial monopolies reached to such a height in England, that parliament petitioned against them, and they were in consequence mostly abolished about the close of Elizabeth's reign, 1601-2. They were further suppressed, as being contrary to law, 21 James I. 1624. In 1630, Charles I. violated this law by establishing monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other things in common use, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created, as was previously the custom, by royal patent, 16 Charles I. 1640. *Anderson's History of Commerce*.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favoured by the emperor Heraclius, A.D. 630; they long disturbed the church and empire, and merged into the sect of the Eutychians, *which see*.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817-24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, with the view of weakening the influence of Great Britain and Spain on the American continent.

MONSTER, THE. Renwick Williams, who prowled nightly through the streets of London, secretly armed with a sharp instrument, a double-edged knife, with which he shockingly

* The anchorites of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, must not be confounded with the anchorites or hermits. The former were confined to their solitary cells: the latter were permitted to go where they pleased.

wounded numbers of females whose more respectable appearance attracted his attention. He was tried and convicted on a variety of these charges, July 8, 1790. See *Mohocks*.

MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL. See *France*, 1858.

MONTANISTS, followers of Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, an extraordinary enthusiast, about A.D. 171. He was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade the avoiding martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his women-scholars, before the close of the second century. *Cave*. The eloquent father, Tertullian, joined the sect, 204.

MONT BLANC, in the Swiss Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,781 feet above the level of the sea. The summit was first reached by Saussure, aided by a guide named Balma, on Aug. 2, 1787. Mr. John Auldjo and Mr. (afterwards sir Charles) Fellows published illustrated accounts of their ascents in 1827. The summit was attained by Dr. Hamel (when three of his guides perished) in 1820, and by many other persons before and since. In professor Tyndall's "Glaciers of the Alps" will be found an account of his ascents in 1857 and 1858. See *Alps*.

MONTABELLO, a village in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, June 9, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where (May 20, 1859), after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 1000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The French lost about 670 men, including general Beuret. The action was honourable to both parties. The Tyrolese riflemen long held a churchyard, making deadly havoc among the French artillerymen. The Sardinian cavalry displayed great gallantry.

MONTE CASINO (Central Italy). Here Benedict formed the first monastery of his new order of monks, A.D. 529.

MONTEM. See *Elon*.

MONTENEGRO, now an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Soliman II. in 1526. It rebelled in the last century, and established an hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitsch Njegesch, endured, but not recognised by the Porte. The nephew and successor of the Vladika, Peter II., in 1851 declined to assume the ecclesiastical function, and declared himself a temporal prince with the title of Daniel I. In 1852 he began war with Turkey. Montenegro was put in a state of blockade, Dec. 14, 1852, which was raised April 10, 1853. After several indecisive encounters, tranquillity was restored by the influence of the arms and negotiations of Omar Pacha, the general of the Turkish army; he left the province, Feb. 25, 1853. In June, 1858, war again broke out, and the Turks were defeated at Grahovo. Peace was restored in Nov. following. The country was much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of prince Daniel, who was assassinated, Aug. 13, 1860, aged 35. He was succeeded by his nephew Nicolas (married Nov. 8, 1860). In consequence of an insurrection in the Herzegovina, favoured by the Montenegrines, the sultan of Turkey again announced the blockade of Montenegro, April 4, 1861. Omar Pasha invaded the province with an army of 32,000 men in August: after many conflicts with various success, but latterly in favour of the Turks, peace was made in 1862. See *Herzegovina*.

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, April 11, 1796.

MONTEREAU (near Paris). Here the allied armies were defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon, with great loss in killed and wounded; but it was one of his last triumphs, Feb. 18, 1814.—On the bridge of Montereau at his meeting with the dauphin, John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tanneigny de Châtel in 1419. This event led to our Henry V. subduing France, the young duke Philip joining the English.

MONTE VIDEO (South America), was taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Auchmuty, but with the loss of nearly one-third of our brave troops, Feb. 3, 1807. It was evacuated July 7 the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos-Ayres. See *Buenos-Ayres*. Monte Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos-Ayres, given up to Uruguay, 1828.

MONTFERRAT (Lombardy), HOUSE OF, celebrated in the history of the Crusades; began with Alderan, who was made marquis of Montferrat by Otho, about 967. Conrad of Montferrat became lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV. died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nineteen months,

1292. Violante, daughter of John II., married Andronicus Palæologus, emperor of the East. Their descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533, when John George Palæologus died without issue. His estates passed after much contention to Frederic II. Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1536.

MONTGOMERY, capital of Alabama, United States, founded 1817. Here the state convention passed the ordinance of secession from the Union on Jan. 11, 1861; here the confederate congress met on Feb. 4, and elected Jefferson Davis president, and Alexander Stephens vice-president, of the confederate states of North America; and here they were inaugurated on Feb. 18. On May 21, the congress adjourned to meet on July 20 at Richmond, in Virginia, that state having joined the confederates and become the seat of war.

MONTIEL (Spain), BATTLE OF, March 14 (or 23), 1369, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamare, aided by the French warrior Bertram du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards slain by his brother and others at a meeting to which he had been drawn by Du Guesclin, whom he had endeavoured to bribe to permit him to escape.

MONTREAL, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French.

Surrendered to the English	Sept. 6, 1760	A destructive fire	Aug. 23, 1850
Taken by the Americans, Nov. 12, 1775; retaken by the British	June 15, 1776	Another, destroying 1200 houses, the loss estimated at a million sterling	July 12, 1850
The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down	June 6, 1803	At an anti-papal lecture here by Gavazzi, riots ensued and many lives were lost	June 10, 1853
Great military affray	Sept. 29, 1833	The cathedral destroyed by fire	Dec. 10, 1856
The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor-general, lord Elgin; enter the parliament-house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building	April 26, 1849	Victoria railway bridge (<i>which see</i>) formally opened by the prince of Wales	Aug. 25, 1860

MONUMENT of LONDON begun in 1671, and finished in 1677. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about 14,500*l*. The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps, by which a balcony is reached.* Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English :—

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETVALL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY Y^e TREACHERY AND MALICE OF Y^e POPISSH FACTION, IN Y^e BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER. IN Y^e YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO Y^e CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOTT FOR EXTRIPATING Y^e PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND Y^e INTRODUCING POKERY, AND SLAVERY.

These legends were cut in 1681, obliterated by James II.; re-cut in the reign of William III.; and were finally erased by order of the common council, Jan. 26, 1831. They produced Pope's indignant lines :—

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

MOODKEE (India). Here, on Dec. 18, 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and 15 pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. Lady Sale signalised herself during the two memorable retreats from Afghanistan. The battle followed that of Ferozeshah (*which see*).

MOOLTAN (India). Here Moolraj Sing, ruler of the Sikhs, murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, April 21, 1848. This led to a siege. A conflict took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were driven to the town of Mooltan with great loss, Nov. 7, 1848. It was taken after a protracted bombardment, Jan. 2, 1849, and the citadel made an unconditional surrender, together with its garrison, Jan. 22, 1849. See *India*.

MOON. The full moon was held favourable for any undertaking by the Spartans, and the Greeks generally looked upon full moons, or the times of conjunction of the sun or moon, as seasons most favourable to marriage. Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B.C.

* William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, June 25, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, July 7, 1788. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, Jan. 18, 1810; as did more recently three other persons: in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railings of the gallery in 1839.

Diog. Laert. Maps of the moon have been constructed by Hevelius (1647), Cassini (1680), and others. Beer and Mädler's beautiful map was published in 1834. In 1862 professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon." Photographs of the moon were taken and exhibited by Mr. Warren De la Rue in 1857. See *Eclipse*.

MOORS, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterwards the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighbourhood. They assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, A.D. 429, and frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors. They resisted for a time the progress of the Arab Mahometans, but were overcome by them in 707; and in 1019 introduced into Spain to support the Arabs, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063 they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard. The Moorish kingdom of Granada was set up in 1237, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V. of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed, but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III. inflicted this great injury to his country. About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis (*which see*). In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY has been defined as the knowledge of our duty, the science of ethics, or art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates is universally regarded as the father of ancient moral philosophy, about 430 B.C., and Grotius of that in modern times, about A.D. 1623. See *Philosophy*.

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, June 22, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, who erected a stone column in its place.

MORAVIA, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but recovered by Ulric of Bohemia in 1030. After various changes Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526.

MORAVIANS, UNITED BRETHREN, said to have been part of the Hussites, who withdrew into Moravia in the fifteenth century; while the Brethren say that their sect is derived from the Greek church in the ninth century. In 1722 they formed a settlement (called *Herrnhut*, the Watch of the Lord), on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727. They were introduced into England by count Zinzendorf about 1737; he died at Chelsea in June 1760. In 1851 they had 32 chapels in England. They are zealous missionaries, and founded the early settlements in foreign parts.

MOREA, the Peloponnesus. See *Greece*.

MORETON BAY (New South Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named *Queen's Land* (*which see*).

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES. When the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. They are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. Our George I. was thus married; and later, the king of Denmark to the countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1850.

MORGARTEN (Switzerland), **BATTLE OF**, Nov. 16, 1315. The most memorable, as well as extraordinary and glorious in the annals of Switzerland; 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated. They seized upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug, and thus achieved their victory.

MORICE DANCE, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland, was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

MORMONITES (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ, of LATTER-DAY SAINTS). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, called the prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of Mormon, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters. This book, there is good reason to believe, was written about 1812, by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding, as a religious romance in imitation of the scripture style. It was translated and published in America in 1830, in England in 1841. It fell into the hands of Rigdon and Smith, who determined to palm it off as a new revelation. In 1830 they organised a church

at Kirkland, Ohio. In 1831-2, they founded Zion, in Jackson county, Missouri. From 1833 to 1839 the sect endured much persecution, and, driven from place to place, was compelled to travel westwards; till in 1840-1 the city Nauvoo on the Mississippi was laid out and a temple was built. In 1844, Joseph and his brother Hyrum, when in prison on a charge of treason, were shot by an infuriated mob, and Brigham Young was chosen seer. In 1845, being much harassed by their neighbours, departure from Nauvoo was determined on, and the Great Salt Lake was chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of, July 24, 1847. In 1849, the valley was surveyed by order of the United States government, and in 1850 the colony had attained to great prosperity. In the same year the provisional government was abolished, and the Utah territory was recognised by the United States, Brigham Young being appointed the first governor; and the university of Deseret was founded. The population in 1851 was 11,354. The Mormonites command payment of tithes, honour and encourage labour, permit polygamy, and believe in their leaders working miracles. Missionaries are sent out to all parts of the globe, and the sect is said to be increasing in Europe. In August, 1855, it was stated that the crops at the Utah settlement were almost utterly destroyed by locusts. In 1857, the United States judge at Utah resigned from inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the Mormons, and their leader, Brigham Young; whereon the United States government sent an army to Utah: a compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings in June, 1858. A conference of Mormon elders, &c., was held in London on Sept. 1, 1857, at which most offensive speeches were made and songs sung advocating polygamy, &c. A Mormonite meeting took place at Southampton, Feb. 18, 1861. A French Mormonite priest preached at Paris in Oct. 1862.

MOROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania (*which see*). In 1051 it was subdued for the Fatimite caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1129), the Merinites (1270), and in 1516 by the Chetifs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. In 1844 the Moors attacked the French at the instigation of Abd-el-Kader. The prince de Joinville bombarded Tangiers, Aug. 6, and Mogader, Aug. 16. On Aug. 14 marshal Bugeaud signally defeated the Moors at the river Isly, from which he acquired the title of duke. Peace was signed between France and Morocco, Sept. 10, 1844. Morocco has been frequently at war with the Spaniards and Portuguese since the thirteenth century, principally owing to the African pirates, who are not sufficiently restrained by the sultan. Muley Abderrahman reigned from 1822 till his death in Sept. 1859; he was succeeded by Sidi Mohammed, the present sultan or emperor. The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Valez, &c.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declared war against the sultan in Oct. 1859. Negotiations had proved fruitless: the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded. The English government interfered in vain. For the events of the war, see *Spain*, 1859-60. A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.), arrived in London in June, 1860, and stayed till August. He gave 200*l.* to the lord mayor for the London charities. On Oct. 24, 1861, the British government gave a guarantee for a loan of 426,000*l.* to the emperor to meet his engagements with Spain.

MORTALITY. See *Bills of Mortality*. The following list, compiled from Bills of Mortality of London, shows the average of diseases, &c., in 20,000 deaths in that city:—

Abcess	79	Erysipelas	18	Palsy	31	CASUALTIES.	
Age and debility	1614	Fever	694	Paralysis	187	Broken limbs	12
Apoplexy	372	Fever (Typhus)	97	Pleurisy	21	Burnt	44
Asthma	778	Fever, intermittent, ...		Rheumatism	33	Drowned	147
Bedridden	2	or ague	16	Scrofula	9	Excessive drinking	5
Bile	8	Fistula	12	Small-pox	591	Executed	1
Cancer	92	Flux	9	Sore throat, or quin-		Found dead	14
Childbirth	266	Gout	37	sey	16	Fractured	3
Consumption	4871	Hæmorrhage	47	Spasm	51	Frighted	1
Contraction of heart	1	Hernia	47	Still-born	872	Frozen	1
Convulsions	2377	Hoop cough	604	Stone	21	Killed by accidents	128
Cow-pox	1	Hydrophobia	1	Stoppage in stomach	18	Killed by fighting	2
Croup	106	Inflammation	2062	St. Vitus's dance	1	Murdered	3
Diabetes	3	Inflam. of liver	127	Suddenly	102	Poisoned	1
Diarrhoea	28	Insanity	214	Teething	437	Scalded	7
Dropsy	818	Jaundice	39	Thrush	69	Starved	6
Dropsy on brain	661	Jaw, locked	3	Tumour	17	Strangled	1
Dropsy on chest	51	Measles	466	Venercal	11	Suffocated	4
Dysentery	43	Miscarriage	2	Worms	6	Suicides	51
Enlargement of heart	17	Mortification	308				
Epilepsy	23	Ossification of heart	9	Total of diseases	19,566	Total	434
Eruptive diseases	24	Palpitation of heart	16				

MORTARA ABDUCTION. See *Jews*, 1858.

MORTARS. A short gun with an extraordinary large bore, and close chamber, used for throwing bombs; said to have been used at the siege of Naples in 1435, and to have been first made in England in 1543. The celebrated mortar left by Soult in Spain was fixed in St. James's-park in Aug. 1816, and still remains there. On Oct. 19, 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich; with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile horizontally, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in height.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire). The earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were severely defeated by the young duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., Feb. 2, 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

MORTMAIN ACT (*mort main*, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edward I., 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estate of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II., 1391. Mortmain is such a state of possession as makes it inalienable, whence it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject; and one much referred to is the 10th George II., 1736.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded it is said by Dolgorouki, about A.D. 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols, in 1235, led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II., 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty. Moscow has been frequently taken in war: it was plundered by Timour in 1382; by the Tartars in 1451 and 1477; and by Ladislas of Poland in 1611. This city was entered by Napoleon I. and the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and the Russian governor, Rostopchin, ordered that it should be set on fire in five hundred places at once. In this memorable conflagration, 11,840 houses were burnt to the ground, besides palaces and churches. The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow, Oct. 19, and it was re-entered by the Russians, Oct. 22, following. Since then, Moscow has been rebuilt with great splendour. Although St. Petersburg (built in 1703) has become the capital, yet Moscow is the most beloved by the Russians, who regard it as a holy city. The railway to St. Petersburg was opened in 1851.

MOSKWA, or BORODINO, BATTLE OF. See *Borodino*.

MOSQUITO COAST (Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast have been long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in Feb. 1857.

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. They were finally extirpated in 1609.

MOTTOES, ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., A.D. 1198. *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1688, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." *Semper eadem*, adopted by queen Anne, 1702. See them severally.

MOUNTAIN PARTY. See *Clubs, French*.

MOUNTS. See *Etna, Hecla, Vesuvius, Bernard, Calvary, and Olivet*.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The Israelites neither washed nor anointed themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month. The Greeks and Romans fasted. The ordinary colour for mourning in Europe is black; in China, white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; it was white in Spain until A.D. 1498. *Herrera*. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of

* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under col. Kinney, took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker; and on Feb. 10, 1856, their associate Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

France, mourned in black, instead of the then practice of wearing white, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII., April 7, 1498. *Hénault.*

MOUSQUETAIRES, or **MUSQUETEERS**, horse-soldiers under the old French *régime*, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. It was disbanded in 1646, but was restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarine's guard. *Hénault.*

MUGGLETONIANS, so called from Ludowic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1641, and prominent about 1657. He and one Reeves affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world. A sect of this name still exists.

MULBERRY TREES. The first planted in England are in the gardens of Sion-house. Shakspeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands at Stratford-upon-Avon; and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under it in 1742. Shakspeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel, 1765; but a silversmith purchased the whole and manufactured it into memorials.

MULE, a spinning machine, invented in 1779 by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1753. From the name of his residence he termed the machine *Hall-in-the-wood-wheel*; it was also termed *mustin wheel*, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; but from its combining the advantages of Hargreave's spinning jenny, and Arkwright's adaptation, it derived the name of *mule*. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. In common with other inventors he received no adequate recompense, although he did not restrict the benefits of his invention by a patent; but gave it up in 1780. It produced yarn treble the fineness and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. Parliament voted him 5000*l.* in 1812, now considered a most inadequate compensation. Mr. Roberts invented the self-acting mule in 1825.

MUMMIES (from the Arabic *mum*, wax). See *Embalming*. The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1803. Mr. Alex. Gordon, in 1737, published an Essay on three Egyptian Mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1722 (by capt. Wm. Lethieullier); two others came in 1734, one of which was retained by Dr. Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. (The first named is now in the British Museum). In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies." Both the above-mentioned works contain plates.

MUNICH, the beautiful capital of Bavaria, was founded, it is said, A.D. 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632; by the Austrians in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French, under Moreau, July 2, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactures. The university was founded by king Louis in 1826.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. See *Corporations*.

MUNSTER, in Westphalia. The bishopric, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, A.D. 780, was secularised in 1802, and ceded to Prussia in 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Munster, held the city in 1534 and 1536. Here was signed the treaty of Westphalia (*which see*), or Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. **MUNSTER**, the Southern province of Ireland. In 1568, a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1588.

MURCIA, a province N.E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, A.D. 713; by Ferdinand of Castile, 1240; and divided between Castile and Arragon, 1305.

MURDER, the highest offence against the law of God. (*Genesis ix. 6, 2348 B.C.*). A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the Heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time, the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder or *petit treason*, (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways; by a servant killing his master; a wife her husband; and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III. 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely excepted from mercy by our sovereigns. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed 1836. See *Executions* and *Trials*.

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is

attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library, about 284 B.C. Besides the British Museum and Soane's Museum (*which see*) there are very many others in London.

MUSIC. • "Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ," (3875 B.C., *Gen.* iii. 21). Lucretius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds. Franckinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal-Cain. Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds; and Zarlinio to the sound of water dropping, &c. The flute, and harmony or concord in music, are said to have been invented by Hyagnis, 1506. *Arund. Marbles.* Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C. *Dufresnoy.*

MUSIC IN ENGLAND. Before the Reformation there was but one kind of music in Europe worth notice, namely, the sacred chant, and the descant built upon it. This music moreover was applied to one language only, the Latin. *Ashe.* The original English music, from the period of the Saxons to that era in which our countrymen imbibed the art, and copied the manner of the Italians, was of a character which neither pleased the soul nor charmed the ear. But as all the arts seem to have been the companions of successful commerce, our music soon improved, our taste was chastened, and sweet sounds formed an indispensable part of polite education. Prior to 1600, the chief music was masses and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Hychin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825. The study of music has been greatly promoted in this country since 1840, by the labours of John Hullah. The Tonic *sol-fa* system (in which at first the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t,* (for *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti,*) are used instead of notes) was invented by John Curwen about 1847, and has been successfully employed in the instruction of large numbers of children in vocal music.

MUSICAL NOTES &c. The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about A.D. 1025. *Blair.* The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1555. Cafforio of Lodi, read lectures on musical composition in the fifteenth century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

THE MUSICAL FICH was settled in France in 1860. The middle C to be 322 vibrations in a second. At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts, in Nov. 23, 1860, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be 328 vibrations in a second. Mr. Hullah has adopted 322 vibrations.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND. Dr. Byssie, chancellor of Hereford, proposed to the members of the choir, a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford,

Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation, annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days; it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England. *See Handel and Crystal Palace.*

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony. The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed. The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785. Royal Academy of music, established 1822, *which see.* The Philharmonic concerts began in 1813. The centenary of the "Noblemen's Catch Club" was kept in July, 1861.

• EMINENT MODERN MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Tallis		1535	C. Gluck	1714	1787	F. Mendelssohn		
Palestrina	1529	1594	W. A. Mozart	1756	1791	Bartholdy	1809	1848
T. Morley		1604	Joseph Haydn	1732	1809	L. Spohr		1783 1859
Orlando Gibbons	1582	1624	C. Bibdin	1748	1814	D. T. Auber		1784
H. Lawes		1600	S. Webbe	1740	1817	J. Rossini		1792
Lully	1633	1672	J. W. Calcott	1766	1821	G. Meyerbeer		1794
Purcell		1658	C. Weber	1766	1826	J. E. Halevy		1799 1862
J. Seb. Bach†	1685	1754	L. Beethoven	1770	1827	M. W. Balfe		1808
G. F. Handel	1684	1759	H. Bishop	1787	1855	W. Sterndale Bennett		1816
T. A. Arne	1710	1778	M. Cherubini	1760	1842			

MUSKETS. *See Fire-arms.*

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, as not being bare, but having a downy nap on its surface resembling moss, which the French call *mousse*. According to others, it

* Pythagoras (about 555 B.C.) maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody; and this hyperbolic tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the third century.

† He had eleven sons; four of them distinguished musicians.

was first brought from Moussol, in India, whence the name. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670. *Anderson*. By means of the *Mule* (*which see*), British have superseded India muslins.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to *stand mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was taken back to prison, placed in a dark dungeon, naked, on his back, on the bare ground, and a great weight of iron placed upon his body; in this situation he was fed with three morsels of bad bread one day, and three draughts of stagnant water the next, and so on alternately until he died. For a very memorable instance of this punishment in A.D. 1605, see article *Pressing to Death*. Long after pressing to death was practically abolished, it was customary, where a prisoner obstinately refused to plead, for the gaoler to twist a piece of whipcord or catgut round his thumb, and pull it gradually so tight, that it frequently cut to the bone, during which operation the judge urged the culprit to answer to the indictment. By 12 Geo. III. 1772, judgment is awarded against mutes, in the same manner as if they were convicted, or confessed. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778, and another on a charge of burglary, at Wells, 1792. An act was passed in 1827, by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead.

MUTINIES, BRITISH. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which, not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war; admiral Colpoys, with his captain, was put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when an act was passed to raise wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on May 27, 1797, and subsided June 13, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed, (including the ringleader nicknamed rear-admiral Richard Parker) June 30 at Sheerness. Mutiny of the *Danae* frigate; the crew carried the ship into Brest harbour, March 27, 1800. Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec. 1801, and January following: see *Bantry Bay*. Mutiny at Malta, began April 4, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder. See *Madras* and *India*, 1857.

MUTINY ACT, a statute for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed in 1688, and has been re-enacted annually ever since.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, April 28, 1789. For particulars see *Bounty*.

MYCALE (Ionia, Asia Minor), **BATTLE OF**, fought between the Greeks (under Leotychides the king of Sparta, and Xanthippus the Athenian), and the Persians, Sept. 22, 479 B.C.; being the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platea by Pausanias. The Persians (about 100,000 men) who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burnt. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ, a division of the kingdom of the Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidae.

Perseus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ	B.C. 1431, 1313, or 1282	Ægisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in adultery with the queen Clytemnestra. On the return of the king they assassinate him; and Ægisthus mounts the throne	B.C. 1183
Reign of Eurystheus	1280, 1274, or 1258	Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and her paramour	1176
[Towards the close of his reign is told the story of the several dangerous enterprises surmounted by Hercules.]		Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent	1106
Ægisthus assassinates Atreus	1201	The Achæans are expelled	—
Agamemnon succeeds to the throne; becomes king of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos	—	Invasion of the Heraclidae, and the conquerors divide the dominions	1103
He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces going to the Trojan war	1193	Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives	468

MYLÆ, a bay of Sicily, where the Romans, under their consul Duillius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, 260 B.C. Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, 36 B.C.

MYSORE (S. India), was made a flourishing kingdom by Hyder Ali in 1761, and by his son, Tippoo Sahib, who considerably harassed the English. Tippoo was chastised by them in 1792, and on May 4, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault and himself slain. The English now hold the country.

MYSTERIES. "Mystery" is said to be derived from the Hebrew *mistar*, to hide. The *Sacred* mysteries is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, the chief of which is the incarnation of Christ, called the "mystery of godliness," (or God-likeness). 1 *Tim.* iii. 16. The *Profane* mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honour of some deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C.

MYSTERY PLAYS. See *Drama*.

MYTHOLOGY (Greek *mythos*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. The Egyptians and Babylonians, forgetting the invisible and true God, first worshipped positive objects, as the sun and moon; then transferred their adoration to the operations of nature and the passions of their own minds, embodied them under symbolical representations, and ultimately worshipped the symbols themselves. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

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NAAS (Ireland). Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of the king's forces, and the insurgent Irish, during the rebellion of 1798. The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and many wounded, May 24, 1798.

NABONASSAR, ERA OF, received its name from the celebrated prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldæa. The years are vague, containing 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday, (said, in mistake, to be Thursday, in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*), Feb. 26, 747 B.C.—3967, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

NAG'S HEAD STORY. Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, Dec. 17, 1559, by bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins. Many years after, the Romish writers brought forth a tale of Parker and the others having been consecrated at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, by Scory, in an irregular manner. This tale was refuted by Burnet, and is now given up by Romanists.

NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF. Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 713 B.C.; the festival is the 24th of December.

NAJARA (or Navarete), N. Spain. Here Edward the Black defeated Henry de Trastamere, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, April 3, 1367.

NAMES. Adam and Eve named their sons. *Gen.* iv. 25, 26. Plato recommended it to parents to give happy names to their children; and the Pythagoreans taught that the minds, actions, and successes of men were according to their names, genius, and fate. The popes change their names at their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was swine-snout," A.D. 687. *Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII. 956; and gives as a reason, that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism. The two sons of Henry II. of France were christened Alexander and Hercules; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns at their entrance into monasteries assume new names, to show that they are about to lead a new life. See *Surnames*.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 932, was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year; but they regained possession of it in 1794. The French, however, delivered it up to the allies in 1814. It was a scene of a severe conflict, in June 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANCY, Lorraine, France: founded in the twelfth century. Charles the Bold of Burgundy endeavoured to conquer Lorraine, and besieged Nancy in 1476; but on Jan. 5, 1477, he was defeated and slain by the duke of Lorraine and his Swiss allies.

NANKIN, made the central capital of China A.D. 420. See *China*, 1842, and 1853.

NANTES. See *Edict*.

NAPIER'S BONES. See *Logarithms*.

NAPLES, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.) which was afterwards divided into Palæopolis (the *old*), and Neapolis (the *new city*), from which latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, 326 B.C. Naples, after resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans, was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, &c. In 1856 the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,886,030, of Sicily, 2,231,020; total, 9,117,050. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy.

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth . . . A.D. 493
 Retaken by Belisarius . . . 536
 Taken again by Totila . . . 543
 Retaken by Narses . . . 552
 Becomes a duchy nominally subject to the Eastern empire . . . 568 or 572
 Duchy of Naples greatly extended . . . 593
 Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples . . . 1059
 Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard II. . . 1131
 The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see *Germany*) obtains the kingdom by marriage; and rules . . . 1194-1266
 The pope appoints Charles of Anjou, king, who defeats the regent Manfred (son of Frederic II. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain) . . . Feb. 26, —
 Charles also defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens), who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines, at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23; Conradin beheaded . . . Oct. 29, 1268
 The massacre called the Sicilian vespers (*which see*) . . . March 30, 1282
 Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I., murdered . . . Sept. 18, 1345
 He is avenged by his brother Louis king of Hungary, who invades Naples . . . 1349
 Alphonso V. of Arragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II. seizes Naples . . . 1435
 Naples conquered by Charles VIII. of France . . . 1494
 And by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain . . . 1501
 Naples and Sicily united to Spain . . . 1504
 Insurrection of Masaniello * . . . 1647
 Another insurrection suppressed by don John of Austria . . . Oct. —
 Henry II. duke of Guise lands and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards . . . April, 1648
 Naples conquered by prince Eugene of Savoy, for the emperor . . . 1706
 Discovery of Herculaneum (*which see*) . . . 1711 or 1713
 The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (May 26) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of the king of the Two Sicilies . . . A.D. 1734
 Order of St. Januarius instituted by king Charles . . . 1738
 Charles, becoming king of Spain, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty . . . 1759

Expulsion of the Jesuits . . . Nov. 3, 1767
 Dreadful earthquake in Calabria . . . Feb. 5, 1783
 Enrolment of the Lazzaroni (*which see*) as pikemen or spontoneers . . . Oct. 9, 1793
 The king flies on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic . . . Jan. 14, 1799
 Nelson appears; Naples retaken; the restored king rules tyrannically . . . June, —
 Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson . . . June 29, —
 The Neapolitans occupy Rome . . . Sept. 30, —
 Dreadful earthquake felt throughout the kingdom, and thousands perish . . . July 26, 1804
 Treaty of Neutrality between France and Naples ratified . . . Oct. 9, 1805
 Ferdinand, through perfidy, is compelled to fly to Sicily, Jan. 23; the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king . . . Feb. 1806
 The French defeated at Maida . . . July 4, —
 Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain, June, 1808
 Joachim Murat made king (rules well), July 15, 1811
 His first quarrel with Napoleon . . . 1811
 His alliance with Austria . . . Jan. 1814
 Death of queen Caroline of Austria . . . Sept. 7, 1815
 Joachim declares war against Austria, Mar. 15, 1815
 Defeated at Tolentino . . . May 3, —
 He retires to France, May 22, and Corsica; he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo, Sept. 28; is seized, tried, and shot . . . Oct. 13, —
 Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures . . . June, —
 A plague rages in Naples, Nov. 1815 to June, 1816
 Establishment of the society of the Carbonari . . . 1819
 Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under general Pèpè: the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution . . . July 13, 1820
 The Austrians invade the kingdom, at the king's instigation; general Pèpè defeated . . . March 7, 1821
 Fall of the constitutional government, March 23, —
 Death of Ferdinand; (reigned 66 years), Jan. 4, 1825
 [In 30 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]
 Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed . . . 1828
 Accession of Ferdinand II. (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) . . . Nov. 8, 1830
 Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade; settled . . . March, 1840
 Attilio and Emilio Bandiera, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot † . . . Jan. 17, 1844
 Prospect of an insurrection in Naples; the king grants a new constitution . . . Jan. 29, 1848

* Occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. One day an impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner, with whom the populace took part headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city. Masaniello became intoxicated by his success and was slain by his own followers after a few days' rule, on July 16, 1647.

† It was asserted, but denied by lord Aberdeen, that his government had given warning of this attempt, of which they had obtained information by opening letters directed to Mazzini.

NAPLES, *continued.*

Great fighting in Naples; the liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the lazzaroni, May 15, 1848	liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, &c., June 26, 1860
A martial anarchy prevails; the chiefs of the liberal party arrested in Dec. 1849	Baron Brenier, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob June 27, —
Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life June, 1850	A liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commissariat of the police in 12 districts; state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen-mother flees to Gaeta June 28, —
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn Oct. 28, 1856	Revolutionary committee at Naples, June 15, —
Attempted assassination of the king by Milano, Dec. 8, —	Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11; defeats the Neapolitan army at Calatimi, May 15; and at Melazzo, July 20; enters Messina, July 21; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily July 30, —
The <i>Cagliari</i> * seized June, 1857	The king of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance July, —
Italian refugees, under count Pisacane, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed June 27—July 2, —	Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the constitution of 1848, July 2; the army who proclaim count de Trani king, July 10
A dreadful earthquake in the Apennines (see <i>Earthquakes</i>) Dec. 16, —	Garibaldi lands at Melito, August 18; takes Reggio Aug. 21, —
Amnesty granted to political offenders, Dec. 27, 1858	Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, Sept. 6; Garibaldi enters Naples without troops Sept. 7, —
Poerio and sixty-six companions released and sent to N. America, Jan.; on their way, they seize the vessel; sail to Cork, March 7; and proceed to London. March 18, 1859	Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, Sept. 8; and gives up the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian admiral Persano, Sept. 11; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners Sept. —
Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France June, —	He repulses the Neapolitans at Cajazzo, Sept. 19, and defeats them thoroughly at the Volturno Oct. 1, —
A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to 10,000. July, —	The king of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi's Oct. 11, —
Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples; many shot, July 7; major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss confederation, July 16, —	Naples unsettled through intrigues Oct. —
Army increased; defences strengthened, Oct. —	Cialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, Oct. 17; at Venafro Oct. 18, —
Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassadors collectively address a note to the king stating the necessity for reform in his states, March 26; the count of Syracuse recommends reform and alliance with England April, 1860	The Plebiscite at Naples, &c.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont (1,303,064 to 10,312) Oct. 21, —
Revolution in Sicily (<i>which see</i>) May 11, 14, —	Garibaldi meets Victor Emmanuel, and salutes him as King of Italy Oct. 26, —
Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a	[History continued, under <i>Italy</i> .]

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1137. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130) <i>Norman</i> .	1250. Conrad; son.
1154. William I. the Bad; son.	1254. Conradin, son; but his uncle,
1166. William II. the Good; son.	1258. Manfred, nat. son of Frederick II., seizes the government; killed at Benevento, in 1266.
1189. Tancred, natural son of Roger.	1266. Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France.
1194. William III. son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI. of Germany.	1282. Insurrection in Sicily.
1197. Frederic II. of Germany (<i>Hohenstaufen</i>).	(Separation of the kingdoms in 1282.)
NAPLES. SICILY.	
1282. Charles I. of Anjou.	1282. Peter I. (HI. of Aragon.)
1285. Charles II.; son.	1285. James I. (II. of Aragon.)
1309. Robert the Wise; brother.	1295. Frederic II.
1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45; with Louis of Tarento, 1349-62; Joanna put to death by	1337. Peter II.
1381. Charles III. of Durazzo, grandson of Charles II.; he becomes king of Hungary, 1386; assassinated there.	1342. Louis.
1385. Ladislaus of Hungary, son.	1355. Frederic III.
1414. Joanna II., sister, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regnier of Anjou. They are acquired by	1376. Maria and Martin (her husband).
	1402. Martin I.
	1409. Martin II.
	1410. Ferdinand I.
	1416. Alphonsus I.

1435. Alphonsus I. thus king of Naples and Sicily.

(*Separation in 1458.*)

* The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian mail steamboat plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on June 25, 1857, with thirty-three passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza. Here they landed, released some prisoners, took them on board, and sailed to Sapri, where they again landed, and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples; but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England: and, after much negotiation, the crew were released, and the vessel given up to the British government, 3000*l.* being given as a compensation to the sufferers.

NAPLES, *continued.*

NAPLES.
 1458. Ferdinand I.
 1494. Alphonse II. abdicates.
 1495. Ferdinand II.
 1496. Frederic II. expelled by the French, 1501.

SICILY.
 1458. John of Arragon.
 1479. Ferdinand the Catholic.

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1501. Ferdinand III. (king of Spain).
 1516. Charles I. (V. of Germany).
 1556. Philip I. (II. of Spain).
 1598. Philip II. (III. of Spain).

1623. Philip III. (IV. of Spain).
 1665. Charles II. (of Spain).
 1700. Philip IV. (V. of Spain), Bourbon.
 1707. Charles III. of Austria.

(Separation in 1713.)

NAPLES.
 1713. Charles III. of Austria.

SICILY.
 1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy; exchanges Sicily for Sardinia, 1720.

THE TWO SICILIES.

(Part of the empire of Germany, 1720-34.)

1735. Charles IV. (III. of Spain).

1759. Ferdinand IV., a tyrannical and cruel sovereign, flies from Naples in 1806 to Sicily.

(Separation in 1806.)

NAPLES.
 1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
 1808. Joachim Murat, shot Oct. 13, 1815.

SICILY.
 1806-15. Ferdinand IV.

THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV. of Naples and Sicily.
 1825. Francis I.
 1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8 (termed King Bomba).

1859. Francis II., May 22; born Jan. 16, 1836, last KING OF NAPLES.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as KING OF ITALY; March.

NAPOLEON, CODE. See *Codes.*

NARVA, in Esthonia, Russia, the site of the celebrated battle in which Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, "the Madman of the North," then in his nineteenth year, Nov. 30, 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedish writers affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes did not much exceed 20,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 30,000; the remainder, exceeding that number, surrendered. He had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting a fresh one, he said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." The place was taken by Peter in 1704.

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), BATTLE OF, between Charles I. and the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The victory was with the parliament forces, and was decisive of the fate of the king, who was obliged to flee, losing all his cannon and baggage, and 5000 of his army as prisoners, June 14, 1645.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, N. America, was occupied by the Confederates in 1861, and taken by the Federals Feb. 23, 1862.

NASSAU, a German duchy, was made a county by the emperor Frederic I. about 1180, for Wolram a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange and Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. Population of the duchy in 1860, 443,650. On April 25, the Nassau chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the pope and claimed liberty of faith and conscience.

1788. Count Frederic-William joins the Confederation of the Rhine, and is made DUKE in 1806.
 1814. William-George, Aug. 20.

1839. Adolphus-William-Charles, born July 24, 1817. The present duke.

NATAL, Cape of Good Hope, was made a bishopric 1853. A revolt of the boors here was suppressed in June 1842.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE. Upon the proposition of the Abbé Siéyès, the states-general of France constituted themselves as the National Assembly, June 17, 1789. On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 22nd they met at the

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church at St. Louis. This assembly abolished the state religion, annulled monastic vows, divided France into departments, sold the national domains, established a national bank, issued assignats, and dissolved itself, Sept. 21, 1792. See *National Convention*. In 1848 the legislature was again termed the National Assembly. It met May 4; and a new constitution was proclaimed Nov. 12. A new constitution was once more proclaimed by Louis Napoleon in Jan. 1852, after triumphing over the National Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. One was formed in 1584, headed by the earl of Leicester, to protect Queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of various plots. Another for the defence of William III. against assassins was established in 1696, of which all persons holding office under government were required to be members. See *Social Science* and *Volunteers* for two other National Associations.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, constituted in the hall of the Tuileries, Sept. 17, and formally opened Sept. 21, 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, repaired thither and announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the Executive Directory was installed at the little Luxembourg, Nov. 1, 1795. See *Directory*. The Chartists (*which see*) in England formed a National Convention about 1839.

NATIONAL DEBT. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt commenced in the reign of William III. 1690. It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude. The sole cause of the increase has been war.

	Debt.		Debt.		Debt.
1702. Anne	about £14,000,000	war	£571,000,000	1856. Ditto	£807,981,788
1714. George I.	54,000,000	1814. Close of war with		1857. Funded debt	779,655,399
1749. George II. (after		Napoleon	865,000,000	Unfunded	25,627,300
Spanish war)	78,000,000	1817. English and Irish		1858. Funded debt	778,561,783
1763. George III. (end		Exchequers con-		Unfunded	25,883,700
of the Seven		solidated	848,282,477	1859. Funded debt	786,219,236
Years' War)	139,000,000	1830. Total amount	840,184,022	Unfunded	16,230,000
1786. After Amer. war	268,000,000	1840. Ditto	789,578,720	1860. Funded debt	785,294,641
1798. Foreign war	462,000,000	1850. Ditto	787,029,162	Unfunded	16,183,100
1802. Close of French		1854. Ditto	775,041,272	1861. Funded debt	784,420,007
Revolutionary		1855. Ditto	793,375,199	Unfunded	15,529,800

The annual interest in 1850 was 23,862,257*l*.; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 27,699,740*l*. On Jan. 1, 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was 769,272,562*l*., the charge on which for interest and management was 27,620,449*l*.. The total charge on the debt in 1861 was 26,090,260*l*.

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON, began with the purchase, by the British government, for 57,000*l*., of the Angerstein collection of pictures (about forty), in Jan. 1822. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall-mall, in May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont, Mr. Holwell Carr, and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened in 1838. In July, 1857, a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures reported in favour of their remaining in their present locality; and in 1860, 15,000*l*., were voted, to be expended in adapting the central part of the building to exhibition purposes. On May 11, 1861, the National Gallery was re-opened, after having been closed eight months, during which great improvements were made in the internal arrangements.

NATIONAL GUARD OF FRANCE was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on July 13, 1789 (the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colours were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralysed by the revolutionary factions, and it ceased altogether under the consulate and empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII., but was broken up by Charles X. after a tumultuous review in 1827. It was revived in 1830 and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of June 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan. 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly the National Guard had many privileges, such as choosing their own officers, &c.—

National Guards have been established in Spain, Naples, and other countries during the present century.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY was established in Feb. 1857 in pursuance of votes from both houses of parliament. The sum of 2000*l.* was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history, and apartments were assigned for their reception. Donations are received under certain restrictions. A valuable collection of National Portraits appeared at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIALS (subscribed for) were presented to Rowland Hill (for his exertions in obtaining the penny postage), June 17, 1846; and to Miss Florence Nightingale (for her beneficent exertions for the sufferers during the Crimean war), Nov. 29, 1855.

NATIVITY. There are two festivals, in the Roman and Greek Churches, under this name. The Nativity of Christ, also observed by the Protestants on December 25th (see *Christmas*); and the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, established the latter; but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000; nor by the eastern Christians till the twelfth century.

NATURAL HISTORY was studied by Solomon, 1014 B.C., (*1 Kings* iv. 33.), and by Aristotle (384-322 B. C.). See *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. See *Philosophy*.

NATURALISATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalisation passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time, several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalisation of the Jews passed in May 1753, but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England; for the privileges since granted them, see *Jews*. The act for the naturalisation of prince Albert passed 3 Vict., Feb. 7, 1840.

NATURE-PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphof, of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards coloured by hand. In 1833, Peter Kyhl made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842, Mr. Taylor printed lace. In 1847, Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt, of Vienna, obtained, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worring, impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heuffer's work on the Mosses of Arpasch, in Transylvania; the second (the first in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley; the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury, in 1855-6, who also in 1859-60 printed "The British Sea-weeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Croall.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE was established in Jan. 1860. The members give much attention to the consideration of the strength of iron ships.

NAVAL ASYLUM, ROYAL. This institution was commenced at Paddington in 1801, and was transferred to its present situation, near the entrance to Greenwich park, in 1807. The interior of the central portion of the building was commenced in 1613 by Anne, queen of James I., and completed in 1635 by queen Henrietta-Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born, in 1630.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition undertaken by Jason is the first upon record, 1263 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. The first sea fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Coreyreans, 664 B.C. *Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements: for the details of which see *separate articles*.

Battle of Salamis	Oct. 20, B.C.	480	Battle of Mylæ	260
Battle of Eurymedon		466	The Roman fleet, off Drepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians	249
Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian		410	The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius	241
Battle of Ægospotamos		405	Battle of Actium	31
The Persian fleet, under Conon, conquers the Spartan at Cnidos; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedæmonians destroyed		394	The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships	A.D. 269
			Battle of Lepanto	Oct. 7, 1571

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

- Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch) . . . April 25 1607
- NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.
- Alfred with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast. *Asser's Life of Alfred* . . . June 24, 1340 897
- Edward III. defeats the French near Sluys . . . June 24, 1340 1340
- Off Winchelsea; Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 26 . . . Aug. 30, 1350 1350
- The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated . . . 1371 1371
- Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail, and captures 80 . . . March 24, 1387 1387
- Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships . . . 1405 1405
- Off Harleur; the Duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 500 French ships . . . Aug. 15, 1416 1416
- In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick . . . 1459 1459
- Bay of Biscay; English and French, indecisive . . . Aug. 10, 1512 1512
- Sir Edward Howard attacks the French fleet under Prior John, is repulsed and killed . . . April 25, 1513 1513
- The Spanish Armada destroyed near Plymouth . . . July 19, 1588 1588
- Dover straits; between the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, and admiral Blake. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed; and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a boom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas . . . Nov. 29, 1652 1652
- The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 12 men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral . . . Feb. 28-20, 1653 1653
- Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships were taken; 11 were sunk, and the rest ran into Calais roads . . . June 2, — —
- Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle) . . . July, — —
- At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by Blake . . . Sept. 1656 1656
- Spanish fleet vanquished, and burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz, by Blake . . . April 20, 1657 1657
- English and French: 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) . . . Dec. 4, 1664 1664
- The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opdam, the Dutch admiral, blown up with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed . . . June 3, 1665 1665
- The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships . . . Sept. 4, — —
- A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for victory, maintained for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships . . . June 1-4, 1666 1666
- Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, when the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4,000 officers and seamen . . . July 25, 26, — —
- The Dutch admiral De Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships . . . June 11, 1667 1667
- Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg . . . May 10, 1671 1671
- Battle of Southwold-bay. See *Solebay*, May 28, 1672 1672
- Coast of Holland; by prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, sir E. Spragg killed; d'Eirees and Ruyter defeated . . . 1673 1673
- Off Beachy Head; the English and Dutch defeated by the French . . . June 30, 1690 1690
- Victory near Cape Ea Hogue . . . May 19, 1692 1692
- Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French . . . June 16, 1693 1693
- Off Carthagona, between admiral Benbow * and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought . . . Aug. 19, 1702 1702
- Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (*which see*) . . . Oct. 12, — —
- Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French, under the count of Thoulouse, and the English, under sir George Rooke, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the seas to England . . . Aug. 24, 1704 1704
- At Gibraltar, when the French lose 5 men-of-war . . . Nov. 5, — —
- Off the Lizard, when an English merchant fleet was taken . . . Oct. 9, 1707 1707
- In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions, May 22, 1708 1708
- Spanish fleet of 29 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina, July 31, 1718 1718
- Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave captain Cornwall fell with 42 men, including officers; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals . . . Feb. 9, 1744 1744
- Off Cape Finisterre, the French fleet of 38 sail taken by admiral Anson . . . May 3, 1747 1747
- In the East Indies; the French retired to Pondicherry . . . — —
- Off Finisterre, when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French . . . Oct. 14, — —
- Off Newfoundland, when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war . . . June 10, 1755 1755
- Off Cape Francoise; 7 ships defeated by 3 English . . . Oct. 21, 1757 1757
- Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758, and again . . . 1759 1759
- Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos . . . Aug. 18, — —
- Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England. See *Quiberon Bay* . . . Nov. 20, — —
- Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen . . . Oct. 9, 1762 1762
- On Lake Champlain the provincial force totally destroyed by admiral Howe . . . Oct. 11, 1776 1776

* In the engagement, the other ships of admiral Benbow's squadron falling astern, left this brave commander alone to maintain the unequal battle. In this situation a chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in October following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a literal translation:—

“*Carthagona*, Aug. 22, 1702.
“Sir,—I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have suppld in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.

Two of those unworthy cowards, captains Kirby and Wade, were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

- Off Ushant; a drawn battle between Keppel and d'Orvilliers . . . July 27, 1778
- In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed . . . July 30, 1779
- Near Cape St. Vincent; admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral Don Langara. See *Rodney* . . . Jan. 16, 1780
- At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnston . . . April 16, 1781
- Dogger-bank, between adm. Parker and the Dutch adm. Zoutman: 400 killed on each side . . . Aug. 5, —
- Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, Count de Grasse, prisoner to England . . . April 12, 1782
- The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain, in the Bay of Gibraltar . . . Sept. 13, —
- East Indies: a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, viz.: Feb. 17, 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; April 12 they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, July 6, off Trincomalee, they had 13 to 12, and were again beaten with the loss of 1000 killed, Sept. 3, 1782 . . . June 20, 1783
- Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant, took 6 ships of war, and sunk one . . . June 1, 1794
- Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports, . . . March 8, 1795
- French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by admiral Hotham. Fought . . . March 14, —
- Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, convoyed by 3 French men-of-war. Fought . . . June 7, —
- Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the *Sceptre*, man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company . . . June 19, —
- L'Orient; the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken. See *L'Orient* . . . June 25, —
- Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone. See *Saldanha Bay* . . . Aug. 17, 1796
- Cape St. Vincent (*which see*) . . . Feb. 14, 1797
- Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm . . . July 24, —
- Camperdown (*which see*) . . . Oct. 11, —
- Nile (*which see*) . . . Aug. 1, 1798
- Off the coast of Ireland: a French fleet of 9 sail, full of troops, as succours to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken . . . Oct. 12, —
- The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrenders to admiral Mitchell . . . Aug. 28, 1799
- Capture of the *Cerberus* (*which see*) . . . July 29, 1800
- Copenhagen bombarded. See *Copenhagen* . . . April 2, 1801
- Gibraltar Bay; engagement between the French and British fleet; the *Hannibal* of 74 guns lost . . . July 6, —
- Off Cadix: sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought . . . July 12, —
- Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol . . . July 22, 1805
- Off Trafalgar (*which see*) . . . Oct. 21, —
- Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships of the line, off Cape-Ortega, . . . Nov. 4, —
- In the West Indies: the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore . . . Feb. 6, 1806
- Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships . . . March 13, —
- Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles. See article *Dardanelles*, Feb. 19, 1807
- Copenhagen fleet captured . . . Sept. 8, —
- The Russian fleet of several sail, in the *Tagus*, surrenders to the British . . . Sept. 3, 1808
- Basque Roads: 4 sail of the line and much shipping destroyed by lord Gambier, . . . April 12, 1809
- Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez . . . July, —
- French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (2 of them burnt by the French next day) . . . Oct. 25, —
- Bay of Rosas, where lieut. Talloway by direction of captain Hallowell takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels. See *Rosas Bay* . . . Nov. 1, —
- Basseterre: *La Loire* and *La Seine*, French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane, Dec. 18, —
- The *Spartan* frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the Bay of Naples . . . May 3, 1810
- Action between the *Tribune*, captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought . . . May 12, —
- Isle of Rhé; 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the *Armide* and *Cadmus* . . . July 17, —
- Captain Barrett in the merchant vessel, *Cumberland*, with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 170 prisoners . . . Jan. 16, 1811
- Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the *Cerberus* and *Active* . . . Feb. 22, —
- Amazon French frigate destroyed off Cape Bar-leur . . . March 25, —
- Sagone Bay: 2 French store-ships burnt by captain Barrie's ships . . . May 1, —
- The British sloop, *Little Belt*, and American ship, *President*: their rencontre . . . May 16, —
- Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates under captain Schomberg, engage 3 French larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 2, May 20, —
- The *Thames* and *Cephalus* capture 36 French vessels . . . July, —
- The *Naiad* frigate attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed prams; they were gallantly repulsed . . . Sept. 21, —
- French frigates *Pauline* and *Pomone* captured by the British frigates *Alceste*, *Active*, and *Unité* . . . Nov. 29, —
- Rivoli of 84 guns, taken by the *Victorious* of 74 . . . Feb. 21, 1812
- L'Orient; 2 French frigates, &c., destroyed by the *Northumberland*, capt. Hotham . . . May 22, —
- Guerrière*, British frigate, 46 small guns, captured by the American ship *Constitution*, 54 guns (an unequal contest) . . . Aug. 19, —
- British brig *Prolic*, captured by the American sloop *Wasp* . . . Oct. 18, —
- British frigate *Macedonian* taken by the American ship *United States*, large class . . . Oct. 25, —
- British frigate *Java*, taken by the American ship *Constitution*, large class . . . Dec. 29, —
- British frigate *Amelia* loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate, Feb. 7, 1813
- British sloop *Peacock* captured by the American ship *Hornet*: she was so disabled that she sunk with part of her crew . . . Feb. 25, —
- American frigate *Chesapeake* taken by the *Shannon*, captain Broke. See *Chesapeake* . . . June 1, —
- American ships *Grouler* and *Eagle* taken by British gun-boats . . . June 3, —
- American sloop *Argus* taken by the British sloop *Pelican* . . . Aug. 14, —
- French frigate *La Trave*, 44 guns, taken by the *Andromache* of 38 guns . . . Oct. 23, —
- French frigate *Ceres* taken by the British ship *Tagus* . . . Jan. 6, 1814
- French frigates *Alcmene* and *Iphigenia* taken by the *Venerable* . . . Jan. 16, —
- French frigate *Terpsichore* taken by the *Majestic* . . . Feb. 3, —
- French ship *Clorinde* taken by the *Dryad* and *Achates*, after an action with the *Eurotas*, . . . Feb. 25, —
- French frigate *L'Etoile* captured by the *Hebrus*, . . . March 27, —
- American frigate *Essex* captured by the *Phoebe* and *Cherub* . . . March 29, —

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

British sloop *Avon* sunk by the American sloop *Wasp* Sept. 8, 1814
 Lake Champlain: the British squadron captured by the American, after a severe conflict Sept. 11, —
 American ship *President* captured by the *Endymion* Jan. 15, 1815
 Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth. See *Algiers* Aug. 27, 1816
 Navarino (*which see*) Oct. 20, 1827
 Action between the British ships *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth* and 29 Chinese war-junks, which were defeated Nov. 3, 1839

Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners. See *Syria* Nov. 3, 1840
 Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce, with a squadron consisting of the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and *Teazer*, war steamers, and the *Philomel* brig of war. Dec. 26, 27, 1851
 [For naval actions in China, but which cannot be called regular battles, see *China*, and also *United States*, March, 1862.]

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN :—

In the French War, ending 1802.						In the French War, ending 1814.					
Force.	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other Nations.	Total.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.	Total.
Of the line	45	25	11	2	83	70	27	23	4	0	124
Fifties	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	1	9
Frigates	133	31	20	7	191	77	36	24	6	5	148
Sloops, &c.	161	32	55	16	264	188	64	16	7	13	288
Total	341	89	86	25	541	342	127	64	17	19	569

NAVAL REVIEWS, SALUTE, AND VOLUNTEERS, see under *Navy*.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), BATTLE OF, Oct. 20, 1827, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterised, by the duke of Wellington, as being an "untoward event"—a memorable phrase, applied to it to this day.

NAVARRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered by Charlemagne, A.D. 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom, Garcias Ximenes, took the title of king about 860. In 1076 king Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramirez of Arragon seized Navarre. In 1134 Navarre became again independent under Garcias Ramirez IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, became sovereign of Navarre, as nephew of Sancho VII., and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France. See *below*.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

1274. Jane I. and (1284) Philip le Bel of France.
 1305. Louis X. Hutin of France.
 1316. Philip V. the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles IV., the Fair.
 1328. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.), and her husband Philip d'Erreux.
 1340. Charles II., the Bad.
 1387. Charles III., the Noble. [of Arragon.
 1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John
 1441. John II., alone, who became king of Arragon, in 1458. He endeavoured to obtain the crown of Castile also.
 1479. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter.

1479. Francis Phœbus de Foix, her son.
 1483. Catharine (his sister) and her husband John d'Albret. Ferdinand of Arragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512.

LOWER NAVARRE (in France).

1516. Henry d'Albret.
 1555. Jane d'Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1562.
 1572. Henry III. who became in 1589 king of France, to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1609.

NAVIGATION. It owes its origin to the Phenicians, about 1500 B.C. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phenicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C. *Blair*.

A.D.
 1420 Plane charts and mariner's compass used about
 Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus 1492
 That the oblique rhomb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius 1537

A.D.
 1545 First treatise on navigation
 The log first mentioned by Bourne 1577
 Mercator's chart 1599
 Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about 1600

NAVIGATION, *continued.*

	A.D.		A.D.
Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter	1620	Harrison's time-keeper used	1764
Middle latitude sailing introduced	1623	Nautical almanac first published	1767
Mensuration of a degree, Norwood	1631	Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass	1820
Hadley's quadrant	1731	See <i>Compass, Latitude, Longitude, &c.</i>	

NAVIGATION, INLAND. See *Canals.*

NAVIGATION LAWS. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and further enactments were made by Richard II. in 1381. — In Oct. 1651, the parliament of Cromwell passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18, "an act for the Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation." The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor; which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (1833). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation," passed 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, June 26, 1849, after much opposition. This last act came into operation Jan. 1, 1850. The Steam Navigation act, passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 1851, came into operation Jan. 1, 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786.

NAVIGATORS (or *Navvies*.) These important helpers in the construction of railways derived their name (about 1830) from their formerly making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, &c., and are said to be descendants of the original Dutch canal labourers.

NAVY OF ENGLAND, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends." (*Act for the government of the Navy.*) The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, was built by Alfred A.D. 897. The number of galleys greatly increased under Edgar, who claimed to be lord of the ocean surrounding Britain, about A.D. 965. A formidable fleet was equipped by the public contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II. 1007 *et seq.* when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes. From this period fleets were occasionally furnished by the maritime towns, and the Cinque ports, and were usually commanded by the king, or an admiral under him: such was the fleet of Edward III. at the siege of Calais in 1347; it consisted of 40 ships, badly equipped, under no public fixed regulations. The date of the commencement of the Royal or British navy may therefore be placed 4 Henry VIII. 1512, when the first *Navy-office* was appointed, with commissioners to manage naval affairs, and a number of stout ships of war began to be permanently kept on foot by the crown. In the time of Henry VIII. the navy consisted of one ship of 1200 tons, two of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller; the largest was called the *Great Harry*. Elizabeth's fleet at the time of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, consisted of only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added 10 ships of 1400 tons each, and 64 guns, the largest then ever built. *Camden.* In the reign of Charles II. the navy consisted of 9 first-rates (equal to our third), 14 second-rates, and 39 third-rates. The cost was 200,000*l.*

ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE ROYAL NAVY OF ENGLAND, FROM HENRY VIII.'S REIGN TO THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH WAR, 1814.

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men voted	Navy Estimates.	Years.	S p.	Tons.	Men Voted.	Navy Estimates.
1521	16	7,260	—	no account.	1760	412	321,134	70,000	£3,227,143
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.	1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.	1800	767	668,744	135,000	12,422,837
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account.	1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,495,047
1688	173	101,892	42,000	no account.	1814	901	965,000	146,600	18,786,509
1702	272	159,020	40,000	£1,056,915					

Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line; and in 1830, she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only. Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service 1814
The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 183 Jan. 1, 1841

The Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels 1850
Of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers April 1854
Of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels carrying 6582 guns; together 573 vessels carrying 16,176 guns; also 155 gun-boats, and 111 vessels on harbour service, July, 1856

NAVY OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

Proclamation for manning the navy, April 30, 1859
 Flogging not to be inflicted on first-class seamen except after a trial Dec. 1859
 Navy estimates, 12,802,200*l.* 1860
 Great excitement respecting the French government building the plated frigate *Gloire* (see next page) 1860
 The *Warrior*, our first iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern* (see *Steam*), length, 380 ft.; breadth 58 ft.; iron-plate $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; 6170 tons burthen; cost about 400,000*l.*; launched Dec. 29, 1860
 Navy estimates, 12,029,475*l.* 1861
 A royal commission recommends the abolition of the board of admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the navy department, March, 1861
 Lord Clarence Paget, secretary of admiralty, states that England has 67 steam ships of the line; while France has 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, and Italy 1 April 11, 1861
 New act for the government of the navy (the Naval Discipline Act) passes Aug. 6, 1861
 Four iron-plated vessels (400 ft. long; 50 ft. wide; and cost about 600,000*l.* each) are building Dec. 1861
 Capt. Cowper Coles' mode of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola for firing from, made known in 1855, and recommended to the admiralty in 1861; adopted by Ericsson in the *Monitor*, 1862; to be adopted by the British government 1862
 Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructing; E. J. Reed authorised to build the *Enterprise* as a specimen of an iron-plated sea-going vessel April, 1862
 Royal Oak, iron-clad steamer, launched at Chatham Sept. 10, —
 THE NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG began in Alfred's reign, and though sometimes disputed, may be said to have been continued ever since. The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colours in the British seas, in 1673. The honour of the flag salute at sea was also formally assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously exacted by England. See *Flag and Salutes at Sea*.
 NAVAL UNIFORMS. The first notice of the establishment of a uniform in the British naval service, which we have met with, occurs in the *Jacobite's Journal* of March 5, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms:—"An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a

uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy-office, and at the several dock-yards, for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of July 13, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the journal above mentioned, and which, in fact, is the year when a naval uniform was first established. James I. had indeed granted, by warrant of 6th April, 1609, to six of his principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth." The warrant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum; but king James's limited red livery is supposed to have been soon discontinued. *Quarterly Review*.

THE NAVY PAY OFFICE, organised in 1644, was abolished in 1836, when the army and navy pay departments were consolidated in the Paymaster General's office.

THE NAVY LIST was first officially compiled by John Finlaison, the celebrated actuary, and published monthly in 1814.

NAVAL REVIEWS. The queen reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth in March 1854 before it sailed to the Baltic, at the commencement of the Russian war; and again at Portsmouth, on the conclusion of peace, in the presence of the parliament, &c., on April 23, 1856. The fleet extended in an unbroken line of 5 miles, and consisted of upwards of 300 men-of-war, with a tonnage of 150,000, carrying 3800 guns, and manned by 40,000 seamen. There were about 100,000 spectators.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS (or Reserve). By 16 and 17 Vict. c. 73 (1853), the admiralty were empowered to raise a body of seafaring men to be called the "Naval Coast Volunteers," not to exceed 10,000, for the defence of the coast, and for actual service if required. On Aug. 13, 1859, an act was passed to enable the admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following the admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve. The enrolment commenced on Jan. 1, 1860. The engagement will be for five years, and the volunteers will be entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term. At the prospect of war with the United States in Dec. 1861, a great number of seamen at Hartlepool, Dundee, London, Aberdeen, &c., offered their services.

THE ROYAL NAVY, APRIL 1859 (abridged from Busk's "Navies of the World").

Description.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.			Total.	Description.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.			Total.
		Screw.	Paddle.					Screw.	Paddle.		
Ships of the line *	43	52	0	95		Floating batteries	0	8	0	8	
Frigates †	58	29	9	96		Tenders, &c.	0	4	38	42	
Blockships	0	9	0	9		Troop and store ships . . .	25	13	2	50	
Mortar ships	0	4	0	4		depôts, training, and gunnery ships } . . .	0	1	4	5	
Corvettes and sloops . . .	72	63	79†	214		Yachts	0	1	4	5	
Surveying and small vessels	23	3	24	50		Total	221	374	156	751	
Gun vessels	0	26	0	26							
Gun-boats	0	162	0	162							

* About 15 or 16 effective.

† About 24 effective.

‡ About 40 building or converting.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history A.D. 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys: in this year the French defeated the Frison fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was, perhaps, in its highest splendour

about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the wars with England. See *Naval Battles*. It has been greatly increased by the present emperor, and in 1859 consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449; including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. The new French iron-plated frigate *Gloire*, launched in 1860, has been subjected to much criticism, but appears to be generally considered as successful.* Other iron vessels are in course of construction. The *Solférino* and *Magenta* were launched in June, 1861.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, put forth by sir Wm. Herschel, in 1811, supposes that the universe was formed from shapeless masses, nebulae, or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In Oct., 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinised the dumb bell nebula, and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars.

NECTARINE, the *Amygdalis Persica*, originally came from Persia about 1562. Previously presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England, from the Netherlands; and Catharine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

NEEDLES make a considerable article of commerce, as well as of home trade, in England. German and Hungarian steel is of most repute for needles. The first that were made in England were fabricated in Cheapside, London, in the time of Mary, by a negro from Spain; but, as he would not impart the secret, it was lost at his death, and not recovered again till 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth; when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English, who have since brought it to the highest degree of perfection. *Stow*.

NEGRO TRADE. See *Slavery*.

NELSON'S FUNERAL.† Nelson was killed at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, and the *Victory* man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains Dec. 4, same year. The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, Jan. 5; on the 8th was removed to the Admiralty; and on the next day (the 9th) the funeral took place, the most grand and solemn that had then ever taken place in England. The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes, and almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's. The military assembled on this occasion amounted to near 10,000 regulars, independent of volunteers. The regulars consisted chiefly of the regiments that had fought and conquered in Egypt, and participated with the deceased hero in delivering that country from the power of France.

NEMEAN GAMES, celebrated at Nemea, in Achaia, were originally instituted by the Argives in honour of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them, 1226 B.C. They were one of the four solemn games observed in Greece with athletic sports. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third year, or, according to others, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C. *Herodotus*. They were revived by the emperor Julian A.D. 362, but ceased in 396.

NEPAUL (India). The East India Company's war with the state of Nepaul commenced Nov. 1, 1814, and terminated April 27, 1815. A treaty of peace was signed between the parties, Dec. 2, 1815. War renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan. 1816; and after several contests unfavourable to the Nepaulese the former treaty was ratified, March 15, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepaul to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, May 25, and remained till August, 1850; it consisted of the Nepaulese prince, Jung Bahadoor, and his suite, to whom many honours were paid. He supported the English during the Indian mutiny in 1857.

NEPHALIA. Sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burnt any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 B.C.

NEPTUNE, a primary planet, first observed on Sept. 23, 1846, by Dr. Galle at Berlin in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured from the anomalous movements of Uranus, that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune

* Mr. Scott Russell says: "The *Gloire* has been built by M. Dupuis de Lome, after a most exact calculation of the effect of iron plates upon the weight and speed of a vessel. She is perfectly fit to carry a broadside of guns of as heavy a calibre as any that can be carried and worked in our own wooden ships, and she is driven at as least as high a speed as any vessel of similar dimensions in our own service."

† Horatio Nelson was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, 1758; sailed with captain Phipps to the North Pole, 1773; captured Ilba, Aug. 9, 1796; gained the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798; attacked Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; was killed at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

is situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande and thought to be a fixed star.

NERWINDEN. See *Landen*.

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, some time bishop of Constantinople, who is represented as a heretic for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, for that no human creature could participate that to another, which she had not herself; and that God was united to Christ under one person but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all. He was opposed by Eutyches, and died A.D. 439. See *Eutychians*. Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession. *Du Pin*. A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

NETHERLANDS. See *Flanders, Holland, and Belgium*.

NEUFCHÂTEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality. The first known lord was Ulric de Fenis about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1373, after which by marriages it frequently changed governors. On the death of the last of the Longuevilles, the duchess de Nemours, in 1707, there were many claimants; among them our William III. He and the allies however gave it to Frederic I. of Prussia with the title of prince. In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the allies. They restored the king of Prussia the title of prince with certain rights and privileges; but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation. After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants in 1848 repudiated their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neuchâtel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation. The king of Prussia protested against this: and in 1852 a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria, recognising his claims. In Sept. 1856 some of his adherents, headed by the count de Pourtales, broke out into insurrection against the republican authorities, who however quickly subdued and imprisoned them with the intention of bringing them to trial. War was threatened by the king of Prussia, and great energy and determination manifested by the Swiss. On the intervention of the English and French governments, after many delays, a treaty was signed on June 11, 1857, by which the king of Prussia virtually renounced his claims on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up. He retains the title of prince of Neuchâtel without any political rights. The prisoners of Sept. 1856 were released without trial, Jan. 18, 1857.

NEUSTRIA. See *Normandy*.

NEUTRAL POWERS. By the treaty of Paris, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey and Sardinia, on April 16, 1856, it was determined that privateering should be abolished; that neutrals might carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband were free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The president of the United States acceded to these provisions in 1861.

NEVILL'S CROSS, OR DURHAM, BATTLE OF, between the Scots under king David Bruce, and the English under Philippa, consort of Edward III. and lord Percy, Oct. 17, 1346. More than 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner.

NEVIS, ISLAND OF, West Indies, planted by the English in 1628; taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored to the English in 1783. The capital is Charleston.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire), **BATTLE OF**, in which the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, March 21, 1644. The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John, 1216; and here, May 5, 1646, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI. and afterwards by Charles II.

NEW BRUNSWICK was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1785.

NEWBURY (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles, (1.) Sept. 20, 1643: between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament under Essex: it terminated somewhat favourably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious result was fought between the royalists and the parliamentarians, Oct. 27, 1644.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland). The first coal port in the world,* and the metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about A.D. 1234. The first charter granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239.

The castle built by Robert Courthose, son of William I. 1080
 The town fortified by William II. —
 St. Nicholas church burnt in 1216; but restored by Edward I. to whom John Baliol did homage here 1292
 St. Nicholas church rebuilt 1359
 Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch in 1640 and 1646 1644
 Who here gave up Charles I. to the parliament Occupied by general Wade in 1745
 The Literary and Philosophical society founded 1793; liberally endowed by Robert Stephenson in 1858-9

T. Bewick, the wood engraver, dies 1828
 The magnificent market erected by Richard Grainger, who otherwise greatly improved the town 1835
 High level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson; and grand central station built 1849-50
 1538 persons die of cholera, Aug. 31 to Oct. 26, 1853
 Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (which see) Oct. 6, 1854
 Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint Stock Bank Nov. 1857
 Richard Grainger dies, aged 63 July 4, 1861
 Enthusiastic reception of Mr. W. E. Gladstone Oct. 7-9, 1862

NEWCASTLE'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION. Formed, April, 1754, resigned Nov. 1756, when the duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Henry Bilson Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl of Holderness and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), *secretaries of state*. The latter succeeded by Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland).

Lord Anson, *first lord of the admiralty*.
 Lord Grenville, *lord president*.
 Lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough), *lord privy seal*.
 Duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, George Grenville, &c.
 Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

NEWCASTLE'S, DUKE OF, AND MR. PITT'S ADMINISTRATION (see *Chatham Administration*), formed June, 1757; resigned May, 1762, lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.
 William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), *secretary of state for the northern department and leader of the house of commons*.
 Lord Grenville, *lord president*.
 Earl Temple, *privy seal*.
 Mr. Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Duke of Devonshire, *lord chamberlain*.

Earl of Holderness, *secretary of state for the southern department*.
 Duke of Rutland, *lord steward*.
 Lord Anson, *admiralty*.
 Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), *ordnance*.
 Henry Fox, George Grenville, viscount Barrington, lord Halifax, James Grenville, &c.
 Sir Robert Henley, *lord keeper of the great seal*.

NEW CHURCH. See *Swedenborgians*.

NEW COLLEGE, St. John's Wood, London, erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1850-1, is founded on the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges.

NEW ENGLAND, North America. See *England, New*.

NEW FOREST, Hampshire, was made ("afforested") by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1079-85. Many populous towns and villages, and indeed the whole country, for above thirty miles in compass, were laid waste, and no less than thirty-six churches were destroyed. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, A.D. 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 7, 1851.

NEWFOUNDLAND (N. America). Discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, June 24, 1497. It was formally taken possession of by sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1577 there were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England. *Hakluyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterwards (1625) had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The sovereignty of England was recognised in 1713. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year; and in the fishing season (May to September) more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland (one of our finest nurseries for seamen). It obtained the privilege of a colonial legislation in 1845, and the bishopric was established in 1839. Appalling fire at St. John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, June 9, 1846.†

* In 1366 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about the city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

† On Jan. 14, 1857, a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, con-

NEWGATE, LONDON. The PRISON derives its name from the gate which once formed a part of it, and stood a little beyond the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey. It was used as a prison for persons of rank, as early as 1218; but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the executors of sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then reconstructed in its late form; but the old prison being an accumulation of misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots in the latter year, the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 the interior was pulled down to be re-erected on a plan adapted to the reformatory system. The market, established in 1681, was ordered to be abolished by an act passed in 1861. A meat and poultry market is to be erected in Smithfield.

NEW GRENADA (South America), visited by Columbus, and in 1536 conquered and settled by the Spaniards. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia in 1819. After several reunions and dissolutions the republic of New Grenada, on June 1858, merged into the Grenadine Confederation, which includes Bolivar, Antioquia, Panama, and other small states. The president (1861), M. Ospina, entered on office April 1, 1857.

NEW HARMONY. See *Harmonists*.

NEW HEBRIDES, S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros, who believing them to be a continent named them *Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo*, in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their present name.

NEW HOLLAND. See *Australia, New South Wales, &c.*

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse-races. It is first mentioned in 1227; and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliament army was quartered in the neighbouring village of Kennet. Charles II., who was fond of racing, built a stand-house for the sake of the diversion, about 1667,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time; and many most extraordinary races have been run. See *Races*.

NEW ORLEANS, capital of Louisiana, N. America (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eighths of the city were destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt. The British attacked New Orleans in Dec. 1814, and were repulsed with great loss, by the Americans under general Jackson, Jan. 8, 1815. New Orleans was taken by the Federals on April 26, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favour of the Confederates and against the Federals induced general B. Butler to rule them with military rigour, occasionally degenerating into brutal tyranny; especially towards females, May to October 1862.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). The chartists (*which see*) collected from the mines and collieries in the neighbourhood of Newport (Monmouthshire), to the number of 10,000, armed with guns, pikes, clubs, &c., and arrived at Newport on Monday morning, Nov. 4, 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies, one of which under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street of Newport; whilst the other, headed by Mr. Frost's son, took the direction of Stowe-hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the house, and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. (now sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, which with its leaders fled from the town, leaving about twenty rioters dead, and many others dangerously wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal Hussars having arrived from Bristol, the town became tranquil. Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and several others were tried and convicted in January following, and sentenced to death; but this judgment was afterwards commuted to transportation. An amnesty was granted them in May 3, 1856, and they returned to England in Sept. following.

firming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention.

* During the races, on March 22, 1683, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye-House plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated. See *Rye-House Plot*.

NEW RIVER. An artificial river for the supply of London with water, commenced in 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Middleton, was knighted by James I. *Strype.* This river, which rises in Hertfordshire, and which, with its windings is forty-two miles long, was brought to London in 1614. Sir Hugh Middleton, who was a citizen of London, died very poor, having been ruined by this immense undertaking. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares, into which it was divided netted only 5*l.* a piece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l.* Within the last few years they were sold at 900*l.* a share, and some lately at 10,000*l.*

NEWRY (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by lord Conway. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when flying from Schomberg and the English army, and the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689.

NEWS. The origin of this word has been variously defined. News is a fresh account of anything. *Sidney.* It is something not heard before. *L'Estrange.* News is an account of the transactions of the present times. *Addison.* The word "news" many derive from the adjective *new* (German *neues*). In former times (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass as in the margin, importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; from this practice some consider the term Newspaper to be derived.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the principal colony of Australia (*which see*). The eastern coast of New Holland was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Captain A. Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, Jan. 20, 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 54). See *Sydney*. Population in 1856, 269,722; in 1859, 342,062; in 1861, 350,553. The imports for 1859 amounted to 6,597,953*l.*; the exports to 4,768,049*l.*

NEWS-LETTERS. News-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee-houses information, which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The *London Gazette*, then the only authorised newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

NEWSPAPERS.* The first published in England, which might truly be considered as a vehicle of general information, was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I. 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*; and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles:—

England's Memorable Accidents.
The Kingdom's Intelligencer.
The Diurnal of Certain Passages in
Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.

The Scotch Intelligencer.
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Dis-
covery, or Certain Information.

The Mercurius Civicus, or London's
Intelligencer.
The Country's Complaint, &c.
The Weekly Account.
Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette** was published Aug. 22, 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series was published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665, and afterwards at London, Feb. 5, 1666. Printing of newspapers and pamphlets prohibited, 31 Charles I. 1680. *Salmon's Chron.* The regular newspapers commenced on the abolition of the censorship of the press in 1651. *Daily Courant* first published in 1709. Newspapers first stamped in 1713.

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

1753 7,411,757
1760 9,404,790

1774	12,300,000
1790	14,035,639
1800	16,084,905
1810	20,172,837
1820	24,862,186
1825	26,950,693
1830	30,158,741
1835	32,874,652
1840	49,033,384
1843	56,433,977
1850	65,741,271

[In 1850 there were also issued supplement stamps at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 11,684,423.]

In the year ending Jan. 5, 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 891,650 adver-

* Some copies of a publication are in existence called the *English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, in 1588, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, have proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1766. The full title of No. 50 is "*The English Mercurie*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her majesty's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord Highe Admiral, to the Lordes of council."

† On May 22, 1787, a *London Gazette* extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

NEWSPAPERS, *continued.*

issuements; 222 English provincial newspapers, having 875,631 advertisements. In Scotland, same year, 120 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements. In Ireland 102 newspapers, having 236,728 advertisements. The number of stamps issued was, in England, 65,741,277 at one penny, and 11,684,423 supplement stamps, at one halfpenny; in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at one penny, and 241,264 at one halfpenny; in Ireland, 6,302,728 stamps at one penny, and 43,358 at one halfpenny.

Reduction of newspaper duty from fourpence to one penny, took effect on Sept. 15, 1836.

The distinctive die came into use Jan. 1, 1837.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS IN 1850.

London newspapers, daily 12

London newspapers, weekly 58

English provincial newspapers 222

Irish newspapers 102

Scottish newspapers 170

British isles 14

By the act passed in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and will be employed henceforth only for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration.

In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan. 1860, 1060 newspapers; and in Jan. 1862, 1165 newspapers were in course of publication in the United Kingdom.

On Oct. 1, 1861, when the paper duty came off, the Times, Daily News, and Morning Post reduced their price to 3d. each copy unstamped.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

DAILY.

Public Ledger (<i>commercial</i>) 1759	Times (<i>independent</i>) 1788	Standard (<i>conservative</i>) 1827
Morning Chronicle (<i>liberal</i>) 1770-1862	Sun (<i>liberal</i>) 1792	Daily News (<i>liberal</i>) 1846
Morning Post (<i>liberal</i>) 1772	Morning Advertiser (<i>liberal</i>) 1794	Daily Telegraph* (<i>liberal</i>) 1855
Morning Herald (<i>conservative</i>) 1781	Globe (<i>whig</i>) 1803	Morning Star (<i>liberal</i>) 1856

WEEKLY.

Observer (<i>whig</i>) 1792	Athenæum (<i>literary & scienc.</i>) 1828	News of the World (<i>liberal</i>) 1843
Bell's Messenger (<i>lib. conserv.</i>) 1796	Spectator (<i>liberal</i>) —	Economist (<i>liberal</i>) —
Dispatch (<i>liberal</i>) 1801	Court Journal (<i>neutral</i>) 1829	Jewish Chronicle (<i>liberal</i>) 1845
Examiner (<i>liberal</i>) 1808	Tablet (<i>Rom. Catholic</i>) 1840	Era (<i>dramatic</i>) 1848
Literary Gazette (<i>extinct</i>) 1817-62	Gardeners' Chronicle 1841	Press (<i>conservative</i>) 1853
John Bull (<i>conservative</i>) 1820	Illustr. London News (<i>liberal</i>) 1842	Saturday Review (<i>neutral</i>) 1855
Bell's Life in London (<i>sporting</i>) 1820	Lloyd's Weekly Paper (<i>radcl.</i>) —	London Review (<i>liberal</i>) 1860
Sunday Times (<i>lib. conserv.</i>) 1822	Builder 1843	Parthenon (<i>literary</i>) 1862
Atlas (<i>liberal</i>) 1826	English Churchman (<i>High Ch.</i>) —	

NEWSPAPERS, FOREIGN. A French writer asserts that our newspapers owe their origin to one of theirs, the *Journal des Savans*; but that paper did not appear until 1665. M. Renaudet appears to have been the first author of newspapers in France; he had an exclusive privilege from Louis XIII. to publish them in 1631. The first newspaper set up in Germany was in 1715. The first published in America was the *Boston News Letter* in 1704; the first at Philadelphia in 1739; and the first in Holland in 1732. "America, whose population is 23 millions and a half, supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris there exist 169 journals, literary, scientific, religious, and political." *Westminster Review*, 1830.

NEWSPAPERS, IRISH. The first was the *Dublin News Letter*, by Joseph Ray, issued in 1685; *Pue's Occurrences* came out in 1700: *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers are *Saunders'* (then *Edaile's News-Letter*, begun in 1745, and the *Freeman's Journal*, founded by the patriot Dr. Lucas about 1755 as the *Public Register*. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, was established in 1768.

NEW STYLE (first adopted on the continent in 1582), ordered to be used in England in 1751; and the next year eleven days were left out of the calendar—the 3rd of September, 1752, being reckoned as the 14th—so as to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar, *which see*; and also *Calendar*. In A.D. 200, there was no difference of styles: but there had arisen a difference of eleven days between the old and the new style, the latter being so much beforehand with the former: so that when a person using the old style dates the 1st of May, those who employ the new reckon the 12th. From this variation in the computation of time, we may easily account for the varying dates of historical facts.

NEW TESTAMENT. See *Bible*.

NEWTONBARRY RIOT (S.E. Ireland). On a seizure of stock for tithes, a lamentable conflict ensued here between the yeomanry and the people, when thirty-five persons were killed or wounded, June 18, 1831. The jury at the coroner's inquest was unable to agree on a verdict.

* 144,000 copies sold on Dec. 16, 1861. The prince consort died on the 14th.

† Established by Herbert Ingram, M.P., who was unfortunately drowned in Lake Michigan, Sept. 2, 1860.

NEWTON-BUTLER (N. Ireland). On July 30, 1689, the Enniskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton thoroughly defeated the adherents of James II. commanded by general Maccarty, taking him prisoner with his artillery, arms, and baggage.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, the doctrines respecting gravitation, &c., taught by sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687. He was born Dec. 25, 1642; became Master of the Mint, 1699; President of the Royal Society, 1703; and died March 20, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubilliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, July 14, 1755, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, Sept. 21, 1858, when lord Brougham delivered an eloquent discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 1600*l.*, which sum was obtained by public subscription.

• **NEW YEAR'S DAY**, &c. The feast was instituted by Numa, and was dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), Jan. 1, 713 B.C.*

NEW YORK. Settled by the Dutch (who called it Manhattan and New Amsterdam), about A.D. 1614; but the English, under colonel Nichols, dispossessed them and the Swedes, Aug. 27, 1664, and changed its name. Population in 1860, 814,277.

New York was confirmed to England by the peace of Breda Aug. 24, 1667

The city was one of the principal points of the struggle for independence among the states of America. It surrendered to the British forces under general Howe Sept. 15, 1776

and suffered much till the arrival of sir Guy Carleton May 5, 1782

An independent constitution established, April 20, 1777

The city was evacuated by the British; "Evacuation-day" made one of rejoicing ever since Nov. 25, 1783

Academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, established in 1804

Awful fire here, 674 buildings destroyed, and property valued at nearly 20,000,000 dollars Dec. 16, 1835

The Park Theatre destroyed by fire Dec. 16, 1848

Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre,

originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American) actors May 20, 1849

The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of goods from all nations, was opened in the presence of the President of the United States and many other dignitaries, July 14, 1853

New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "Hunger demonstrations" took place during the panic Nov. 1857

The Crystal Palace was destroyed by fire, Oct. 5, 1858

A magnificent cathedral erected in Great fire in one large house, 18 lives lost, Feb. 2, 1859

During the civil war of 1861 New York strongly supported the government of president Lincoln (republican, or abolitionist); but during 1862 a re-action gradually took place, and the opposition (democrat) candidates for congress were elected by large majorities, Nov. 1862

See under *United States*.

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean), discovered by Tasman in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast, and entered a strait, where, being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to anchor, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook. In 1773, he planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden seeds; and in 1777 he found some fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. European population, in 1860, 84,294. Value of imports, in 1859, 1,551,030*l.*; exports, 551,484*l.*

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognised at the peace in 1814

No constituted authority was placed over it until a resident subordinate to the government of New South Wales was sent out with limited powers 1833

New Zealand Company established; Wellington founded 1839

Capt. Hobson, the first governor, landed Jan. 29; treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs cede a large amount of land Feb. 5, 1840

Becomes an independent colony April, 1841

Capt. (now admiral) Fitzroy, governor Dec. 1843 to Nov. 1845

A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative Dec. 29, 1847

This charter was not acted on; and a legislative council was opened by the governor, sir George Grey Dec. 20, 1848

Foundation of Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Taranaki (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Canterbury 1850

New Zealand Company relinquish charter —

New Zealand made a bishop's see, 1841; subdivided to form another called Christchurch, 1852

Captain (now sir George) Grey, governor Nov. 1845 to Dec. 1853

* On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. After the government was in the hands of the emperors, the consuls marched on New-year's day to the capitol, attended by a crowd, all in new clothes, when two white bulls never yoked were sacrificed to Jupiter Capitolinus. The 1st of January is more observed as a feast-day in Scotland and France than in England. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenæ, 747 B.C. In the reign of Augustus, the populace, gentry, and senators used to send him New-year's gifts, and if he was not in town, they carried them to the capitol.

NEW ZEALAND, *continued.*

Col. Wynyard, governor . . . Jan. 1854 to Sept. 1855	Indecisive actions . . . Sept. 10, 19, Oct. 9, 12, 1860
Governor Brown . . . Oct. —	Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Mahoeahi, and destroys their fortified places . . . Nov. 6, —
An earthquake: not much damage done, Jan. 23, —	The New Zealand colonists in England meet and justify the conduct of the governor, Nov. 22, —
A new constitution granted to New Zealand, June 30, 1852; modified in . . . 1857	The Maoris again defeated, Dec. 29, Jan. 23, and Feb. 24 . . . 1860-1
Insurrection of the natives (Maoris) under a chief named William King (Wirimu King), arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land; the bishop Selwyn and others consider the natives to have been unjustly treated . . . March, 1860	The war ends: surrender of natives, March 19, 1861
Indecisive actions between the militia and volunteers and the Maoris . . . March 14, 28, —	Sir George Grey re-appointed governor, June —
War breaks out at Taranaki: the British repulsed with loss . . . June 30, —	Gold discovered at Otago, and other places, June —
Great excitement in Australia; troops sent to New Zealand, under gen. Pratt, land, Aug. 3, —	A native sovereignty proclaimed; 5000 British soldiers in the islands . . . July —
	Loyalty of the natives increasing . . . May, 1862
	The Maori chiefs sign a poetical address of condolence to the queen on the decease of the prince consort; received . . . Nov. 1862

NEY'S EXECUTION. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant of the marshals of France, was shot as a traitor Dec. 7, 1815.* On Dec. 7, 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

NIAGARA† (N. America). At the head of this river, on its western shore, is Fort Erie. This fort was taken by the English, July 24, 1759, and was abandoned in the war with the United States, May 27, 1813, but was retaken Dec. 19 following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 800 feet over the Niagara, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. The estimated weight is 1,669,722 lbs., which is suspended by cables of iron wire. The bridge is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 on the American side.

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America (*which see*). Population about 300,000; president, F. Martinez. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties: that of the president, Chamorro, who held Granada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief Castellon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker the filibuster to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state. ‡ By the united

* After the abdication of Napoleon I., 6th April, 1814, he took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, five horses having been shot under him: night and defeat obliged him to flee. Though included in the decree of July 24, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was sought out, and on Aug. 5, taken at the castle of a friend at Uxellae, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, Dec. 4. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour, yet he was sentenced to death and met his fate with fortitude, Dec. 7, 1815.

† Below Fort Erie, about eighteen miles, are the remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 750 yards wide. The half-mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet: it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets: and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. The falls were visited by the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860.

‡ William Walker was born at Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer, and journalist, and afterwards gold-seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castellon, with the promise of 52,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on June 28 landed at Realajo with 68 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed with loss. He then joined col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, Sept. 6. On Oct. 13, Walker captured Granada by surprise when in a defenceless state, shot Mayorga, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army, Corral, but shot him on Nov. 7, on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general-in-chief; but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On May 14, 1856, his envoy Vijil was recognised by the President of the United States, whence also he obtained reinforcements during his retention of power. Costa Rica declared war against him, Feb. 28, 1856; the other states of Central America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May, 1857. On Nov. 25, 1856, Walker totally burnt Granada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to gen. Mora on May 1, 1857, on the intervention of capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, U.S. Himself, his staff, and 260 men were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On Nov. 25, 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men; but on Dec. 8, was compelled to surrender to capt. Paulding, U.S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by *non prosequi* (June 2, 1858); but capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding orders, and blamed—yet excused by president Buchanan. On Aug. 5, 1860, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, and took the fort on the 6th. On the 7th he proclaimed that he made war on the government, not on the people of Honduras. On being summoned to surrender his booty by capt. Salmon, R.N., of the *Icarus*, he refused, and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras government, tried, and shot (on Sept. 12). His followers were dismissed.

efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May 1857. On May 1, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection.

NICE or **NICÆA**, an important town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N.W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigonæia, which Lysimachus changed to Nicæa, in memory of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 194, the emperor Severus defeated his rival Niger, who was again defeated at Issus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. In 325, the first general council was held here, which composed the **NICENE CREED** and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the time for observing Easter. The creed was altered, 381, and confirmed, 431, when it was decreed unlawful to make further additions. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1204, the Greek emperors removed to Nice and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople. See *Eastern Empire*, p. 242. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1330. •

NICE (N. Italy), a colony of Massilia, now Marseilles. It was taken by the French, and retaken by Eugene of Savoy, in 1706; and by the Austrians in 1800. After the mind of the people had been ascertained by universal suffrage (the votes being nearly unanimous for annexation to France), the province of Nice was given up to France by the Sardinian government. The French troops occupied Nice on April 1, in conformity with a treaty signed March 24, 1860. The people are said to have been really unwilling for the change, and Garibaldi vehemently protested against the annexation. Population of the province, in 1857, 256,593.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, largely employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt in 1751 discovered nickel as a peculiar metal in the mineral called copper-nickel.

NICOLAITANES, a sect mentioned *Rev.* ii. 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons, and to have maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as all other heresies, and to have denied the divinity of Christ.

NICOMEDIA, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N.W., founded by king Nicomedes I. 264 B.C. on the remains of Astacus; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115; and restored by the emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their eastern wars. Here Diocletian resigned the purple, A.D. 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighbourhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1338.

NICOPOLIS (now in Bulgaria), **BATTLE OF**, Sept. 28, 1396, between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing twenty thousand slain, and as many wounded and prisoners.

NIEMEN or **MEMEL**, a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia, June 22, 1807; and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, June 24, 1812, and re-crossed with the remains of his army, Dec. 28.

NIGER EXPEDITION, undertaken with a view to plant an English colony in the centre of Africa, and supported by a government grant of 60,000*l.*, started in the summer of 1841, and commenced the ascent of the river, Aug. 20, in that year. The expedition consisted of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan*. Fever broke out among the crews, Sept. 2, when these vessels had arrived at Iddah. The confluence of the Niger and the Chadda (270 miles from the sea) was reached Sept. 11. The *Soudan* then returned with the sick; the *Wilberforce* ascended the Chadda, and the *Albert* the Niger. But the *Wilberforce* was almost immediately compelled to return, and follow the track of the *Soudan*. The *Albert* arrived at Egga, on the Niger (320 miles from the sea), Sept. 28; but so great had been the progress of disease, that orders were now given for the third vessel to return, which she did, after the necessary delay for procuring firewood, on Oct. 4. This last vessel cast anchor in Clarence cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17, all the same year.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On Oct. 21, 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of 37 nurses, and arrived at Scutari Nov. 5; and rendered invaluable services to the army; she returning to London Sept. 8, 1856. In memory, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Nov. 29, 1855, to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt sang at Exeter Hall on March 11, 1856, and gave the proceeds (1872*l.*) to the fund. The subscriptions closed April 24, 1857, amounting to 44,039*l.* The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NIL DARPAN. See *India*, 1861.

NILE (Egypt). This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat. and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile; he set out from England in June 1768; on the 14th of November, 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes, and returned home in 1773.—This river overflows regularly every year, from about the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease, having given fertility to the land. It must rise 16 cubits to insure that fertility. In 1829, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1861 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. The expense of the expedition will be defrayed by subscriptions collected by the Royal Geographical Society, and otherwise.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE, took place on Aug. 1, 1798, near Rosetta, between the Toulon and British fleets, the latter commanded by lord (then sir Horatio) Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle-ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped, Aug. 1, 1798. The French ship *L'Orient*, with admiral Brueys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. This is sometimes called the battle of Aboukir; it obtained the conqueror a peerage, by the title of baron Nelson of the Nile. His exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster Abbey!"

NIMEGUEN (Holland). Here was signed the celebrated treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794; but were defeated by the British, with the loss of 500 killed, Nov. 8, following.

NINEVEH. The capital of the Assyrian Empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur, who called it after himself, about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and called this city also after himself, Nineveh, 2069 B.C. *Abbé Lenglet*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Mr. Layard and others in the neighbourhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital since 1839, have in a manner disinterred and re-peopled a city which for centuries has not only ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very locality had long been blotted out of the map of the earth.* In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 an account of his second visit in 1849-50.

NISBET OR NESBIT (Northumberland), BATTLE OF, between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former, yet fought by them with surpassing bravery. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field (the number is stated at 10,000) and in the pursuit, May 7, 1402.

NISMES (Nîmes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was ruined during the English occupation in 1417. Nîmes embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence, and has frequently been the scene of fierce religious contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nîmes (July 14, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

NITRE. See *Saltpetre*.

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about A.D. 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. Mr. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. Nitrous acid was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. Nitrous oxide gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley, in 1776.

NITROGEN OR AZOTE (from the Greek *a no*, and *zōē*, I live), an irrespirable elementary gas. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia, so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

* The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants stand before us distinct as those of a living people; and it is anticipated that, by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned may go far in filling up the vast blank in Assyrian annals. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum may be mentioned the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle-pieces; but perhaps the most interesting as confirmatory of the truth of Holy Scripture, is the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. *2 Kings* xix. 37.

NOBILITY. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, A.D. 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV. 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June 1773. See *Peerage* and the various orders of nobility.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE. The French nobility preceded that of England, and continued till the Revolution. The National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquesses, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries and armorial bearings also to be abolished, June 18, 1790. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. June 25, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I. 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished in that country, Dec. 27, 1831. See *France*.

NOBLE, an ancient English coin, first struck in the reign of Edward III. about 1337. It was stamped with a rose, and was thence called a rose noble; its value as money of account was 6s. 8d. *Camden*.

“**NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.**” See *Bastards* and *Merton*.

NON-CONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists, or, churchmen and dissenters. The former conform to the mode of worship and form of church-government established and supported by the state; the latter meet for divine worship in places of their own. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, Nov. 20, 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on Aug. 24, 1662, (termed “Black Bartholomew’s day”), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed “for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments.” See *Puritans* and *Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed in 1690.—The *Nonconformist* newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall), began in 1841.

NONES, in the Roman Calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS. They considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. and his successors. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy, who were deprived in 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to a double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May 1723.

NON NOBIS, DOMINE! (“Not unto us, O Lord!” &c., Ps. cxv. 1), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Bird in 1618.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver’s Island), discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. It was settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs: but the Spaniards in 1789 captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

“**NO POPERY RIOTS.**” See *Gordon*.

NORDLINGEN. Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians in 1634; and the latter by Turenne in 1645.

NORE MUTINY. See *Mutinies*.

NORFOLK ISLAND, a penal colony of England, discovered in 1774, by Captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809; but re-occupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June 1856. See *Pitcairn’s Island*.

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the ninth century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, called

Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, A.D. 905 to 912. From its conquerors it received its present name. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William, the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It remained a province of England with some intermissions till the reign of king John, 1204, when it was re-united to France. It was re-conquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English, however, still possess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

912. Rollo (or Raoul), baptised as Robert.
920 or 927. William I. Longsword.
943. Richard I. the Fearless.
995. Richard II. the Good.
1027. Richard III.
1028. Robert I. the Devil.
1035. William II. (I. of England).

1087. Robert II., Courthose (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother.
1106. Henry I. (king of England).
1135. Stephen (king of England).
1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
1151. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
1189. Richard IV. (I. of England).
1199-1203. Arthur and John of England.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION. During this administration, formed Jan. 1770, Great Britain lost her American possessions. After his dismission from office, March 30, 1782, lord North entered into a league with the Whigs: this led to the short-lived Coalition ministry (1783). He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792. See "*Coalition*."

Frederick, lord North, *First lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *lord president*.
Earl of Halifax, *privy seal*.
Lord Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord

Sandwich), and lord Hillsborough, *secretaries of state*
Sir Edward Hawke, *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard" between the English and the Scotch armies, Aug. 22, 1138. The archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when the English, under the command of the earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David. This so animated their soldiers, that, coupled with a supposition on the part of the enemy that their king was slain, a retreat was attempted, and the most sanguinary slaughter ensued. *Hume*.

NORTHAMPTON was burnt by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a parliament in 1269. On July 10, 1400, a conflict took place between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the unfortunate monarch was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. The memorable fire, which almost totally destroyed the town, occurred Sept. 3, 1675.

NORTH BRITON NEWSPAPER: Number 45* (Wilkes's number), dated Saturday, April 23, 1763, was, by order of both houses of parliament, publicly burnt in London by the hands of the common hangman, Dec. 3, 1763. Wilkes by this newspaper (commenced in 1762), increased the antipathy to the Scotch then very prevalent in England; having been greatly favoured by the minister, the earl of Bute.

NORTH CAROLINA. See *Carolina*.

NORTHMEN or NORSEMEN. See *Scandinavia* and *Normandy*.

NORTHUMBRIA. See *Britain*.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, about A.D. 1500. It was repeated by the English in 1553; and the project was greatly encouraged by queen Elizabeth in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the North-West Passage." From 1745 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000*l.* for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 5000*l.* should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed: one of which payments was made to sir E. Parry. For their

* Number 45 contained a commentary on the king's speech, couched in such caustic terms, that a prosecution was commenced against Wilkes. Having been arrested on a general warrant, he was brought by a writ of *habeas corpus*, before chief justice Pratt, of the common pleas, who declared the judgment of that court, that general warrants were illegal, and he was consequently discharged. But, not content with this escape, he reprinted the obnoxious number, which produced a regular prosecution to conviction. See *Warrants, General*.

labours in the voyages enumerated in the *list below*, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson, were knighted. The honour of completing the north-west passage is due to capt. M'Clure, who sailed in the *Investigator* in company with com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of sir John Franklin, Jan. 20, 1850. On Sept. 6, he discovered high land, which he named Baring's land; on the 9th, other land, which he named after prince Albert; on the 30th, the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's straits, he set out on Oct. 21, with a few men in his sledge, to test his views. On Oct. 26, he reached Point Russell ($73^{\circ} 31'$ N. lat. $114^{\circ} 14'$ W. long.), where from an elevation of 600 feet he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans he named after the prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar sea from Behring straits to Behring island. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by com. Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published Oct. 14, 1853. Capt. M'Clure returned to England, Sept. 1854. In 1855, 5000*l.* were paid to captain (afterwards sir Robert) M'Clure, and 5000*l.* were distributed among the officers and crew. On Jan. 30, 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1818 to 1855. See *Franklin*.

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-east passage to China, sailed from the Thames*	May 20, 1553
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north-west passage to China	1576
Capt. Davis's expedition to find a north-west passage	1585
Barentz's expedition	1594
Weymouth and Knight's	1602
Hudson's voyages; the last undertaken. See <i>Hudson's Bay</i>	1610
Sir Thomas Button's	1612
Baffin's. See <i>Baffin's Bay</i>	1616
Foxe's expedition	1631
[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed.]	
Middleton's expedition	1742
Moore's and Smith's	1746
Horne's land expedition	1769
Capt. Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition	1773
Capt. Cooke in the <i>Resolution</i> and <i>Discovery</i> , July,	1776
Mackenzie's expedition	1789
Capt. Duncan's voyage	1790
The <i>Discovery</i> , capt. Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America	Sept. 1795
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition	Oct. 1815
Capt. Buchan's and lieut. Franklin's expedition in the <i>Dorothea</i> and <i>Trent</i>	1819-22
Capt. Ross and lieut. Parry in the <i>Isabella</i> and <i>Alexander</i>	1818
Lieuts. Parry and Linddon, in the <i>Hecla</i> and <i>Griper</i>	May 4, 1819
They return to Leith	Nov. 3, 1820

Capt. Parry and Lyon in the <i>Fury</i> and <i>Hecla</i> ,	May 8, 1821
Capt. Parry's third expedition with the <i>Hecla</i> ,	May 8, 1824
Capt. Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool	Feb. 16, 1825
Capt. Parry,† again in the <i>Hecla</i> , sails from Deptford	March 25, 1827
And returns	Oct. 6, —
Capt. Ross† arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned†	Oct. 18, 1833
Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas	Sept. 8, 1835
Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command of his majesty's ship <i>Terror</i> , on an exploring adventure to Wager River	June 21, 1836
[The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to capt. Back for his polar discoveries and enterprise, Dec., 1835].	
Sir John Franklin, and capt. Crozier and Fitz-James, in the ships <i> Erebus </i> and <i> Terror </i> , leave England	May 24, 1845
Commanders Collinson and M'Clure, in the <i>Enterprise</i> and <i>Investigator</i> , sailed eastward in search of sir John Franklin	Jan 20, 1850
NORTH-WEST PASSAGE discovered by M'Clure (see above)	Oct. 26 —
[For the other expeditions in search of Franklin, &c., see article <i>Franklin</i>].	

NORWAY. Until the ninth century, Norway was divided into petty principalities, and was little known to the rest of Europe except by the piratical excursions of its natives. It was converted to Christianity in A.D. 1000. The city of Bergen was founded in 1070 by Olaf III. Christiania, the modern capital, was built in 1624 by Christian IV. The kingdom since 1000 was alternately subject to Sweden or Denmark, or independent: it was permanently united to Denmark, 1450. Pomerania and Rugen were annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway; given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814. On May 17, the Norwegians declared their independence. The Swedish troops entered Norway on July 16; the elected king of Norway abdicated, Oct. 10; and on Nov. 4, Charles XIII. was

* The gallant sir Hugh Willoughby, took his departure from Ratcliffe, on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI., alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death-bed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and frozen to death on the coast of Lapland. *Hakluyt*.

† Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847 (see *Franklin*); sir E. Parry died July 8, 1835, aged 65; and sir John Ross died Aug. 30, 1856, aged 80.

‡ In 1831 he discovered Boothia Felix: on June 31, same year, he came to a spot which he considered to be the true magnetic pole, in $70^{\circ} 5' 17''$ N. Lat. and $56^{\circ} 46' 45''$ W. Long.

proclaimed king by the National Diet of Sweden (Storthing) assembled at Christiania. He accepted the constitution which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible and inalienable state, united to Sweden. Hereditary nobility was abolished in 1821, and the national order of St. Olaf was instituted by king Oscar in 1847. See *Sweden*.

KINGS OF NORWAY.

863. Harold Hårfager.	1164. Magnus V.
933. Eric I.	1184. Sverrir.
936. Haco the Good.	1202. Haco IV.
950. Harold.	1204. Anarchy.
962. Anarchy.	1217. Haco V.
994. Olaf I.	1263. Magnus VI., the Legislator.
1000. Eric and Sweyn.	1280. Eric II., the Priest-hater.
1017. Olaf II., the Lamb.	1299. Haco VI.
1032. Sweyn II.	1319. Magnus VII. (II. of Sweden).
1036. Magnus I., the Good.	1343. Haco VII.
1047. Harold IV., Hardrade.	1380. Olaf IV.
1066. Magnus II. and Olaf III.	1387. Eric III. (VII. of Denmark).
1068. Olaf III., alone.	1397. Norway united to Denmark.
1087. Magnus III., Barefoot.	1448. United to Sweden.
1103. Sigurd I.	1450. Re-united to Denmark.
1130. Magnus IV. and Harold V.	1814. Re-united to Sweden.
1134. Sigurd II.	

NORWICH (Norfolk). First mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, A.D. 1004. Artisans from the Low Countries established here the manufacture of baizes, arras, &c., about 1132. A great plague in 1348 carried off many thousand persons; and in 1505 Norwich was nearly consumed by fire. The cathedral was first erected in 1088, by bishop Herbert Losinga; it was completed by bishop Middleton, about 1280. The church of the Black friars, now St. Andrew's Hall, was erected in 1415. The public library was instituted in 1784. The Norwich new canal and harbour were opened June 3, 1831.

NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF, originally East Anglia: the first bishop was Felix, a Burgundian, sent to convert the East Anglians about A.D. 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 673. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, insomuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Arfastus removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich, 1091. This see has given to the church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.* See *Bishoprics*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1790. George Horne; died Jan. 17, 1792.	tion, and for a long time the only liberal
1792. Charles Manners Sutton; translated to Canterbury, Feb. 1, 1805.	bishop in the house of peers.
1805. Henry Bathurst; died April 5, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipa-	1837. Edward Stanley; died Sept. 6, 1849.
	1849. Samuel Hinds; resigned 1857.
	1857. Hon. John T. Pelham, May; present bishop.

NOTABLES. An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI. on Feb. 22, 1787, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances. Again on 1788, when Calonne opened his plan, but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted. Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England: Louis having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his counsels. The notables were re-assembled on Nov. 6, 1788. In the end, the States General were convoked Dec. 5; and from this assembly sprang the National Assembly (*which see*). The notables were dismissed by the king, Dec. 12, 1788.—The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, May 25, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs, in the first century. *Du Fresnoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. An important statute to regulate notarial transactions was passed 40 Geo. III. 1800, and some statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

NOTRE DAME, the cathedral at Paris, was founded 1163.

NOTTINGHAM. The castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, A.D. 868. It was rebuilt by William I. in 1068; and

ultimately it became a strong fortress. It was burnt by rioters during the Reform excitement, Oct. 10, 1831. The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, &c., commenced Nov. 14, 1811, and continued to Jan. 1812. Great similar mischief was done in April, 1814. The Watch and Ward act was enforced Dec. 2, 1816.

NOVARA (Sardinia), BATTLE OF, March 23, 1849, when the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 27 cannons, and 3000 prisoners. The king of Sardinia soon after abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel, the present king (1862).

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America). Settled in A.D. 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. In 1710 the French included it in *Acadia*. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784; and was erected into a bishopric in August, 1787. See *Baronets*. Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1861.

NOVELS (Novellæ), a part of Justinian's Code published A.D. 535. See *Romances*.

NOVEMBER (*novem*, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.C. it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cesar, and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Caesars?"

NOVGOROD (central Russia), made the seat of his government by Ruric, a Varangian chief, in 862, is held to be the foundation of the Russian Empire. In memory of the event the czar inaugurated a national monument at Novgorod, on Sept. 20, 1862.

NOVI (N. Italy), BATTLE OF, in which the French army, commanded by Joubert, was defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, Aug. 15, 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers.

NOVUM ORGANON of Lord Bacon, contains his system of philosophy, published 1620.

NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT. See *Sanitary Legislation*.

NUMANTINE WAR. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro) began 140 B.C. The country was included in the province *Tarraconensis*. War began on account of the latter having given refuge to the Sigdians, their own allies, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, a city unprotected by walls or towers, bravely withstood a long siege. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces, till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war, and see the destruction of Numantia. His army of 60,000 men was bravely opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The courage of the Numantines was changed into despair. Their provisions failing, they fed upon horse-flesh, and afterwards on their own dead, and at last drew lots to kill one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and destroyed themselves, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror, 133 B.C.

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province. See *Mauritania*.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789), published works on medals. Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840).—The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*.—Mr. Yonge Akerman's *Numismatic Manual* (1840) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO, an envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II. 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the third century. The first founded in France, near

Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, A.D. 360. *Du Fresnoy*. The first in England was at Folkstone, in Kent, by Eadbald, king of Kent, 630. *Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum*. See articles *Abbeys* and *Monasteries*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July 1785. They were driven out of their convents in France, in Jan. 1790. In Feb. 1861, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, compensation being made to the inmates. For memorable instances of the constancy and fortitude of nuns, see articles *Acre* and *Coldingham*.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1532 secured religious liberty to the Protestants.

O.

OAK, styled the monarch of the woods; and, among the ancients, an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. It grows in various parts of the world, but that produced in England is considered to be the best calculated for ship-building. The oak gives name to a constellation in the heavens—Robur Caroli, the royal oak—named by Dr. Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak tree in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. See *Boscobel*. The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, was brought from the south of Europe before A.D. 1581. The scarlet oak, *Quercus Coccinea*, was brought from North America before 1691. The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prunus*, from North America before 1730. The Turkey oak, *Quercus Berris*, from the South of Europe, 1735. The agaric of the oak, in pharmacy, was known as a styptic in 1750. In 403 the "Synod of the oak" was held at Chalcedon.

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates, at one time chaplain of a ship of war, was dismissed for immoral conduct, and became a lecturer in London. In conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. He made it known Aug. 12, 1678, and in consequence several Roman Catholics were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them the aged viscount Stafford, Dec. 29, 1680. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and being found guilty, was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May 1685. On the accession of William and Mary he was pardoned, and a pension of 3*l.* a week granted him, 1689.

OATHS. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, A.D. 600. *Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1344. Of supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen. VIII. 1535. Of allegiance, first framed and administered, 3 James I. 1605. *Stow's Chron.* Of abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III. 1701. Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as A.D. 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until 1550. The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 9 Geo. IV. 1828. See *Tests*. Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV., 1831. Affirmation, instead of oath, by separatists, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 82, 1833; and 1 Vict. c. 5, 1837. See *Affirmation*. In 1858 and 1860 Jews elected M.P. were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance. See *Jews*.

OBELISK. (Greek *obelos* a spit, *monolithos* a single stone.) The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians called them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the finger of the sun; they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude, and magnificence. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was an horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes, especially Sixtus V. In London are three obelisks: first in Fleet-street, at the top of Bridge-street, erected to the famous John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775; and immediately opposite to it, at the south end of Farringdon-street, stands another, of granite, to the memory of Robert Waithman, lord mayor in 1824, erected June 25, 1833; the third, at the south end of the Blackfriars-road, marks the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet-street. An obelisk from Luxor was set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in 1836.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is supposed to have been on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandyas, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter: that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C., erected by Ptolemy Soter. The first in modern times was at Cassel, 1561. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was founded by Charles II., A.D. 1675; and from the meridian of Greenwich all English astronomers make their calculations.

First modern meridional instrument by Copernicus	A.D. 1540	At Bologna	A.D. 1714
First observatory at Cassel	1561	At St. Petersburg	1725
Tycho Brahe's, at Uranienburg	1576	At Pekin, about	1750
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	1657	Oxford, Dr. Radcliffe	1772
Royal (French)	1667	Calton Hill, Edinburgh	1776
Royal observatory at Greenwich (<i>which see</i>)	1675	Dublin, Dr. Andrews	1783
Observatory at Nuremberg	1678	Armagh, Primate Robinson	1793
At Utrecht	1690	Cambridge	1824
Berlin, erected under Liebnitz's direction	1711	Cambridge, U.S.	1840

OCEAN MONARCH, an American emigrant ship, left Liverpool bound for Boston, Aug. 24, 1848, having 396 passengers on board. She had not advanced far into the Irish Channel, being within six miles of Great Ormshead, Lancashire, when she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge. The Brazilian steam-frigate, the *Alfonzo*, happened to be out on a trial trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Aumale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers with exceeding humanity. They, with the crews and passengers of the *Alfonzo* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, so effectually rendered their heroic and unwearied services as to save 156 persons from their dreadful situation, and 62 others escaped by various means. But the rest, 178 in number, perished in the flames or in the sea.

OCTARCHY. The octarch was the chief or most powerful of the monarchs of the heptarchy, giving laws to the others, and was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Though there were seven kingdoms, yet the whole British nation was for the most part subject to one king alone. Hengist was the first octarch, A.D. 455, and Egbert the last, A.D. 800. See *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*, and that *heptarchy* is not the correct term.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its first name, although the senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor; and Commodus called it *Invictus*, and *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

OCTROIS (from the Low Latin, *auitorium*, authority), a term originally applied to concessions from sovereigns; or to the taxes levied at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791, but re-established in 1797, and were re-organised in 1816, 1842, and 1852. In 1859 the octrois of Paris produced above 54 million francs. The Belgian government became very popular in July 1860, by abolishing the *Octrois*.

ODES are nearly as old as the lyre: they were at first extempore compositions, accompanying this instrument, and sung in honour of the gods. Perhaps the most beautiful and sublime odes ever written, as well as the oldest, are those of the royal prophet Isaiah, on the fall of Babylon, composed about 757 B.C. Anacreon's odes were composed about 532; Pindar's from 498 to 446; and Horace's from 24 to 13, all B.C. Anciently odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. See *Poets Laureate*, and *Lyric Poetry*.

ODESSA, a port on the Black Sea, built by the empress Catherine of Russia in 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British, April 21, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, April 6. On May 12, the English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

ODONTOLOGY (from the Greek *odontes*, teeth), the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of professor Richard Owen, who in 1839 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. His comprehensive work "Odontography" (illustrated with beautiful plates) was published 1840-5.

ECUMENICAL BISHOP (from the Greek *oikoumenē*, the habitable, understood *globe*), "universal bishop;" a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 587.

OFFA'S DYKE, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, A.D. 774. Offa, king of Mercia, caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwark, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales; the Welsh endeavoured to destroy it, but were repulsed with great loss. *Chron. Brit.*

OGYGES, **DELUGE OF** (which laid Attica waste for more than two hundred years afterwards, and until the arrival of Cecrops), is stated to have occurred 1764 B.C. See *Deluge*.

OHM'S LAW, for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the Voltaic battery, was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric-telegraphy.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar-full was the prize at the Panathenæan games.—It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalms* cxxxiii. 2; *1 Sam.* x. 1; xvi. 13. The anointing with this liquid seems also to have been reckoned a necessary ingredient in a festival-dress, *Ruth* iii. 3.—The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale 1815.—**OIL SPRINGS**, see *Petroleum*.

OLBERS. The asteroid of this name, discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802, is now termed *Pallas*. See *Planets*.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS-COURT is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex, as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1773,* and was enlarged in 1808. See *Central Criminal Court*.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. See *Assassins*.

OLD STYLE. See *Style* and *New Style*.

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1448; in 1773 Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. Population, in 1858, 294,359.

GRAND-DUKES OF OLDENBURG.

1773. Frederick Augustus.	1829. May 21. Paul Frederick.
1785. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his empire in 1811; but restored in 1814.	1853. Feb. 27. Nicholas Frederick (born July 8, 1827), the present grand-duke. <i>Heir</i> : Prince Frederick Augustus (born Nov. 16, 1852).

OLERON, **LAWS OF**, relating to sea affairs, are said to have been enacted by Richard I. of England, when at the island of Oleron, in France, 1194; which is now doubted. They were received by all Europe, on account of their wisdom, justice, and humanity.

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. He brought the olive from Sais, in Upper Egypt. They were first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. "When thou beatest thine olive-tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow." *Deut.* xxiv. 20.

OLTENITZA, **BATTLE OF**. A large Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pasha, established themselves at Olténitza in despite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, Nov. 2 and 3, 1853. On the 4th a most desperate attempt was made to dislodge the Turks by general Danneberg with 9000 men. After a spirited engagement the Russians were defeated, with the loss of 1200 killed and wounded. The Turks only lost 106 men.

OLYMPIADS. The celebrated era of the Greeks, which dates from July 1, 776 B.C., being the year in which Coræbus was successful at the Olympic games. This era reckoned by periods of four years instead of single years. Each period was called an Olympiad, and

* During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died May 1750. Again, this disease was fatal to several in 1772. Twenty-eight persons were killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers, at the Old Bailey, Feb. 22, 1807.

in marking a date, the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The second Olympiad began in 772 B.C., and so on. The computation by Olympiads ceased with the 305th, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES, so famous among the Greeks, are said to have been instituted by the Idae Dactyli, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C.; revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., in honour of Jupiter, and were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats. The conquerors in these games were highly honoured. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. In 1858, M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece, to commence in Oct. 1859.

OLYNTHUS, a city, N. Greece, subdued in war by Sparta in 382—379 B.C. It resisted Philip of Macedon, 350 B.C., by whom it was destroyed, 347.

OMENS. See *Augury*. Amphietyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great, and Mithridates the Great, are said to have studied omens. At the birth of this latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together, two large comets, whose splendour eclipsed that of the noon-day sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life. *Justin*.

OMMIADES, a dynasty of Mahometan caliphs, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, A.D. 661—750; and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 750—1031.

OMNIBUSES (from *omnibus*, for all) began to run in Paris in April, 1828. The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal about 1672, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were introduced by an enterprising coach proprietor named Shilliber, and first licensed at Somerset-house in July, 1829. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the bank of England on Saturday, July 4, in that year. The omnibus is usually licensed to carry from ten to twelve passengers inside, and from ten to fourteen outside; and is attended by a footman, called a conductor. Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). See *Cabriolets* and *Hackney Coaches*. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan. 1856. The saloon omnibuses ran in 1857-60. There are now (1862) above 8000 omnibuses running in London.

ONE POUND NOTES were issued by the bank of England, March 4, 1797: for England only, 1823; re-issued for a short time, Dec. 16, 1852. *Rosse*.

O. P. RIOT AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE (London). This occurred on the opening of the new theatre, with increased prices of admission, began Sept. 18,* and lasted till Dec. 10, 1809.

OPERAS. Octavio Rinuccini, of Florence, was the inventor of operas, or of the custom of giving musical representations of comedy, tragedy, and other dramatic pieces. Emilio de Cavalero, however, disputed this honour with him, A.D. 1590. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.* Rinuccini's opera was a musical pastoral called *Daphne*, and his success induced him to write the opera of *Eurydice*, which was represented at the theatre of Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Mary de' Medicis with Henry IV. of France. The music of these pieces was composed by Jacobi Peri. An opera entitled *L'Orfeo*, *Favola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. Among the Venetians, the opera was the chief glory of their carnival. About the year 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*.

OPERAS IN ENGLAND. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. The operas of Handel were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres a few years after. Among the favourite performances of this kind was Gay's *Beggars' Opera*, first performed in 1727 at the Haymarket. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused a licence for the performance of a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscrip-

* The play was *Macbeth*, and not one word from the stage was heard. The concurrence of all parts of the house in the desire for reduction, gave a furious and determined party in the pit courage to proceed, and great injury was done in pit, boxes, and galleries. For many successive nights the audience, too strong to be controlled, continued their demand, and renewed their depredations, while the managers seemed, on their part, resolved not to give way.

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about A.D. 1538. *Nouv. Dict.*

ORACLES. The most ancient was that of Dodona; but the most famous the oracle of Delphi, 1263 B.C. See *Delphi*. The heathen oracles were always delivered in such dubious expressions, that let what would happen to the inquirer, they might be explained to mean the event that came to pass.

ORANGE. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success, in 1595; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. The duty on imported oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORANGE, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the ninth or tenth century. It has been ruled by four houses successively: that of Giraud Adhemar (to 1174); of Baux (1182 to 1393); of Chalons (to 1530); and of Nassau (1530 to 1713). See *Nassau*. Philibert the Great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Chalons, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V. to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, Aug. 3, 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law Renée of Nassau. See the *princes of Orange* under *Holland*. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713.

ORANGE RIVER, a free state in South Africa. The British government transferred (by sir George Clerk) their powers over this territory to a provisional government, March 29, 1854. A Volksraad, or legislative council, and governor (elected every four years) have since been appointed.

ORANGEMEN. A battle, called the battle of the Diamond, was fought in the county of Armagh, in Sept. 1795; and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence. In commemoration of that victory the first Orange lodge was formed in the county of Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795; but the name of Orangemen existed some time before. They associated to maintain the constitution in church and state, as established at the Revolution by the prince of Orange. An Orange lodge was formed in Dublin, the members publishing a declaration of their principles in Jan. 1798. It is stated, that in 1836, there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland, the duke of Cumberland being grand-master. After a parliamentary inquiry, Orange clubs were broken up at the request of the house of commons: but revived in 1845. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860. An Orange demonstration in Belfast on Sept. 17, 1862, led to desperate riots.

ORATOR HENLEY. An English clergyman of some talents, and great eccentricity, obtained this name by opening what he called his "Oratory" in London, in 1726. He had a kind of chapel in Newport-market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project. After having served as a butt for the satirical wits, poets, and painters of his time, he removed his oratory to Clare-market, and sank into comparative obscurity and contempt previously to his death, in 1756.

ORATORIANs (from the Latin *orare*, to pray), a regular order of priests established by St. Philip Neri, about 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they offered up prayers. They had a foundation in France, commenced by father de Berulle, afterwards cardinal, 1612.—The rev. Frederic Faber and others, as "Fathers of the Oratory," established themselves first in King William-street, Strand, in 1848, and afterwards at Brompton.

ORATORIO, a kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music. *Mason*. The origin of oratorios, so named from having been first performed in an oratory, is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-inn theatre, in Portugal-street, in 1732. Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1738; and the "Messiah" in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in 1837; and "Elijah" in 1846.

ORCHOMENUS, a small Greek state in Boeotia, was destroyed by the Thebans, 368; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354; and given up by him to Thebes, 346 B.C.

ORDEAL. The ordeal was known among the Greeks.* With us it is a term signifying the judiciary determination of accusations for criminal offences by fire and water. It was introduced into England with other superstitions taken from the codes of the Germans. That by fire was confined to the upper classes of the people; that of water, to bondsmen and rustics. Women accused of incontinency formerly underwent the ordeal, to prove their innocence. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty, might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only: and then it was called *the judgment of God*, presuming He would deliver the innocent. The accused were to pass barefooted and blindfolded over nine red-hot ploughshares, or were to carry burning irons in their hands; and accordingly as they escaped, they were judged innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned. The ordeal was used from Edward the Confessor's time to that of Henry III. It was abolished 45 Hen. III. 1261.

ORDERS. See *Knighthood*.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government, Jan. 7, and Nov. 11, 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French. They were reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decree* (*which see*). These restrictions greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1814.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and his apostles. See *Mark* iii. 14; and *Acts* vi. and xiv. 23. In England in 1549 a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

ORDINANCE. See *Self-Denying Ordinance*.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE. Before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer; the cross-bowyer; the galeater, or purveyor of helmets; the armourer; and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master-general, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. The master-general was chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life, but since the Restoration was held *durante bene placito*, and not unfrequently by a cabinet minister. *Bealson*. The letters patent for this office were revoked May 25, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Panmure. The last master-general was lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by gen. Roy, in 1784, continued by col. Colby, and completed by col. James in 1856. The publication of the maps commenced in 1810, under the direction of col. Mudge, and is still going on; the southern part on the scale of one inch to the mile, the northern six inches to the mile: a large part of these maps have been coloured geologically. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published; that of Scotland is to be proceeded with.

OREGON TERRITORY. A dispute respecting boundaries arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States, which was settled by treaty June 12, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state by the Union in Feb. 1859.

ORGANS. Their invention is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B.C.; and to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions, in churches, in A.D. 657. *Bellarmino*. Organs were used in the western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658. *Ammonius*. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I. 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. St. Jerome mentions an organ with twelve pairs of bellows which might have been heard a mile off; and another at Jerusalem which might have been heard on the Mount of Olives. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 1000 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND, that at St. George's hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, is the largest; next in order, that at York minster, and that in the Music-hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest is, perhaps, that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ church is nearly as extensive. The best is the famous Temple organ, erected by competition of Schmidt and Harris, two eminent builders; after long-protracted disputes about their merits, the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferies, afterwards chief justice, gave the casting vote in favour of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June, 1857, which at times overpowered the 2400 vocal and instrumental performers.

* In *Numbers* v. 2, directions are given to try women accused of incontinence with the *water of jealousy*.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in 1337, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement, called *l'Oriole*, on the site of which the building stands.

ORIFLAMME. See *Auriflamma*.

ORIGENISTS pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen (about A.D. 206). They maintained that Christ was the son of God no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament, had all souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall after a time be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's works was forbidden. *Burke*. These doctrines were condemned by the council of Constantinople in 553.

ORION STEAM-SHIP. On June 18, 1850, this splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock, northward of Portpatrick, and within a stone's throw of land, and instantly filled in seven fathoms of water. Of two hundred passengers supposed to be on board at the time, more than fifty were drowned.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES (North of Scotland). These islands were conquered from the Picts by Harold king of Norway, A.D. 870, and were ceded to James III. as his bride's dowry in 1468. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcades: united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney was founded by St. Servanus early in the fifth century, some affirm by St. Colm. It ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689. See *Bishops of Scotland*.

ORLEANS (a city in central France), formerly *Aurelianum*; gave title to a kingdom, A.D. 491, and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. It was besieged by the English, under John Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, Oct. 12, 1428, and was bravely defended by Gaucour, the more so as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI. king of France. It was relieved by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, April 29, 1429, and the siege was raised. See *Joan of Arc*. Siege of Orleans, when the duke of Guise was killed, 1563.

DUKES OF ORLEANS.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407.
Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1440; died, 1465.
Louis, became Louis XII. of France in 1498, when the duchy merged in the crown.

BOURBON BRANCH.

Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born 1640; died, 1701.

Philip II., born 1673; becomes REGENT, 1715; dies, 1723.
Louis, born, 1703; died, 1752.
Louis Philippe, born, 1725; died, 1785.
Louis Philippe Joseph, born, 1747; opposed the court in the French revolution; takes the name *Egalité*, Sept. 11, 1792; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was guillotined, Nov. 6, 1793.
Louis Philippe, born, 1773; chosen king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; deposed, Feb. 24, 1848; died, Aug. 26, 1850. See *France*.

ORLEANS, NEW. See *New Orleans*.

ORMULUM, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by an ecclesiastic named Orm, in the 12th century, was printed at Oxford in 1852 from a MS. in the Bodleian.

ORNITHOLOGY. See *Birds*.

ORPHAN-HOUSES. The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his Panegyric that Trajan had caused five thousand free-born children to be sought out and educated, about A.D. 105. Orphan-houses, properly so called, are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium, the office of inspector of orphans, *orphantrophos*, was so honourable, that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV. in the eleventh century. See *Foundling Hospitals*.

ORPHEONISTES. See *Crystal Palace*, 1860.

ORRERY. The employment of planetary machines to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the construction of the clepsydrae and other horological automata. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about A.D. 130. The planetary clock of Finée was begun A.D. 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The planetarium, now termed the

* The asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth, was instituted in 1758. Similar institutions are now numerous. The London Orphan Asylum (in 1823; removed to Clapton in 1823); the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead (1827); and the Asylum for Fatherless Children (in 1844; settled at Needham, Surrey,) were established mainly through the exertions of a Baptist minister, the rev. Andrew Reed.

Orrery, it is said, was constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clock-maker George Graham, at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715.

ORSINI'S PLOT against the emperor Napoleon III. See *France*, Jan. 1858.

ORTHEZ or ORTHEZ (S. France), BATTLE OF, between the British and Spanish armies on one side, and the French on the other, the former commanded by Wellington, and the latter by marshal Soult. In this engagement the British gained a great and decisive victory, Feb. 27, 1814. The victory was soon followed by the battle of Toulouse (*which see*).

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight, was purchased by the queen in 1845, and rebuilt by Mr. Cubitt.

OSMIUM, discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1804, was stated in 1861 to be the heaviest known metal.

OSSORY (S.E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF, was first planted at Saiger, about A.D. 402 (thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick), from whence the bishops of it were called *Episcopi Saigerenses*. From Saiger it was translated to Aghavoe, in Upper Ossory, in 1052. Felix O'Duillany, bishop of Ossory, translated the see to Kilkenny, about the end of the reign of Henry II. The cathedral church was allowed to be the finest in Ireland. This bishopric was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1842, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, passed in 1833.

OSTEND (Belgium), is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to Sept. 1604, when it surrendered by an honourable capitulation. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. The English landed troops here, who destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were obliged to surrender to the French, May 19, 1798. Here in 1843 the king of Belgium met the queen and prince Albert. See *Cuba*, note.

OSTRACISM (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, by which those who were either too rich, or had too much authority, were condemned to ten years' banishment (but without any confiscation of their goods or estates), for fear they might set up for tyrants over their native country. This custom is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; by others, it is ascribed to Cleisthenes, about 510 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put in an urn or box, and presented it to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished *ab aris et focis* (from his altar and hearth). 6000 votes were required. This law was abused, and they who deserved best of the commonwealth fell under the popular resentment, as Aristides, noted for his justice, Miltiades, for his victories, &c. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person.

OSTROGOTHS or EASTERN GOTHS, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about A.D. 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553. See *Italy*.

OSTROLENKA, BATTLE OF, between the Poles and Russians, one of the most sanguinary and desperate battles fought by the Poles for the recovery of their independence, May 26, 1831. On both sides the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field: they, however, shortly afterwards retreated to Praga. The Russians, in their accounts of this battle, claimed the victory.

OSTRICH, the *struthio* of the ancients, a native of Africa (see *Job* xxxix. 14). Ostriches were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Florence, 1859-60.

OTAHEITE or TAHITI, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited in 1767 by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months: it was visited twice afterwards by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to place herself under the protection of France, Sept. 9, 1843. She retracted, and Otaheite and the neighbouring islands were taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French

king, Nov. 1843. The French imprisoned Mr. Prichard, the English consul, March 5, 1844, but the act was censured in France.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland), **BATTLE OF**, fought Aug. 10 (or 15), 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under the heroic sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. The Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the well-known ballad of *Chevy Chase* is founded. *Walsingham*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See *Turkey*.

OUDE, a large and rich province in North India, formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizer of the great mogul. On the dismemberment of his empire about 1760, it was seized by the vizer Sujah-ud-Dowlah, ancestor of the late royal family.

Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer Cossim, are totally defeated, and the British became virtually masters of Oude. May 23, 1764
Reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who cedes Benares, &c., to the East India Company, who place troops in Oude (see *Chunar*) . . . 1775-81
[The annual subsidy to the company in 1787 was 500,000l.; in 1794, 760,000l.; in 1801, 1,352,347l.] More territories ceded to the company . . . 1801
Ghazee-ud-deen becomes *king*, with the consent of the British . . . 1819
Dreadful misgovernment of Nusser-ud-deen, 1827-37
[At his death the British resident, colonel Lowe, suppresses promptly an insurrection.]
Mahomed Ali governs well . . . 1837-42
But his son Umjeed Ali Shah . . . 1842-7

And grandson, Wajid Ali Shah, exceed all their predecessors in profligacy . . . 1847-56
In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801) Oude is annexed to the British territories, by decree, proclaimed . . . Feb. 7, 1856
The queen and prince of Oude, &c., arrive in London to appeal . . . Aug. 20, —
Oude joins the Indian mutiny: ex-king of Oude imprisoned (on suspicion) . . . June 14, 1857
The queen dies at Paris, Jan. 24: and the prince at London . . . Feb. 26, 1858
[For the war, see *India*, 1857-8.]
Triumphal entry of the governor-general into Lucknow. The Talookdars (landholders) receive a free grant of their estates . . . Oct. 22, 1859
Oude is said to be prospering under British rule 1862

UDENARDE (Belgium), where on July 11, 1708, the English and allies, under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, thoroughly defeated the French, who were besieging Oudenarde. The French king proposed peace without effect.

OULART (S.E. Ireland), where a body of 5000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops, in small number, May 27, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, five men only escaping. *Musgrave*.

OUNCE, the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. The word is from *uncia*; and its precise weight was fixed by Henry III. who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

OURIQUE (Portugal), where Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, encountered five Saracen kings and a prodigious army of Moors, July 25, 1139, and signally defeated them. He was hailed king upon the spot. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was here crowned as the first king; the Moorish dominion being overthrown.

OUTLAW, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the king's protection: a punishment for such as being called in law do contemptuously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III. all the judges agreed, that none but the sheriff only, having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed. *Cowel*.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. In 1700 the case of a ship in the port of Dublin excited great legal perplexity. To lessen the delay and expense, it was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose decision was prompt and highly approved. This led to the foundation of the present society for terminating commercial disputes by arbitration. The vessel was named the *Ouzel Galley*, and the society adopted the name in 1705.

OVATION. An inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable.* Publius Posthumius Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C.

OVERLAND MAIL. See *Waghorn*.

OWHYHEE or **HAWAII**, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1778, by captain Cook. On Feb. 14, 1779, he here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the

* He who was thus rewarded, entered the city with a myrtle crown upon his head, that tree being consecrated to Venus; wherefore, when Marcus Crassus was decreed the honour of an ovation, he particularly desired it as a favour of the senate to be allowed a laurel crown instead of a myrtle one. This triumph was called ovation, because the general offered a sheep (*ovis*) when he came to the capitol, whereas in the great triumph he offered a bull.

natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed. Great progress has been recently made in civilization here; and an order of nobility and representative assembly were instituted in 1860. The population then was about 120,000.

OXFORD. Here Canute held a wittenagemot in 1018, and here Henry III., compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament (called the "Mad") in 1258. *Dugdale.* See *Parliament.* Parliaments assembled here in 1625 and 1665, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; * and in 1644, Charles I. summoned such members of both houses as were devoted to his interest to meet him at Oxford; these were seceders from the parliament at Westminster. Charles II. held a parliament here in 1681. The BISHOPRIC was formed out of the diocese of Lincoln in 1542, when king Henry VIII. endowed it out of the lands of the dissolved monasteries of Abingdon and Osney, and assigned the church of the abbey of Osney for a cathedral, but afterwards he removed the seat of the see to Oxford in 1545. The present cathedral, anciently dedicated to St. Frideswide, was afterwards entitled Christ church. Present income of the see, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF OXFORD.

1807. Charles Moas; died, Dec. 16, 1811.	1827. Charles Lloyd; died, May 31, 1829.
1812. William Jackson; died, Dec. 2, 1815.	1829. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath, Nov. 1846.
1815. Edward Legge; died, Jan. 27, 1827.	1845. Samuel Wilberforce, present bishop.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. This university is by some supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, and to have owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Others state, that though the university is ascribed to Alfred, yet that no regular institution deserving the name existed even at the period of the Norman conquest. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth in 1571. On Aug. 31, 1850, a commission was appointed to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues," which reported April 27, 1852; and acts were passed in 1855 and 1856 making many alterations in the constitution and government of the university. A University Museum was opened in July, 1860.

COLLEGES.

University. Said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about A.D. 1232	Corpus Christi. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester 1526
Baliol. John Baliol, knt. (father to Baliol, king of the Scots), and Deborah, his wife 1263	Christ Church. Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII. 1532
Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester 1264	Trinity. Sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution, called Durham College, 1554
Hertford College (dissolved in 1818, and a Hertford scholarship appointed) 1312	St. John's. Sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London 1555
Exeter. Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter 1314	Jesus College. Dr. Hugh Price; queen Elizabeth 1571
Oriel College. King Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe 1326	Wadham. Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife 1613
Queen's College. Robert de Egdesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. 1340	Pembroke. Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick, clerk 1624
New College. William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester: first called St. Mary of Winchester 1386	Worcester. Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley, in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College 1714
Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln 1479	
All Souls' College, founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury 1437	HALLS (not incorporated).
Magdalen. William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester 1456	St. Edmund's 1269
Brasenose. William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton 1509	St. Mary's 1473
	New Inn Hall 1472
	St. Mary Magdalen 1482
	St. Alban's 1547

[Oxford University Calendar.]

RECENT CHANCELLORS.

1809. Lord Grenville.	1852. The earl of Derby.
1834. The duke of Wellington.	

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION: formed May 29, 1711.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon. Robert Harley), <i>lord treasurer.</i>	John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, <i>lord president.</i>
Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, <i>lord keeper.</i>	John, bishop of Bristol (aft. London), <i>privy seal.</i>

* THE FATAL OXFORD ASSIZES,—when the high sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly, of an infection caught from the prisoners, 20 Eliz. 1577. *Now.* This distemper was supposed to arise from the stench that came from the prisoners, who were so much crowded within close and narrow walls.

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

Henry St. John (afterwards viscount Bolingbroke), and William, lord Dartmouth, *secretaries of state*. Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley), *chancellor of the exchequer*. The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, re-

ceiving the lord treasurer's staff on July 30, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.

OXFORD'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. A youth named Edward Oxford, who had been a servant in a public-house, discharged two pistols at her majesty queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution-hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham palace, June 10, 1840. He stood within a few yards of the carriage; but fortunately neither her majesty nor the prince was injured. Oxford was subsequently tried at the Old Bailey (July 10), and being adjudged to be insane, was sent to Bethlehem hospital.

OXYGEN (a gas so called from the Greek *oxus*, sharp, as being generally found in acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one-third of the solid earth, and forming by weight nine-tenths of water and one-fourth of the atmosphere. It was first separated from red oxide of mercury by Priestley in Aug. 1774, and by Scheele, who was ignorant of Priestley's discovery, in 1775. It is the chief supporter of animal life by respiration, and of combustion. See *Ozone*.

OYER and TERMINER. A commission directed to the judges of the courts, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c.

O YES! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The term used by a public crier to enjoin silence and attention; very ancient, and the date not known.

OYSTER (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*), is said to have its capital in Britain, for though found elsewhere on the coasts of Europe, in no part of them does it attain such perfection as in our seas. British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat. IV. 140) about A.D. 100. The robbery of oyster-beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (1826). About 15,000 bushels of oysters are said to be produced from the Essex beds alone. In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany. His plan was found to be successful in 1860.

OZONE (from *ozein*, to yield an odour), a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein of Basle to the odour in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge. It is considered to be a modification of the oxygen (*which see*), and when occurring naturally, to have an effect on health. It is also produced by the action of moist air on phosphorus. In 1858 ozonometers had been constructed by Dr. Lankester and others. M. Schönbein has since discovered another modification of oxygen, which he terms *antiozone* (1859), which hitherto has been found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.).

P.

PACIFICATION, EDICTS OF. The name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the Protestants. See *Ghent*.

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm . . . Jan. 1562
The reformed religion permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons, . . . March, 1563
These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days . . . 1568
Edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns . . . 1570

[In August, 1572, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew. See *Bartholomew*.]
Edict of Pacification by Henry III., April; revoked, Dec. 1575; renewed for six years, Oct. 1577 [Several edicts were published against the Protestants after the six years expired.]
Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577, 1591
Edict of Nantes (*which see*), by Henry IV., April 13, 1598
Pacification (*which see*) of Nismes . . . July 14, 1629

PACIFIC STEAM-VESSEL. See *Steam Navigation*.

PADLOCKS. This species of lock was invented by Bechar at Nuremberg in A.D. 1540.

PADUA, the Roman Patavium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor, soon after the fall of Troy, 1183 B.C. It flourished under the Romans. Patavian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318 till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The university was founded about 1228.

PAGANS, the heathen, idolators, gentiles, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief, except in that of one God supreme, in which point all travellers assure us they concur; Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, A.D. 331; and Paganism was finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391. It was renounced by the Roman Senate, in 388.

PAINS AND PENALTIES. See *Queen Caroline*.

PAINTING. An art, according to Plato, of the highest antiquity in Egypt. Osymandyas (see *Egypt*) causes his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C. *Usher*. Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory, about 360-330 B.C. The ancients considered Sicyon the nursery of painters. Antiphiles, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque, 332 B.C. *Pliny*. The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, who on that account was styled *Pictor*, 291 B.C. *Livy*.* The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth by Mummius, 146 B.C. After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about A.D. 14. Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in A.D. 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, who died in 735, knew something of the art. It revived about the end of the thirteenth century, and to Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honour of its restoration. It was at once encouraged and generously patronised in Italy. John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil, 1415. *Dufresnoy*. Paulo Uccello was the first who studied perspective. The earliest mention of the art in England is A.D. 1523, about which time Henry VIII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court.†

EMINENT PAINTERS.

	School.	Born.	Died.		School.	Born.	Died.
Cimabue	Florentine,	1240	1300	Mieris	Dutch .	1635	1681
Giotto	Ditto .	1266	1336	Ruysdael	Ditto .	1636	1681
J. Van Eyck	Flemish .	1366	1441	Claude Lorraine	French .	1600	1682
Giorgione	Venetian .	1477	1511	Ostade	Dutch .	1610	1685
Leonardo da Vinci	Florentine,	1452	1519	Murillo	Spanish .	1613	1685
Raphael d'Urbino	Roman .	1483	1520	Berghem	Dutch .	1624	1685
Paolo Perugino	Ditto .	1446	1524	Carlo Dolci	Florentine,	1616	1686
Albert Durer	German .	1470	1528	Wouvermans	Dutch .	1620	1688
Quentin Matsys	Flemish .	1430	1529	Le Brun	French .	1619	1690
Correggio	Lombardn .	1494	1534	Teniers, jun.	Flemish .	1610	1694
Parnegiano	Ditto .	1503	1540	W. Vander Velde	Dutch .	1633	1707
Giulio Romano	Roman .	1492	1546	Watteau	French .	1684	1721
Sebastian del Piombo	Venetian .	1485	1547	Sir Godfrey Kneller	German .	1648	1723
Hans Holbein	German .	1498	1554	Sir J. Thornhill	English .	1676	1732
Michael Angelo Buonarroti, ...	Florentine,	1474	1564	Huysum	Dutch .	1682	1749
Titian	Venetian .	1477	1576	Hogarth	English .	1697	1764
Paul Veronese	Ditto .	1532	1588	Canaletti	Venetian .	1697	1768
Tintoretto	Venetian .	1512	1594	Gainsborough	English .	1727	1788
Annibal Caracci	Lombardn .	1568	1609	Vernet	French .	1714	1789
Breughel	Flemish .	1565	1625	Sir J. Reynolds	English .	1723	1792
P. P. Rubens	Ditto .	1577	1640	Romney	Ditto .	1734	1802
Domenichino	Bolognese	1581	1641	Moreland	Ditto .	1764	1804
Vandyck	Flemish .	1599	1641	Barry	Ditto .	1741	1806
Guido	Lombardn .	1575	1642	Opie	Ditto .	1761	1807
Both	Dutch .	1600	1650	Bourgeois	Ditto .	1756	1811
P. Potter	Ditto .	1625	1654	Copley	Ditto .	1738	1815
Le Sueur	French .	1617	1655	West	Ditto .	1738	1820
Spagnoletto	Spanish .	1589	1657	Fuseli	Ditto .	1741	1825
Snyders	Flemish .	1579	1667	David	French .	1748	1825
Velasquez	Spanish .	1599	1660	Lawrence	English .	1769	1830
N. Poussin	French .	1594	1665	Norcliffe	Ditto .	1746	1831
Guercino	Bolognese	1590	1666	Beechey	Ditto .	1753	1839
Hobbins	Flemish .	1611	1670	Wilkie	Ditto .	1785	1841
A. Cuypp	Dutch .	1606	1672	Haydon	Ditto .	1786	1846
A. Vander Velde	Ditto .	1638	1672	Collins	Ditto .	1788	1847
Salvator Rosa	Neapolitan	1615	1673	Etty	Ditto .	1787	1849
Rembrandt	Dutch .	1666	1675	Turner	Ditto .	1775	1851
Gerard Douw	Ditto .	1613	1680	Martin	Ditto .	1790	1854
Sir Peter Lely	German .	1617	1680				

* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were contemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre-eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds; but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters, 415 B.C. *Plutarch*.

† In Aug. 1866, the sale of lord Northwick's pictures occupied 18 days. It produced 95,725*l*. A Carlo Dolci fetched 2020*l*, and a Murillo 2400*l*.

PALACE COURT. The court of the queen's palace of Westminster, created by letters patent, 1664, was held in Great Scotland yard, and was a court of record for the trial of all personal actions, arising within the limits of twelve miles round the sovereign's palace, with the exception of the city of London. It was abolished in 1849.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER. The new houses of parliament now in course of completion are so called. The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837, by Messrs. Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 886 feet in length, and projected into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster-bridge. Sir Charles Barry (born, 1795, died, 1860) is the architect of the sumptuous pile of buildings raising since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick: to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the south-west extremity is 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building. The peers took possession of their house, April 15, 1847; and the commons, of their house, Nov. 4, 1852. See *Parliament and Bells*.

PALÆOLOGI, a family which reigned as emperors of the East from 1260 to 1453. George Palæologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. Andrew, the last Palæologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mahometan at Constantinople about 1533.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaïos*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of Geology (*which see*). Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palæontographical society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. Professor Owen's "Palæontology" was published in 1860. "Nearly 40,000 species of animals and plants have been added to the *Systema Naturæ* by palæontological research." *Huxley*. See *Man, antiquity of*.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria; but was separated in 1294.—Frederic V. the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus became the ancestor of queen Victoria. See *Hanover*. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia; but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688.* The elector palatine Charles Theodore inherited Bavaria in 1778: since when the two electorates have been united. See *Bavaria*.

PALATINE. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester, with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1359. See *Lancaster*, *duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (963) and Durham were also made county palatines. The latter was vested in the crown in 1836. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 Henry VIII. c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 Will. IV. c. 19, June 21, 1836.

PALERMO, N. W. Sicily, the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, B.C. 415; taken by the Romans, B.C. 254; by the Saracens, A.D. 832; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned king of Sicily 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*), March 30, 1282. It suffered from earthquake in 1726 and 1740. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II. Jan. 12, 1848. It was attacked by general Filangieri, March 29, 1849, and surrendered on May 14. It was taken by Garibaldi, June 6, 1860.

PALESTINE. See *Jews*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken from the seventh to the tenth century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (*which see*), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516. See *Holy Places* and *Syria*.

PALESTRO, N. Italy, where the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, May 30, 31, 1859.

* About 7000 of poor Protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped at Blackheath and Camberwell: a brief was granted to collect alms for them. Five hundred families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where parliament granted them 24,000*l.* for their support. Three thousand were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay; but not having been received kindly, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the Quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants, who soon made this colony flourishing, 7 Anne, 1709. *Anderson*.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. An archbishop of Canterbury has paid 5000 florins for a pall. By a decretal of pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152, when Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland.

PALLADIUM, the statue of Pallas, concerning which ancient authors disagree. Some say it fell from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium; and that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy; which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. This fatality being made known to the Greeks, they contrived to steal it away during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C., though some maintain that it was only a statue of similar size and shape, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.—**PALLADIUM** is a rare metal discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston in 1803.

PALLAS,* the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.† The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced Feb. 1, 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under lord Palmerston,—lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavoured to form an administration. On Feb. 22, Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned July 13. Lord Canning was appointed governor-general of India, July 4, 1855. This cabinet resigned Feb. 20, 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon the government for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill. It was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.
Lord chancellor, lord Cranworth.

President of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll; earl of Harrowby; afterwards the marquess of Clanricarde.

Secretaries—home, sir George Grey; *foreign*, earl of Clarendon; *colonial*, Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22); afterwards lord J. Russell (resigned July 13); sir William Molesworth (died Oct. 22, 1855); next, Henry Labouchere; *war*, lord Panmure.

Chancellor of the exchequer, W. Gladstone (resigned Feb. 22); next, sir G. Cornewall Lewis.

First lord of the admiralty, sir James Graham (resigned Feb. 22); next, sir Charles Wood.

Board of control, sir Charles Wood; next, R. Vernon Smith.

Public works, sir W. Molesworth; next, sir B. Hall (appointed July 22, 1855).

Postmaster-general, viscount Canning (appointed governor-general of India, July 4); next, duke of Argyll.

President of the board of trade, lord Stanley of Alderley. Marquess of Lansdowne, without office.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, M. T. Baines (appointed Nov. 24, 1855).

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION. The Derby administration (*which see*) resigned June 11, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of lord Palmerston, but not of lord John Russell: the two last then united to form the present cabinet, which came into office June 18, 1859.

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.
Lord high chancellor, John lord Campbell (died June 23, 1861); succeeded by sir Richard Bethell, made lord Westbury.

Lord president of the council, earl Granville.
Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll.

Secretaries—foreign affairs, lord John (afterwards earl) Russell; *colonies*, duke of Newcastle; *home*, sir G. Cornewall Lewis; succeeded by sir George Grey;

war, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; succeeded by sir G. C. Lewis; *India*, sir Charles Wood.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

First lord of the admiralty, duke of Somerset.

President of the board of trade, Thomas Milner Gibson. [This office was offered to Mr. R. Cobden, and declined by him.]

Secretary of state for Ireland, Edward Cardwell; succeeded by sir R. Peel (not in the cabinet).

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, sir George Grey, bart.; succeeded by Edward Cardwell.

Postmaster-general, earl of Elgin (proceeded to China in April, 1860); succeeded by lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept. 1860.

Poor-law board, Charles P. Villiers (July 9, 1860).

PALM-SUNDAY. When Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, A.D. 33. It is usual, in popish countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm Sunday.

* It is distant from the sun about 263 millions of miles, and completes its revolution in four years seven months and one-third of a month. Schroeter, a German astronomer, estimated its diameter to be 2000 miles, and consequently nearly the size of our moon. It presents a ruddy aspect, and is surrounded with a nebulosity. It is distinguished from all the other planets by the very great inclination of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, which is no less than thirty-four degrees thirty-five minutes.

† Henry John Temple was born in 1784; was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; succeeded his father, viscount Palmerston, 1802; became M.P., and a junior lord of the admiralty, 1807; was secretary-at-war, 1809-28, and secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830-34, April 1835 to Sept. 1841, and July 1846 to Dec. 1851; and home secretary, Dec. 1852 to March 1855, when he became first lord of the treasury. He was created lord warden of the Cinque ports, March 31, 1861; and master of Trinity board, June 16, 1862. He has sat for Tiverton since 1835.

PALMYRA, Syria. The ruins, chiefly of white marble discovered by some English travellers in 1678, prove Palmyra to have been more extensive and splendid than even Rome itself. It was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The origin of its prosperity may have been the trade with India. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen Zenobia. Odenatus died, and Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in A.D. 267. Aurelian defeated her at Adessa and made her captive 273. From that time Palmyra ceased to make a figure in history. It is now inhabited by only a few Arab families. The ruins were visited in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Dawkins also visited Palmyra; and Mr. Bruce, on ascending a neighbouring mount, was overcome with the magnificent sight.

PAMPELUNA (N.E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain), was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, July 27 and 29, 1813. It surrendered to the British Oct. 31, in that year.

PAMPHLET. The first appearance of pamphlets amongst us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, which were cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets began in Edw. VI.'s time, and were very numerous in the seventeenth century. Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions.

PANAMA, the isthmus which joins the two Americas. Across this a ship canal has been proposed: and a railway was opened in 1855. In that year a new state, New Grenada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named Panama.

PANDECTS. A digest of the civil law made by order of Justinian, about A.D. 529. These Pandects (which condensed all the then known laws) were accidentally discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, A.D. 1137; they were removed from Pisa in 1415, and are now preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinæ*.

PANICS, COMMERCIAL, generally the result of over-speculation. See *Bubbles, South Sea, Law's*. The last in this country were, in 1847, through the railway mania; in 1857, through American failures; and in April, 1859, through the fear of a continental war.

PANNONIA, part of Illyria, now Hungary, was finally subdued by Tiberius, A.D. 8.

PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, in Leicester-square, erected in 1852-3 for a chartered company, by Mr. T. H. Lewis the architect; was opened in 1854 for lectures, musical performances, &c. It had a very large electrical machine, battery, &c. The speculation did not succeed; the building was sold in 1857, and in Feb. 1858, was opened for concerts and horsemanship, and called the Alhambra.

PANORAMAS, the invention of Robert Barker, are bird's-eye views painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building. In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, being the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name '*Panorama*' to attract notice, and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. He died in April 1806.

PANTHEON AT ROME. A temple built by Augustus Caesar, some say by Agrippa, his son-in-law, 27 B.C. It was in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates were of brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plate. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, by the name of S. Maria della Rotonda, or "ad Martyres," 608.—The **PANTHEON IN LONDON** was erected by subscription, and opened Jan. 25, 1772. It was formed into an opera-house; was burnt down Jan. 14, 1792; was rebuilt in 1795 and 1812; and made a bazaar in 1834.

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B.C. Pantomime dances were introduced about the same time.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION." In a consistory holden in Rome, Sept. 30, 1850, the pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among the ten foreigners raised to the dignity of cardinal, was Dr. Wiseman, Roman Catholic vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time created lord archbishop of Westminster. On Oct. 27, following, Dr. Ullathorne was enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad's cathedral in that town. The same day a pastoral

letter from Dr. Wiseman was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of his see ; and on its becoming generally known to the British people that all England had been parcelled out similarly into Romish dioceses, the strongest indignation at this assumption of the pope was expressed throughout the empire.* The answer of the bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Westminster, against the pope's creation of a Romish hierarchy in this country, was followed by the celebrated "Durham" letter from lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown (Nov. 4), to the bishop of Durham, in which is severely censured not only the papal aggression, but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England ; and immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured into her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist this monstrous usurpation. As many as 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to Dec. 31, 1850. The great agitation on this subject produced the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60 (passed Aug. 1851), which prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of 100*l*. This statute, however, has not yet been acted upon.

PAPAL STATES. See *Rome and Popes*.

PAPER. See *Papyrus*. Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 B.C. It was first made of cotton about A.D. 1000 ; and of rags in 1319. White coarse paper was made by sir John Spelman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz. 1590 : and here the first paper mills were erected. *Stora*. Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III. 1690 ; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l*. annually. The French refugees taught our people ; they had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us. White paper was first made by us in 1690. *Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was first suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to the celebrated M. Didot, the great printer. The latter brought it to England, and here, conjointly with M. Fourdrinier, he perfected the machinery. M. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for paper-making machinery in 1801 ; and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807 ; it had previously been made tediously by the hand. The machinery was also improved by Mr. Bryan Donkin. A sheet of paper 13,800 feet long, and four feet wide, was made at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830 ; and one 21,000 feet long, and 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made at Colyton in Devon in 1860. The paper duty imposed in 1694 (producing latterly, about 1,400,000*l*. annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1861. See *Parchment Paper*.

PAPER-HANGINGS, &c. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland, about A.D. 1555. Made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the eighteenth century ; and it has been brought to such perfection latterly, that rich stained paper is made at twelve shillings for one yard, and the common kinds 24 yards for one shilling.—**PAPER BRICKS** have been made in America ; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by M. Jaloureau of Paris, was shown in 1860.

PAPER-MONEY. See *Banks*.

PAPIER MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper-pulp combined with gum and sometimes china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker, is said to have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PAPYRUS. The reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 B.C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria, 263 B.C. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus of inestimable value was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris ; but was restored in 1815.

PARACHUTE. See *Balloons*.

PARADISE LOST, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in 10 books in 1667 ; in 12 books in 1674.

* Among other consecrations that followed, and continued the excitement, was that of Dr. Briggs, created Roman Catholic bishop of Beverley, and enthroned in St. George's chapel at York, Feb. 13, 1851 ; Dr. Browne created bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Burgess bishop of Shrewsbury ; both consecrated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark, July 27, 1851 ; and other priests were similarly raised to new Roman Catholic prelacies.

PARAFFINE (from *parum affinis*, having little affinity with anything), also called photogen, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1849, and is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles.

PARAGUAY, a republic in South America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; and conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilised by the Jesuits, who in 1608 commenced their missions there and established an exclusive government, which they held till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled well; he was succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vival. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The present (1862) president, C. A. Lopez, was elected in 1844. Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation in 1852, and by Great Britain in 1853.

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Egyptians. In their present form (said to have been devised by the duchess of Rutland) they came into general use about 1820.

PARCHMENT. Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes' time.—**PARCHMENT PAPER** (or Vegetable Parchment), was invented and patented in 1857 by Mr. W. E. Gaine, C.E., who discovered, that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong tough skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, *e.g.*, maps, school and account books, and drawing paper. In 1859 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Figuier and Poumarède in 1846.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations: first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *a lege sue dignitatis*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Henry VIII. 1535. *Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons: stat. Will. III. 1700.

PARIAN MARBLES. The chronology of the Parian Marbles was composed 264 B.C. The Parian Marbles were discovered in the island of Paros, A.D. 1610. They were brought to England, and were presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundelian Marbles, *which see*.

PARIS (formerly *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the river Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being towards the north, and in which are three isles, *la ville* (the city), the *île St. Louis*, and the *île Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Lutetia comprised the city only. It was greatly improved by the emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, A.D. 355 to 361, and Clovis also resided here in 510. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria, and eventually of all the kingdom. The representative of the house of Orleans, styled count of Paris, now resides in England. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,178,262; in 1860, 1,525,535. See *France*.

St. Denis founded	A.D. 613	Hospital of Invalids	1595
Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes); suffered from famine	845-940	Place Royale begun	1604
Gallantly defended against them by the count Endes and the bishop Goslin	885	The Hôtel-Dieu founded	1606
Rebuilt	1231	The Luxembourg, by Mary of Medicis	1615
University founded	1206	The Palais-Royal built	1629
Church of Notre Dame built	1163-1270	The Val-de-Grâce	1645
The parliament established	1302	Conflicts of the Fronde	1648-53
Suffers by the factions of the Armagnacs and Burgundians	1411-1418	The Academy of Sciences founded	1666
Taken by the English	1420	The Observatory	1667
Retaken by the French	1436	Champs Elysées planted	1670
Pont Notre Dame built	1499	Arch of St. Denis erected	1692
The Louvre built (see <i>Louvre</i>)	1522	Palais d'Elysée Bourbon	1718
Hôtel de Ville	1533	The Palace of the Deputies	1722
The Boulevards commenced	1536	The Military School	1751
Fountain of the Innocents	1551	The Pantheon; St. Gèneviève	1764
The Tuilleries built (see <i>Tuilleries</i>)	1564	The French revolution breaks out; the Bastille taken	July 14, 1789
Massacre of St. Bartholomew's	Aug. 24, 1572	Pont de Louis XVI. finished	1790
The Pont Neuf begun	1578	Pont des Invalides	1806
		Paris lit with gas	1817
		Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of	

PARIS, *continued.*

frances were voted, 1833) commenced Dec. 15, 1840; completed March, 1846
 Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon (probable cost, 12,800,000l.) 1853-62
 Industrial exhibition opened by the emperor and empress, May 15; visited by queen Victoria and prince Albert (the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since 1422), Aug. 24; exhibition closes Nov. 15, 1855

Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (*ulchik ser*); closes Aug. 1858
 Bois du Boulogne opened as a garden of acclimatisation Oct. 6, 1860
 Building in course of erection for a permanent industrial exhibition (to be opened in 1863), Oct. 1862

See *France*.

LATE GREAT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession to Great Britain of Canada by France, and Florida by Spain Feb. 10, 1763
 Between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy, &c. May 15, 1796
 Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain Jan. 6, 1810
 Capitulation of Paris: Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France April 11, 1814
 Convention of Paris, between France and the allied powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st of January, 1792, April 23, —
 Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the allies May 14, —
 Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust, and Wellington, and Blucher, for the surrender of Paris July 3, 1815
 [The allies entered it on the 6th.]

Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers and confiding his safeguard to England Aug. 2, 1815
 Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years, Nov. 20, —
 Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, same day Nov. 20, —
 Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the Congress of Vienna June 10, 1817
 Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia March 30, 1836
 Treaty of Paris between England and Persia, March 4, 1857
 Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia, and Switzerland, respecting Neuchâtel May 26, —
 Important commercial treaty between France and England Jan. 23, 1860

PARISHES. Their boundaries in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 636. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the fifteenth century, when there were 10,000. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish registers were commenced 1538. By an act passed in 1856 new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones. See *Registers and Benefices*.

PARK'S TRAVELS. Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, May 22, 1795; and returned Dec. 22, 1797, after having encountered great dangers, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. The accounts of his murder at Broussa on the Niger were a long time discredited; but at length too well authenticated.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I. 1125. The parks of London are in a high degree essential to the health of its immense population. St. James's park was drained by Henry VIII. about 1537. It was improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668. The Green park forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII. In Hyde park, the sheet of water called the Serpentine river, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made between 1730 and 1733, by order of queen Caroline, consort of George II. This queen once inquired (it is said) of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." She took the hint, and the design was never afterwards entertained. See *Green, Hyde, St. James's, Regent's, Victoria, and Battersea Parks*.

PARLIAMENT (from the French, *parlement*, discourse), derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemot*. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I. A.D. 1272: and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (A.D. 1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first summons by writ on record was directed to the bishop of Salisbury, 6 & 7 John, 1205. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a

house of commons, was in the 43rd Henry III. 1258, when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Henry III. 1265. *Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament*, edit. 1685. See *Commons and Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. *Sir Edward Coke*.* The fourth edition of May's "Practical Treatise on Parliament" was published in 1859. See *Triennial* and *Septennial*.

First summons of barons by John	A. D.	1205	The speaker of the commons refused by the king	1679
Parliament of Merton		1236	A convention parliament. See <i>Convention</i>	1688
The assembly of knights and burgesses. <i>Burton</i>		1258	James II. convenes the Irish parliament at	
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed			Dublin which attaints 3000 Protestants.	1689
representation. <i>Dugdale</i>		1265	Act for triennial parliament; see <i>Triennial</i>	1694
First regular parliament according to many			First parliament of Great Britain met	Oct. 23, 1707
historians. 22 Edw. I.		1294	The Triennial Act repealed, and Septennial Act	
First a deliberative assembly, they become a			voted. See <i>Septennial Parliament</i>	May 7, 1716
legislative power, whose assent is essential to			The Journals ordered to be printed	1752
constitute a law		1308	Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the ser-	
The commons elect their first speaker, Peter			vants of members relinquished by the com-	
De la Mere		1377	mons	1770
Parliament of but one session, of only one day,			The lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alder-	
Richard II. deposed		1399	man Crosby committed to the Tower by the	
Lawyers excluded from the house of commons		1404	commons in Wilkes' affair	1771
Members were obliged to reside at the places			Assembly of the first parliament of the United	
they represented		1423	Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Feb. 2,	1801
Forty shilling freeholders only to elect knights		1429	Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower, April 6,	1810
The Journals of the Lords commenced		1509	Murder of Spencer Perceval, by Bellingham, at	
<i>Acts of parliament</i> printed in 1501, and consecu-			the house of commons	May 17, 1812
tively from 1509			Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr.	
Members protected from arrest. See article			O'Connell, the first Roman Catholic com-	
<i>Ferris's Arrest</i>		1542	moner elected since the Revolution	July 5, 1828
Journals of the commons		1547	The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords,	
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was			the first Roman Catholic peer under the	
the first peer's eldest son who sat in the			Relief Bill. See <i>Roman Catholics</i>	April 28, 1829
house of commons		1549	The reformed parliament meet. See <i>Reform</i> ,	
The parliament remarkable for the epoch in			Aug. 7, 1832	
which were first formed the parties of <i>Court</i>			E. Pease, the first Quaker admitted	Feb. 14, 1833
and <i>Country</i> ; disputes with Jas. I. begin June		1620	Houses of parliament destroyed by fire, Oct. 16,	1834
Charles I. dissolves parliament, which does not			New houses of parliament commenced. See	
meet for eleven years		1629	<i>Palace of Westminster</i>	1840
The <i>Long Parliament</i> , which voted the house of			The members of the commons' and lords' houses	
lords as useless, first assembled		Nov. 3, 1640	relinquish the privilege of franking letters.	
The <i>Rump Parliament</i> ; it voted the trial of			See <i>Franking</i>	Jan. 10 —
Charles I.		Jan. 1649	Committal of Smith O'Brien by the commons	
A peer elected and sat as a member of the			for contempt. See <i>Ireland</i>	July 20, 1846
house of commons		—	The peers took possession of their house, that	
Cromwell roughly dissolves the <i>Long Parlia-</i>			portion of the palace being ready,	April 15, 1847
<i>ment</i>		April 20, 1653	The commons assemble in their new house,	
A convention parliament. See <i>Convention</i>		1660	Nov. 4, 1852	
Roman Catholics excluded from parliament,			The two houses began to communicate by	
30 Charles II.		1678	letter in	1855
The commons committed a secretary of state			Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted,	
to the Tower		Nov. —	July 26, 1858	

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDW. I. 1299, TO 25 VICTORIA, 1862.

Edward I.	8 parl. in	8 yrs. reign.	Henry V.	12 parl. in	9 yrs. reign.
Edward II.	20	"	Henry VI.	22	"
Edward III.	37	"	Edward IV.	5	"
Richard II.	26	"	Richard III.	1	"
Henry IV.	10	"	Henry VII.	8	"

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says "*Le roi le veut.*" If the bill be a private bill, he says "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, "*Le roi renvoie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et aussi le veut.*" If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi s'avisera;*" which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the sovereign of England should still make use of the French language to declare her intentions to her parliament.

PARLIAMENTS, *continued.*

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.	Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	Jan. 21 . . 1510 Feb. 4 . . 1511 Feb. 5 . . 1514 April 15 . 1523 Nov. 3 . . 1530 June 8 . . 1536 April 28 . 1539 Jan. 16 . . 1541 April 12 . . Nov. 23 . 1545 Nov. 4 . . 1547 March 1 . . 1553	Feb. 23 . . 1510 March 4 . . 1513 Dec. 22 . . 1515 Aug. 13 . . 1523 April 4 . . 1536 July 18 . . — July 24 . . 1540 March 29 . 1544 Jan. 28 . . 1547 April 15 . . 1552 March 31 . 1553	JAMES II. . . May 19 . . 1685 Jan. 22 . . 1689 March 20 . 1690 Nov. 22 . . 1695 Dec. 9 . . 1698 Feb. 10 . . 1701 Dec. 30 . . — Oct. 20 . . 1702 Oct. 25 . . 1705 Nov. 18 . 1708 Nov. 25 . 1710 Nov. 11 . 1713 March 21 . 1715 Oct. 9 . . 1722 Jan. 28 . . 1728 Jan. 14 . . 1735 Dec. 4 . . 1741 Nov. 10 . . 1747 Nov. 14 . 1754 Nov. 3 . . 1761 May 10 . . 1768 Oct. 29 . . 1774 Oct. 31 . . 1780 May 18 . . 1784 Nov. 26 . 1790 Oct. 6 . . 1796 Nov. 16 . 1802 Dec. 15 . . 1806 June 24 . 1807 Nov. 24 . 1812 Jan. 14 . . 1819 April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	July 22 . . 1687 Feb. 6 . . 1690 Oct. 11 . . 1695 July 7 . . 1698 July 19 . 1700 Nov. 11 . 1701 Nov. 2 . . 1702 April 5 . . 1705 April 11 . 1708 Sept. 28 . 1710 Aug. 8 . . 1713 Jan. 15 . 1715 March 10 . 1722 Aug. 7 . . 1727 April 28 . 1734 April 18 . 1741 June 18 . 1747 April 8 . . 1754 March 21 . 1761 March 12 . 1768 Sept. 30 . 1774 Sept. 1 . . 1780 March 25 . 1784 June 12 . 1790 May 20 . . 1796 June 29 . 1802 Oct. 24 . 1806 April 29 . 1807 Sept. 29 . 1812 June 10 . 1818 Feb. 29 . 1820 June 2 . . 1826 July 24 . 1830 April 23 . 1831 Dec. 3 . . 1832 Dec. 30 . 1834 July 17 . 1837 June 23 . 1841 July 23 . 1847 July 1 . . 1852 March 21 . 1857 April 23 . 1859	
EDWARD VI.	Nov. 4 . . 1547 March 1 . . 1553	Jan. 28 . . 1547 April 15 . . 1552 March 31 . 1553	GEORGE I. . . March 21 . 1715 Oct. 9 . . 1722 Jan. 28 . . 1728 Jan. 14 . . 1735 Dec. 4 . . 1741 Nov. 10 . . 1747 Nov. 14 . 1754 Nov. 3 . . 1761 May 10 . . 1768 Oct. 29 . . 1774 Oct. 31 . . 1780 May 18 . . 1784 Nov. 26 . 1790 Oct. 6 . . 1796 Nov. 16 . 1802 Dec. 15 . . 1806 June 24 . 1807 Nov. 24 . 1812 Jan. 14 . . 1819 April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	GEORGE II. . . Jan. 28 . . 1728 Jan. 14 . . 1735 Dec. 4 . . 1741 Nov. 10 . . 1747 Nov. 14 . 1754 Nov. 3 . . 1761 May 10 . . 1768 Oct. 29 . . 1774 Oct. 31 . . 1780 May 18 . . 1784 Nov. 26 . 1790 Oct. 6 . . 1796 Nov. 16 . 1802 Dec. 15 . . 1806 June 24 . 1807 Nov. 24 . 1812 Jan. 14 . . 1819 April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	
MARY . . .	Oct. 5 . . — April 5 . . 1554 Nov. 12 . . — Oct. 21 . . 1555 Jan. 20 . . 1558 Jan. 25 . 1559 Jan. 12 . . 1563 April 2 . . 1571 May 8 . . 1572	Dec. 6 . . — May 5 . . 1554 Jan. 16 . . 1555 Dec. 9 . . — Nov. 17 . . 1558 May 8 . . 1559 Jan. 2 . . 1567 May 29 . . 1571 Sept. 15 . . 1586 March 23 . 1587 March 29 . 1589 April 10 . . 1593 Feb. 9 . . 1598 Dec. 19 . . 1601 Feb. 19 . . 1610 June 6 . . 1614 Jan. 6 . . 1622 March 27 . 1625 Aug. 12 . . — June 11 . . 1626 March 10 . 1629 May 5 . . 1640 April 20 . . 1653 Jan. 22 . . 1655 Feb. 4 . . 1658 April 22 . 1659 March 16 . 1660 Dec. 29 . . — Jan. 24 . . 1679 July 10 . . — March 28 . 1681	ANNE . . . Dec. 30 . . — Oct. 20 . . 1702 Oct. 25 . . 1705 Nov. 18 . 1708 Nov. 25 . 1710 Nov. 11 . 1713 March 21 . 1715 Oct. 9 . . 1722 Jan. 28 . . 1728 Jan. 14 . . 1735 Dec. 4 . . 1741 Nov. 10 . . 1747 Nov. 14 . 1754 Nov. 3 . . 1761 May 10 . . 1768 Oct. 29 . . 1774 Oct. 31 . . 1780 May 18 . . 1784 Nov. 26 . 1790 Oct. 6 . . 1796 Nov. 16 . 1802 Dec. 15 . . 1806 June 24 . 1807 Nov. 24 . 1812 Jan. 14 . . 1819 April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	GEORGE III. . . Nov. 3 . . 1761 May 10 . . 1768 Oct. 29 . . 1774 Oct. 31 . . 1780 May 18 . . 1784 Nov. 26 . 1790 Oct. 6 . . 1796 Nov. 16 . 1802 Dec. 15 . . 1806 June 24 . 1807 Nov. 24 . 1812 Jan. 14 . . 1819 April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	
ELIZABETH .	Oct. 21 . . 1555 Jan. 20 . . 1558 Jan. 25 . 1559 Jan. 12 . . 1563 April 2 . . 1571 May 8 . . 1572	Nov. 17 . . 1558 May 8 . . 1559 Jan. 2 . . 1567 May 29 . . 1571 Sept. 15 . . 1586 March 23 . 1587 March 29 . 1589 April 10 . . 1593 Feb. 9 . . 1598 Dec. 19 . . 1601 Feb. 19 . . 1610 June 6 . . 1614 Jan. 6 . . 1622 March 27 . 1625 Aug. 12 . . — June 11 . . 1626 March 10 . 1629 May 5 . . 1640 April 20 . . 1653 Jan. 22 . . 1655 Feb. 4 . . 1658 April 22 . 1659 March 16 . 1660 Dec. 29 . . — Jan. 24 . . 1679 July 10 . . — March 28 . 1681	WILLIAM III. . . May 19 . . 1685 Jan. 22 . . 1689 March 20 . 1690 Nov. 22 . . 1695 Dec. 9 . . 1698 Feb. 10 . . 1701 Dec. 30 . . — Oct. 20 . . 1702 Oct. 25 . . 1705 Nov. 18 . 1708 Nov. 25 . 1710 Nov. 11 . 1713 March 21 . 1715 Oct. 9 . . 1722 Jan. 28 . . 1728 Jan. 14 . . 1735 Dec. 4 . . 1741 Nov. 10 . . 1747 Nov. 14 . 1754 Nov. 3 . . 1761 May 10 . . 1768 Oct. 29 . . 1774 Oct. 31 . . 1780 May 18 . . 1784 Nov. 26 . 1790 Oct. 6 . . 1796 Nov. 16 . 1802 Dec. 15 . . 1806 June 24 . 1807 Nov. 24 . 1812 Jan. 14 . . 1819 April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	WILLIAM III. . . May 19 . . 1685 Jan. 22 . . 1689 March 20 . 1690 Nov. 22 . . 1695 Dec. 9 . . 1698 Feb. 10 . . 1701 Dec. 30 . . — Oct. 20 . . 1702 Oct. 25 . . 1705 Nov. 18 . 1708 Nov. 25 . 1710 Nov. 11 . 1713 March 21 . 1715 Oct. 9 . . 1722 Jan. 28 . . 1728 Jan. 14 . . 1735 Dec. 4 . . 1741 Nov. 10 . . 1747 Nov. 14 . 1754 Nov. 3 . . 1761 May 10 . . 1768 Oct. 29 . . 1774 Oct. 31 . . 1780 May 18 . . 1784 Nov. 26 . 1790 Oct. 6 . . 1796 Nov. 16 . 1802 Dec. 15 . . 1806 June 24 . 1807 Nov. 24 . 1812 Jan. 14 . . 1819 April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	
JAMES I. . .	March 19 . 1604 April 5* . 1614 Jan. 30 . 1621 Feb. 29 . 1624 June 18 . 1625 Feb. 6 . . 1626 March 17 . 1628 April 13 . 1640 Nov. 3 . . — Sept. 3 . . 1654 Sept. 17 . 1656 Jan. 27 . 1659 May 6 . . — April 25 . 1660 May 8 . . 1661 March 6 . . 1679 March 21 . 1681	Feb. 19 . . 1601 Feb. 9 . . 1601 Feb. 19 . . 1610 June 6 . . 1614 Jan. 6 . . 1622 March 27 . 1625 Aug. 12 . . — June 11 . . 1626 March 10 . 1629 May 5 . . 1640 April 20 . . 1653 Jan. 22 . . 1655 Feb. 4 . . 1658 April 22 . 1659 March 16 . 1660 Dec. 29 . . — Jan. 24 . . 1679 July 10 . . — March 28 . 1681	GEORGE IV. . . April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	WILLIAM IV. . . Jan. 14 . . 1831 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	VICTORIA . . . Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859
Long Parlt. COMMONWTH.	Sept. 3 . . 1654 Sept. 17 . 1656 Jan. 27 . 1659 May 6 . . — April 25 . 1660 May 8 . . 1661 March 6 . . 1679 March 21 . 1681	Feb. 4 . . 1658 April 22 . 1659 March 16 . 1660 Dec. 29 . . — Jan. 24 . . 1679 July 10 . . — March 28 . 1681	GEORGE IV. . . April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	WILLIAM IV. . . Jan. 14 . . 1831 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	VICTORIA . . . Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859
CHARLES II. Pensionary Parl.	April 25 . 1660 May 8 . . 1661 March 6 . . 1679 March 21 . 1681	Dec. 29 . . — Jan. 24 . . 1679 July 10 . . — March 28 . 1681	GEORGE IV. . . April 27 . 1820 Nov. 14 . 1826 Oct. 26 . 1830 June 14 . 1831 Jan. 9 . . 1833 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	WILLIAM IV. . . Jan. 14 . . 1831 Feb. 9 . . 1835 Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859	VICTORIA . . . Nov. 15 . 1837 Aug. 18 . 1841 Nov. 18 . 1847 Nov. 4 . . 1852 April 30 . 1857 May 31 . . 1859

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND, began with conferences of the English settlers, it is said, on the hill of Tara, in 1173. Writs for knights of the shire were issued in 1295. The Irish parliament last met on Aug. 2, 1800; the bill for the Union having passed.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND consisted of barons, prelates, and abbots, and occasionally of burgesses. A great national council was held at Scone by John Balliol, Feb. 9, 1292; and by Robert Bruce at Cambuskenneth, in 1326. Afterwards, the number of representatives from towns diminished; a house of commons was never formed in Scotland. The parliament of Scotland sanctioned the Act of Union on Jan. 16, 1707, and met for the last time on April 22, same year.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV.; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of pope Boniface VIII., 1302. It was suppressed by Louis XV., 1771; restored by Louis XVI., 1774; demanded a meeting of the States-General in 1787; and was suspended by the National Assembly, Nov. 3, 1789.

PARMA (N. Italy), founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard legion in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia) A.D. 1545. It fell to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese, 1714. Near Parma were fought two battles: one between the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; indecisive, both armies claiming the victory, June 29, 1734. Near the Trebbia, on June 19, 1799, the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals. The duke of Parma was raised to the throne of Tuscany,

* Called The *Addle* Parliament. It remonstrated with the king on his levying *benevolences*, and passed no acts.

with the title of king of Etruria, in Feb., 1801. Parma was afterwards united to France (with Placentia and Guastalla), and on the fall of Napoleon was conferred on Maria Louisa, the ex-empress, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814. Parma was alternately occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of 1848. The latter retired from it after the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849. On March 14 previously the duke Charles II. announced his abdication in favour of his son Charles III. The latter was stabbed by an assassin, March 26, 1854, and died the next day, leaving his son, the present titular duke, Robert I., a minor (born July 9, 1848), whose mother immediately became regent. When the war in Italy began in 1859, the Parmesans rose, and established a provisional government, May 1; the duchess-regent retired to Switzerland. Farini became dictator Aug. 18, 1859. On Sept. 12, the annexation to Sardinia was voted. On Oct. 5, col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, was cruelly murdered by the mob. Parma now forms part of the province of Emilia in the kingdom of Italy; to which it was annexed by decree, March 18, 1860, by an almost unanimous vote by universal suffrage.

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in ancient Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 B.C., L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the parricide; then sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. The old Egyptians used to run sharp reeds into every part of the bodies of parricides; and having thus wounded them, threw them upon a heap of thorns, and set fire to them. In France, before the execution of the criminal, the hand is cut off. Memorable execution of Miss Blandy, at Oxford, for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

PARSEES. See *Magi* and *Bombay*.

PARTHENON (thus called from the Greek, *parthenē*, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected 442 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 438.

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope) Jan. 1799, and overthrown in June, same year.

PARTHIA. The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; and the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed A.D. 226: his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia; under Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession, was signed Aug. 19, 1698; and the second (between France, England and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), March 13, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland: the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, Aug. 5, same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795.

• **PASQUINADES.** * Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1533.

PASSAU (Germany), **TREATY OF**, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, July 31, 1552. *Hénault*. In 1662 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

PASSENGERS—by public vehicles, are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (1831), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (1838); and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the General Omnibus Company's carriages had given way, recovered 400*l.* damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, Dec. 10, 1856. The Ships' Passenger act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, was passed in 1855. See *Campbell's Act*.

PASSOVER, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C. in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because, the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews

* This name originated in this way: At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to the pleasant sallies of Pasquin, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death in the sixteenth century the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons upon the state, and their satirical effusions on their neighbours.

without entering them; they being marked with the blood of the Paschal Lamb killed the evening before. The Passover was celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515 B.C. *Usher.*

PASSPORT SYSTEM forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 5s. to 6d. Passports were abolished in Norway in 1859; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, Dec. 16, 1860; and in Italy, June 26, 1862. The passport system was established in the United States on Aug. 19, 1861. The abolition of passports is proposed in Prussia (1862).

PATAY (France), where Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was present, when the earl of Richemont signally defeated the English, June 18, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to fly. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned July 17, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armour, and holding the sword of state. See *Joan of Arc*.

PATENTS. Licences and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made 1344, by Edw. III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, 1835, and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (1852).—By the latter COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS were appointed, viz., the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, the lord advocate, and the solicitor-generals for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Since 1852, a journal has been published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from March, 1617, to the present time. Specifications of patents may be consulted by the public at the Free Library and Reading-Room, in Southampton-buildings, March 5, 1854. A museum containing models, portraits, &c., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertion of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft.

PATRIARCHS. The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, A.D. 97. The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses about A.D. 440. It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin Church had no patriarchs till the sixth century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.

PATRICIANS, the senators of Rome; their authority began with the city itself. See *Rome*.

PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (Dublin), was erected in 1190, by archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was desecrated in 1546, and used as a law court till 1564. It is now in course of restoration. See *Knights*.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS. One was established July 20, 1803, by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded, and of their widows and orphans, and for granting pecuniary rewards and badges of distinction for valour and merit. On Aug. 24, 1809, 424,832*l.* had been received, and 331,611*l.* expended. From 1803 to 1826 the total sum received was 629,823*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* In Oct. 1854, a commission (prince Athert at the head) was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russo-Turkish war. Large sums have been collected from this country and the colonies, amounting to 1,171,270*l.* in July, 1855; to 1,296,282*l.* on Nov. 16, 1855; to 1,460,000*l.* in June, 1857. The overplus, 200,000*l.*, was appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls (the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum), on Wandsworth common, the first stone of which was laid by the queen July 11, 1857. The royal family and many of the aristocracy contributed drawings, some of which were sold for high prices, in May, 1855. A large fund was collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. See *India*, 1857.

PAUL JONES, a Scotchman, born 1742; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the American war, and was memorable for his daring depredations on British commerce. He landed and pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven he burnt shipping in the harbour, April, 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two of the king's ships of war which he had taken, and which the stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.

PAULICIANS, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about A.D. 652. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor, in the ninth century, and finally settled at Montfort, in Italy, where they were attacked by the bishop of Milan in 1028. Severe decrees against them were made in 1163, and they gradually dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the 16th century.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (London), the noblest Protestant church in the world. The best authority that exists illustrative of the origin of this church, is its great restorer, sir Christopher Wren. His opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a temple of Diana. The first church is supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution (302), and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Constantine. This was demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Sebert in 603. It was injured by fire in 962, and destroyed by the great conflagration in 1087, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which immediately preceded the present cathedral. On April 2, 1631, a commission was granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral; which however was totally destroyed by the memorable fire of 1666. The first stone of the present edifice was laid June 21, 1675, and the choir was opened for divine worship, Dec. 2, 1697. The whole edifice was completed in 1710 (with the exception of some of the decorations, not finished until 1723) under the illustrious architect, sir Christopher Wren. The total cost (including 200 tons weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202*l.*—Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began on Sunday, Nov. 28, 1858, when above 4000 persons were present. The ball and cross were restored by Mr. Cockrell, in 1822.

Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to the east end, is	feet 570	Campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height	feet 208
Breadth, north to south portico	282	Breadth of western entrance	180
Exterior diameter of the dome	145	Circumference of dome	420
Height from ground to top of cross	404	Entire circumference of the building	2292
		Diameter of ball	6

PAUL'S CROSS, ST., (London), which stood before the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place, the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to instruct mankind by preaching, but to every purpose political or ecclesiastical:—for giving force to oaths, for promulgating laws, &c. Jane Shore, mistress of Edward IV., was brought before this cross in 1483, divested of all her splendour. It was demolished in 1643 by order of the parliament.

PAUL'S SCHOOL, ST., was endowed in 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 boys "of every nation, country, and class," in memory of the number of fishes taken by Peter, John xxi. 11. The first schoolhouse was burnt in 1666; the second by Wren was taken down in 1824, and the present building erected by George Smith. William Lilly was the first master, and his grammar is still used by the school. *Timbs.*

PAUPERS. See *Poor*.

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; but the Appian Way was a paved road, and was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about the year 1533. It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825. Wood and asphalte paving were tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847. See *Wood Pavement*.

PAVIA (N. Italy), the ancient *Ticinum* or *Papia*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths. In 568, it was taken by the Lombards and became the capital of their kingdom. In the twelfth century, it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On Feb. 24, 1545, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying, *Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honour).

PAWNBROKERS. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about A.D. 1458. The institutions were termed *monti di pietà*. Soon afterwards, it is said that the bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756, and licences issued in 1783. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1851, 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London,

1127; the number is increasing in proportion to the population. In 1860 an act was passed enabling pawnbrokers to charge a halfpenny for every ticket describing things pledged for a sum under 5s. The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856.

PAX, a small tablet, generally silver, termed *tabula pacis* or *osculatorium*, kissed by the Roman Catholic priests and laity; substituted for the primeval kiss of peace in the early church. The pax is said to have been introduced about the 12th century.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL. In 1836 the whole of the army and navy pay departments were consolidated into one, termed the Paymaster-general's office, sometimes held by a Cabinet minister.

PEACE. A temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian, A.D. 75. See *Fire-works, Justices, Treaties, &c.*—A PEACE SOCIETY was founded in 1816 for the promotion of universal peace. It held its 45th anniversary in May, 1861. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849. It met in London at Exeter hall, Oct. 30 following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's church, Aug. 22, 1850; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850; and at Exeter hall, July 22, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1853; and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden are among the most conspicuous members of this society. A deputation from the Peace Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, Pease, and another quaker friend, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb. 1854.

PEARLS. The formation of the pearl has embarrassed both ancient and modern naturalists to explain. M. Reaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought in 1574, to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to 13,996*l.* A pearl named the *Incomparable*, spoken of by De Boote, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier, as being in possession of the emperor of Persia, was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.*

PEDESTRIANISM. Euclidas, a citizen of Platea, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens, and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he had only time to cry out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired. Foster Powell, the celebrated English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. Among these, was his expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, which he completed in 140 hours. One of the most astonishing feats of pedestrianism performed in England was that of captain Barclay, in 1809.* See *Barclay and Walking*.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.† The FIRST succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorpe, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov. 1834. Sir R. Peel then in Italy was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They resigned in April, 1835. In May 1841 sir R. Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year, he became again premier.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).

Sir Robert Peel, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Rosslyn, *lord president*.

Lord Wharncliffe, *privy seal*.

Henry Goulburn, *duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secrets. of state*.

Earl de Grey, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Lord Ellenborough, and Alexander Baring, *board of control and trade*.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, *paymaster of the forces*.

J. C. Herries, *secretary at war*.

Sir George Murray, *master-general of the ordnance, &c.*

[Terminated, April 1835.]

* On Oct. 7, 1861, a 12 miles foot-race was held, when Levett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Deerfoot, a Seneca Indian, ran 12 miles in 65 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 10 seconds; other races followed.

† Sir Robert Peel was born Feb. 5, 1783; entered parliament in 1809; became under-secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812, M.P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office), secretary for home department in 1822; resigned office and reappointed in 1827; resigned again in 1830; became premier in 1834 and 1841, *see above*. He was thrown from his horse June 29, and died July 2, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827, *et seq.*; established the new police, and carried the Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829, and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. Statues have been erected to him—at Salford in 1852; at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester, in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, *first minister*.
 Duke of Wellington, in the cabinet without office.
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.
 Lord Wharncliffe, *lord president*.
 Duke of Buckingham, *lord privy seal*.
 Sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl of Haddington, *first lord of the admiralty*.
 Earl of Ripon, *board of trade*.
 Lord Ellenborough, *India board*.
 Sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c.
 [Terminated, June 29, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

PEELITES, a name given to gentlemen, whigs and tories, who adhered to sir Robert Peel, after his defeat by the Conservative party, on account of his free-trade measures carried in 1846. The principal were H. Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, sir James Graham, E. Cardwell, sir George Clerk, and others.

PEEP-O'DAY-BOYS were insurgents in Ireland, who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared July 4, 1784, and for a long period were the terror of the country. See *Defenders*.

PEERS. See *Lords*.

PEGU, a province of the Burmese empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by major Cotton, with 300 men, in June 1852, without loss; and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was re-captured by general Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions, by proclamation, Dec. 20, 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb. 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burmah.

PEKIN, the Northern capital of China, was founded by Kublai in 1279; rebuilt by Yong-lo, 1471; visited by lord Macartney in 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, Oct. 12, 1860; and evacuated by them Oct. 26 following, after peace had been signed. It is described as being in a very desolate state, with a scattered indigent population, estimated at four millions.

PELAGIANS, followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about A.D. 400. Their doctrines were condemned at Carthage about 412, and at other councils. They maintained:—

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not would certainly have died.
 2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person.
 3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the

fall.
 4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel.
 5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Our Saviour's resurrection, &c.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy, appear to belong to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani, or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean), discovered by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century. The East India Company's packet, *Antelope*, captain Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. The king, Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the small-pox. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELHAM'S ADMINISTRATION. See *Broad Bottom Administration*.

PELOPIUM. See *Niobium*.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Plataea, 431 B.C. on May 7, and ended 404 B.C. by the taking of Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

PELUSIUM (now *Tineli*), formerly the key of Egypt. Here in 525 B.C. Psammeticus III. was defeated by Cambyzes the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom.

PENAL LAWS AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS, enacted against Roman Catholics in these realms were very severe; and even up to the period of passing the Emancipation Bill many of them remained un repealed. The following comprises the chief statutes set forth in *Scully's History of the Penal Laws*, in 1812. All the laws against Roman Catholics were repealed by the Relief Bill, passed April 13, 1829.

PENAL LAWS, AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS, *continued.*

Priests celebrating Marriages.—If any popish priest shall celebrate matrimony between any two persons knowing that both or either is of the Protestant religion (unless previously married by a Protestant clergyman), he shall suffer the punishment of a popish regular [that is, transportation; and if he return, the punishment of high treason]. 6 Anne, 1708; 8 Anne, 1710.

Exclusion from Parliament.—No peer of the realm shall sit in the house of peers, nor person chosen as a member of the house of commons shall sit as such, unless he first take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the sacrifice of the mass, idolatry of the Church of Rome, invocation of the Virgin Mary or of the saints. Penalty: all the punishments of a popish recusant convict, 3 Will. and Mary, 1691.

Elective Franchise.—No Catholic shall vote at the election of any member to serve in parliament, as a knight, citizen, or Burgess, 14 Geo. 1. 1727. Conditionally reinstated, 1793.

Corporate Offices.—No Catholic shall be mayor, sovereign, portreeve, burgomaster, bailiff, alderman, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, town-clerk, common-councilman, master or warden of any guild, corporation, or fraternity in any city, walled town, or corporation in Ireland. First statute, 17 & 18 Chas. II. 1667. Irish statute, 21 & 22 Geo. III., confirming the English Test and Corporation Acts.

The Army and Navy.—Persons holding offices, civil and military, and receiving pay, salary, fee, or wages, to take the oaths of supremacy, and abjuration, and to subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the mass, &c. English statute, 25 Chas. II. 1675. A severer enactment as regards penalties in Ireland, 9 Anne, 1710.—All military offices, except master-general of the ordnance, commander-in-chief, and generals, were opened to Catholics, 1793.

Excluded Parish Vestries, &c.—By act for preventing Papists having it in their power to obstruct the building or repairing of churches, by out-voting the Protestant parishioners, 12 Geo. I. 1725.

Arms forbidden.—By act for disarming the Papists, requiring them to deliver up to the justices or civil officers all their armour, arms, and ammunition, &c., and authorising search, &c. by day or night. Makers of fire-arms forbidden Catholic apprentices, 7 Will. III. 1695. No Catholic to be employed as fowler for any Protestant, 10 Will. III. 1698. Penalty: fine and one year's imprisonment for first offence; for the second, all the pains and penalties of persons attainted of a *premiure*.—These acts were confirmed, 13 Geo. II. 1739; they were qualified, 33 Geo. III. 1793.

Trial by Jury, &c.—Catholics not to serve as grand jurors, unless a sufficient number of Protestants cannot be found, 6 & 8 Anne. Issues to determine questions arising upon popery laws, to be tried by known Protestants only, 6 & 8 Anne, 1708-10. No Catholic to serve on juries in actions between a Protestant and a Catholic, 20 Geo. II. 1755.

Medical Professions.—Catholics (in England) prohibited from practising physic, or exercising the trade of apothecaries, 5 Jas. I. 1606.

Property.—The Catholics disabled from taking leases for a longer term than 31 years, or at rents less than two-thirds of the improved yearly value, 2, 8 Anne, 1703-9. He cannot dispose of his estate by will, or lend money upon the security of land, 2 Anne, 1702. Allowed to take leases for a term of 999 years, 18 Geo. III. 1778. Permitted to take or to transfer lands by devise, descent, purchase, or otherwise, the same as Protestants, 21 & 22 Geo. III. 1781.

Possession of a Horse.—Catholics prohibited from

the keeping any horse of a value exceeding 5*l.*, statute 7 Will. III. 1694.

Children of Catholics.—A child conforming to the established religion, may force his parent to surrender his estate, under a fair allowance, 2 Geo. I. 1716. The eldest son may reduce his fee-simple estate to a life estate. A younger brother may deprive the elder of the legal right of primogeniture, 1 Geo. II. 1727.

Education.—Catholics prohibited from keeping schools, or procuring the education of his child at home, 2 Geo. I. 1716. Prohibited from sending him beyond seas for education, 6 Geo. I. 1719. Permitted to keep schools and teach, 32 Geo. II. 1758. Admissible to Trinity College, 1793.

Guardians.—No Catholics to be guardians, or to have the custody or tuition of any orphan or child under the age of 21 years, 2 Anne, 1703. Permitted to be guardians, 1782. A Catholic may dispose of the custody of his child or children, by will, during minority, to any person other than a Catholic ecclesiastic, 30 Geo. III. 1790.

Catholic Holydays.—Punishment for not working upon Catholic holydays; each offence 2*s.* fine on labourers; or in default, the punishment of whipping, 6 Will. III. 1694.

Burying the Dead.—Punishment for burying the dead, except in Protestant churchyards, or being present at the burying any dead other than therein, 9 Will. III. 1697.

Pilgrimages, &c.—Who shall attend or be present at any pilgrimage or meeting held at any holy well, or reputed holy well: fine 10*s.*, or in default, whipping, 2 Anne, 1703.

Crosses, Pictures, &c.—Magistrates to demolish all crosses, pictures, and inscriptions publicly set up to promote the piety of Catholics, 2 Anne, 1703.

Divine Worship.—All officers and soldiers shall diligently frequent divine service and sermon, in the places appointed for the assemblage of the regiment, troop, or company, to which they may belong. *Articles of War.* No exception made in favour of Catholic officers or soldiers.

Benefices.—If a Catholic become possessed of any right of presentation to a benefice, the same shall be *ipso facto* vested in the crown, if he do not abjure his religion, 2 Anne, 1704.

Donations and Bequests.—Statutes (in England) interdicting donations and bequests for superstitious uses; such as towards the maintenance of a priest or chaplain to say mass, to pray for the souls of the dead, or to maintain perpetual obits, lamps, &c., to be used at prayers for dead persons. Such to be vested in the king, and applied to Protestant institutions, 1 Edw. VI. 1547.

The Papal See.—The obtaining from the bishop of Rome any manner of bull, writing, or instrument, written or printed, containing any thing or matter; or publishing or putting in use any such instrument; the procurers, abettors, and counsellors to the fact shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, 13 Eliz. 1570.

Mendicant Poor.—Any child who (with the consent of its parents) shall be found begging, the parson and wardens of the parish shall detain, and they shall bind such child to a Protestant master until the age of 21, or to a Protestant tradesman until the age of 24 years, 2 Geo. I. 1716.

Concessions.—Catholics qualified to be barristers, solicitors, attorneys, &c. And the withdrawing of certain prohibitions theretofore existing with respect to marriages with Protestants, apprentices to the law, schoolmasters, &c., 22 Geo. III. 1782.

PENAL SERVITUDE was substituted for transportation by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 (1853), and 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3 (1857).

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (*which see*). The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accursed who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, was given up to the East India Company in 1786, by capt. F. Light who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the king of Keddah. It now forms part of the *Straits Settlement* (*which see*).

PENDULUMS. The pendulum is affirmed to have been adapted by Galileo the younger, about A.D. 1641. Christian Huyghens contested the priority of this discovery: the latter certainly brought clocks with pendulums to perfection, 1656. *Dufresnoy*. See *Clocks*. Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr. G. B. Airy (now astronomer royal) and others in a mine in Cornwall, in 1826 and 1828; and at Harton colliery in 1854. In 1851, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

PENINSULAR WAR. See under *Spain*, 1808.

PENITENTS. There are various orders, as Magdalens, Magdalenettes, &c. The order of Penitents of St. Magdalen was founded at Marseilles, about A.D. 1272. The Penitents of the Name of Jesus was a congregation of religious in Spain who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662. There were numerous orders of penitents in various parts of Italy, who afterwards changed their name.

PENNSYLVANIA (N. America), the first state in the Union in regard to mineral wealth and nearly so in manufactures. Population in 1860, 2,906,370. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664; and it was sold to the Penn family, 1680-1 *et seq.* Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists; from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790. It is strongly Unionist. See *United States of America*.

PENNY. The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny, until the reign of Edward I. was struck with a cross, so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names. Copper penny and two-penny pieces were coined by Boulton and Watt at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency. See *Coins*, &c.—The **PENNY MAGAZINE** began in 1827; the **PENNY CYCLOPEDIA** in 1833 (supplements in 1846 and 1858). The **PENNY RECEIPT** stamp was appointed in 1853, and in 1850 a penny stamp was directed to be placed on bankers' cheques. **PENNY BANKS** (in 1861 about 200) were established about 1850:

PENNY-POST. See *Post-Office*.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION on behalf of Charles II. was suppressed, and himself executed, in 1655.

PENSIONS. The Crown's power of granting them, often much abused, was materially checked by statute 1 Anne, c. 1 (1702).

English pension list fixed at 95,000l. 1781
 Irish pension list said to amount to 489,000l. 1793
 Provision made by parliament to reduce all the
 pension lists of the United Kingdom from
 145,000l. to a maximum of 75,000l. 1830
 A committee appointed to define the proper
 persons to whom pensions should be granted:
 it reported in favour of servants of the crown

and public, and also of those who "by their
 useful discoveries in science and attainments
 in literature and the arts, have merited the
 gracious consideration of their sovereign and
 the gratitude of their country" 1834
 The queen empowered to grant annually new
 pensions to the amount of 1200l. 1837

PENTECOST signifies the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the feast of the Passover, *Lev. xxiii. 15*. It is called the feast of weeks, *Exod. xxxiv. 22*, because it was kept seven weeks after the Passover.

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh). Here the Scotch presbyterians since called Cameronians (*which see*), who had risen against the government, on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, Nov. 28, 1666. Many of the insurgents were subsequently executed.

PEOPLE. The duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox, at dinner in 1798, gave as a toast "the Majesty of the People," for which their names were struck off the list of privy councillors. A "People's petition" was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe and rejected, May 2, 1842.

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwamm in the gastric juice, and named by him from *pepsis*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PERCEVAL, ADMINISTRATION. It commenced on the dissolution of that of the duke of Portland, which was terminated by his grace's death, Oct. 30, 1809. Mr. Perceval had been intimately connected with the affairs of the princess of Wales. See *Delicate Investigation*. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Spencer Perceval, first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.	Lord Mulgrave, admiralty. Mr. Dundas and earl Bathurst, boards of control and trade.
Earl Camden, lord president.	Earl of Chatham, ordnance.
Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal.	Viscount Palmerston, secretary-at-war, &c.
Richard Ryder, marquess of Wellesley, and earl of Liverpool, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.	Lord Eldon, lord chancellor.

PERCUSSION-CAPS. See *Fire-arms*.

PERCY FAMILY. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror. Henry de Percy was created earl of Northumberland in 1377. The last male of the Percy family died in 1678. Sir Hugh Smithson, having married Elizabeth baroness Percy, assumed the name of Percy, and was created earl Percy and duke of Northumberland in 1766. See *Otterburn*. The Percy Society (for the publication of ancient ballad poetry), was established in 1840, and dissolved in 1852.

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the mainland. It was called by the Tartars Orkapou, "gate of the isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The Tartar fortress was taken and destroyed by the Russian marshal, Munich, in 1736, by assault, although it was defended by 1000 Janissaries and 100,000 Tartars. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have ever since retained it.

PERFUMERY (from the Latin *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke), was known to the ancients. In *Exodus xxx.* (B.C. 1490), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philip Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190. Perfumes became fashionable in England in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1860 there were about forty manufacturing perfumers in London; in Paris, about eighty. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763. *Creech*. A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence, in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator*. *Leigh*.

PERGAMOS. See *Seven Churches*, 3.

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY. See *Lyceum*.

PERJURY, in some countries, was punished with death. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; but that penalty was afterwards altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honour by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels, was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates. See *Oates*. A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. In England, perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563. By the Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cc. 60 & 61, 9 Sept. 1835.

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS. See *Animal Magnetism*.

PERONNE (N. France), **TREATY OF.** Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign this treaty confirming those of Arras and Conflans, with some other humiliating stipulations, A.D. 1468. Louis XI. had promised Champagne and Brié as appanages to his brother Charles, duke of Berry, not intending to keep his word, apprehending that those provinces, being so near Burgundy, would prove a fresh source of broils and disputes. *Hénault*.

PERSECUTIONS. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians. See *Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Massacres, Bartholomew, St., &c.*

1st, under Nero, who having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians. Multitudes of them were massacred. Some were wrapt up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; others were crucified, and numbers burnt alive A.D. 64
2nd, under Domitian 95
3rd, in the reign of Trajan 106
4th, under Adrian 118
5th, under Severus 199
6th, under Maximinus 235

7th, under Decius, more bloody than any preceding. The Christians were driven from their habitations, plundered and put to death by torments, the rack, and fire A.D. 250
8th, under Valerian 257
9th, under Aurelian 272
10th, under Diocletian, which lasted ten years; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea 302

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander has been falsely accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. The fire is said to have been accidental and not extensive. Ruins of this city still exist.

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Persia, in the Bible called Elam, is said to have received its appellation from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and perhaps established a petty sovereignty. The name is more probably of Indian origin. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C.; when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to the kingdom of Media. Population of the present kingdom about 10,000,000.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi—Justin B.C. 2115
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria 1082
Cyrus, king of Persia, 557; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy, about 557; conquers Asia Minor about 548; becomes master of the East, 536; killed in a war with the Massagetae 529
Cambyses, his son, conquers Egypt (*which see*). The false Smerdis killed; Darius made king 525
Revolt of the Babylonians subdued 512
Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed 498
Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers, to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (*which see*) 490
Xerxes (king, 485); recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring of this year, at the head of an immense force; the battle of Thermopylae 480
Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis —
The Persians defeated at Mycale and Platea, Sept. 22, 479
Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of 340 sail, near Cyprus 470
Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus 465
Reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus —
Xerxes IV., king, slain by Sogdianus, who is deposed by Ochus Darius II., Nothus 425
Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, king, 405; battle of Cunaxa, Cyrus the younger killed 401
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (*see Retreat*) —
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) kills all his relations at his accession 359
He is killed by his minister Bagoas, and his son, Arses, made king 338
Bagoas kills him and sets up Darius III., by whom he himself is killed 336
Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the Persians at the river Granicus, 334; near Issus, 333; at Arbela 331
Darius killed by Bessus, who is torn in pieces —
Alexander founds the 3rd or Grecian monarchy Persia was partly re-conquered from the Greeks; is subjugated by the Parthians 250
Artaxerxes I., a common soldier, founder of the Sassanides dynasty, restores the kingdom of Persia A.D. 226

Religion of Zoroaster restored and Christianity persecuted A.D. 227
Artaxerxes murdered; succeeded by Sapor I.; Armenia becomes independent under Chosroes 240
Sapor conquers Mesopotamia 258
Repels the Romans and slays the emperor Valerian 260
Sapor assassinated; succeeded by Hormisdas I., who favours the Manichees 272
Varanes I. (Baharam) persecutes them and the Christians 273
Varanes II. defeated by the emperor Probus; makes peace 277
Persia invaded by the emperor Carus, who conquers Seleucia and Ctesiphon 283
Varanes III. king, 293; Narses 294
The emperor Galerius conquers Mesopotamia, Assyria, &c. 298
Peace with Diocletian —
Hormisdas II. king 301 or 303
Ormuz built about 303
Sapor II. king, 309; proscribes Christianity, 326; makes war successfully with Rome for the lost provinces 337-360
The emperor Julian invades Persia; slain near the Tigris; his successor Jovian purchases his retreat by surrendering provinces 363
Sapor annexes Armenia, 365; and Iberia, 366; makes peace with Rome 372
Artaxerxes II. king, 380; Sapor III. 385
Armenia and Iberia independent 386
Varanes IV. 390; Yezdejird I., 404; conquers Armenia 412
Varanes V. 420, persecutes Christians; conquers Arabia Felix, 421; makes peace with the Eastern Empire for 100 years 422
Armenia again united to Persia 428
Wars with Huns, Turks, &c. 430-2
Yezdejird II. king, 440; Hormisdas III. 457; civil war, 458-86; Feroze king, 458; Pallas, 484; Kobad, 486; Jamaspes, 497; Kobad again 497
His son, Chosroes I. king; long wars with Justinian and his successors, with various fortune 531-79
Successful campaigns of Belisarius 541-2
Hormisdas IV. continues the war; degrades his general, Baharam, who deposes him; but is eventually defeated 590
Chosroes II. 591; renews the war with success, 603; Egypt and Asia Minor subdued 614-6
Chosroes totally defeated by the emperor Heraclius, who advances on Persia 627
Chosroes put to death by his son, Siroes, 628;

PERSIAN EMPIRE, *continued.*

Artaxerxes III. king, 629; Purandokt, daughter of Chosroes, reigns, 630; Shenendeh, her lover, 631; Arzemdokt, her sister, 631; Kesra, 631; Ferokhdad, 632; Yesdejdird III.
 Persia invaded by the Arabs; the king flies, 651; is betrayed to them and is put to death, and his army exterminated
 Persia becomes the seat of the Shiite or Fatimite Mahometans
 The Taherite dynasty established, 813; the Saffaride, 872; the Samanide
 Persia subdued by Toghrul Beg and the Seljukian Turks, 1038; who are expelled, 1104; subdued by Genghiskhan and the Mongols
 Bagdad made the capital
 Is invaded by Timour, 1380; ravaged by him, 1399; conquered by the Turcomans, 1468; who are expelled by the Shiites, or Fatimite

Mahometans, who establish the Sophi dy.
 nasty under Ismail I.
 Ispahan made the capital
 The Turks take Bagdad: great massacre
 Georgia revolts to Russia
 Teheran made the capital
 War with Russia
 Rupture with England in consequence of the Persians taking Herat (*which see*), Oct. 25;
 war declared
 Persians defeated; Bushire taken
 Gen. Outram defeats the Persians at Kooshab,
 And at Mohammerah
 Peace ratified at Teheran
 Commercial treaty with France, &c.
 Herat given up by the Persians
 The shah decrees a re-organisation of the government

SHAHS OF PERSIA.

1502. Ismail or Ishmael: conquers Georgia, 1519.
 1523. Tamasp or Thamas I.
 1576. Ismail II. Meerza.
 1577. Mahommed Meerza.
 1582. Abbas I. the Great: made a treaty with the English, 1612; died in 1628.
 1628. Shah Sophi.
 1641. Abbas II.
 1666. Shah Sophi II.
 1694. Hussein; deposed.
 1722. Mahmoud, chief of the Afghans.
 1725. Ashraff, the Usurper; slain in battle.
 1730. Tamasp or Thamas II.; recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.
 [Thamas-Kouli-Khan, his general, obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]
 1732. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed king as

1736. Nadir Shah (the Victorious King); conquers India, 1739; assassinated at Korassan by his nephew.
 1747. Shah Rokh.
 1751. [Interregnum.]
 1759. Kureem Khan.
 1779. Many competitors for the throne, and assassinations till—
 1795. Aga-Mahommed-Khan obtains the power, and founds the reigning (Turcoman) dynasty; assassinated, 1797.
 1798. Futeh Ali-Shah.
 1834. Mahommed-Shah, grandson of Futeh; succeeded by his son.
 1848. Nasr-ul-Deen, or Nausser-ood-deen, Sept. 4; born 1829; the PRESENT (1862) shah of Persia; said to be an able prince and friendly to Britain.

PERSON, OFFENCES AGAINST. The statute laws respecting these were consolidated and amended in 1861.

PERTH (Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the regent Robert in 1339. On Feb. 20, 1437, James I. was murdered at the Black Friars monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which their bodies were torn with red-hot pincers, burning crowns of iron pressed down upon their heads, and in the end their hearts taken out and thrown into a fire.—Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, Aug. 6, 1600. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the earl of Mar, after the battle of Lumblane, in 1715.

PERU (South America). Visited by the Spaniards in A.D. 1513, and soon afterwards easily conquered. Pizarro, in 1530, and others, with one vessel, 112 men, and four horses, set out to invade South America. Not succeeding, he again, in 1531, embarked with three small vessels, 140 infantry, and thirty-six horses; with these, and two reinforcements of thirty men each, he conquered the empire of Peru, and laid the foundation of that vast power which the Spaniards long enjoyed in the New World. Peru remained in subjection to the Spaniards (who murdered the Incas and all their descendants) without any attempt being made to throw off the oppressive yoke till 1782. The independence of the country was completely achieved in 1825. The new Peruvian constitution was signed by the president of the Republic, March 21, 1828. The present president (1862) is general Ramon Castilla, elected in 1855. Population (without Indians) in 1859 about 2½ millions.

PERUGIA, a city of the Papal States, anciently one of the Etruscan Confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Cæsar from the adherents of Antony: many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni, in 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, June 20, 1859. It was taken by the Sardinian general Fanti, in Sept. 1860, when the cruel Papal general Schmidt and 1600 men were made prisoners.

PERUKE, or **WIG**. The ancients used false hair, but the present peruke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620; and introduced into England about 1660.

PESCHIERA. See *Quadrangle*.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by Henri Pestalozzi, born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1746, died 1827. In 1775 he began by turning his farm into a school for educating poor children in industrial pursuits, as well as reading and writing; but did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school, where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon turned into an hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his celebrated school at Hofwyl, which at first was very successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement and dissensions. Pestalozzi's labours, however, rendered great service to the progress of education.

PESTH (Hungary), built about 889, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly in the long contests with the Turks. The last time it changed masters, was in 1684, after the raising of the famous siege of Vienna by Sobieski. Buda-Pesth was taken by the Imperialists, Jan. 5, 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it, April 18, same year. See *Hungary*.

PESTILENCE. See *Plague*.

PETALISM (from the Greek *petalon*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf, (generally of an olive) instead of a shell, about 460 B.C. If the guilt of the accused were thus established, the sentence was usually banishment. *Colgrave*.

PETARD, an instrument whose invention is ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards were of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, and were employed to blow up gates, or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards in 1580, when it is said they were first used.

PETER, THE WILD BOY. A savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov. 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. He died in Feb. 1785, at the age of 72. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETER'S PENCE, presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, A.D. 725. So called because agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII. *Camden*. The public collection (on behalf of the pope) was forbidden in France in 1860.

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire), founded 633; anciently called Medeshamstede; obtained its present name from a king of Mercia founding an abbey here, and dedicating it to St. Peter in 689. The church was destroyed by the Danes; but it was rebuilt with great beauty and continued to flourish till the Reformation. The bishopric erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, out of the lands of the dissolved monastery, was wholly taken from the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough. The see was valued in the king's books at 419*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH.

1794 Spencer Madan; died, Oct. 8, 1813.
1813 John Parsons; died, March 12, 1819.

1819 Herbert Marsh; died, May 1, 1839.
1839 George Davys, PRESENT bishop (1862)

PETERLOO. See *Manchester Reform Meeting*.

PETERSBURG, ST., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, May 27, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1711. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and

in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851; to Berlin opened May 5, 1862. The university was closed in Oct. 1861, on account of the riotous behaviour of the students. On June 10, 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire.

Peace of St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed. . . . May 5, 1762
Treaty of St. Petersburg for the partition of Poland (see article *Partition Treaties*), Aug. 5, 1772
Treaty of St. Petersburg, led to a coalition against France. . . . Sept. 8, 1805

Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway. . . . March 24, 1812

PETER'S CHURCH, ST. (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, A.D. 306. About 1450, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone was laid by pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514, Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lbs. of iron was used. The church was consecrated Nov. 18, 1626, the building having occupied 176 years. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet: the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire height from the ground 432 feet.

PETERSWALDEN (Germany), **CONVENTION OF**, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte, was planned, signed July 8, 1813. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

PETERWARADEIN (in Austria), where prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, Aug. 5, 1716.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the constitution. Petitions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV. petitions began to be addressed to the house of commons in considerable numbers. In 1837, there were presented to parliament 10,831 petitions, signed by 2,905,905 persons; in 1859, 24,386, signed by 2,290,579 persons. See *Rights, Petition of*.

PETRARCH AND LAURA: celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, begun in 1327, which was the chief subject of his enchanting sonnets. He was born 1304, crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, April 8, 1341; and died at Arquà, near Padua, July 18, 1374. Laura died April 6, 1348.

PETROLEUM, rock oil or mineral oil, similar to paraffine, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Rangoon. In 1860-1, a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N.W. Pennsylvania, and others have been since discovered in Ohio and other states; and also in Canada. In consequence numerous artesian wells have been sunk, manufactories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained. In consequence of the importation of large supplies of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, an act for "the safe keeping of petroleum" was passed in July, 1862. Petroleum will doubtless be eventually largely employed in the arts.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, Aug. 30, 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Sitka*, a store-ship taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambuscade; many were killed, including capt. Parker and M. Bourasset, English and French officers. The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences, but on May 30, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

PEVENSEY (Sussex). The castle is very ancient. From the abundance of Roman bricks, it is supposed that there was a Roman fortress on the spot. Here William of Normandy landed, Sept. 28 or 29, 1066. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV. was

for some time confined within the walls of this castle ; as was also queen Joan, of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV. who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king. In 1840, on removing some earth within the castle, a great many Roman coins were discovered.

PEWS in churches were not in use in England till long after the Reformation : about the middle of the seventeenth century. The earliest *reading-pew* with a date is one at Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, dated 1602. *Hook*.

PFAFFENDORF or LIEGNITZ (Silesia). Here was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, Aug. 15, 1760. The Austrians were signally defeated by the king of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies ; and worked out the consummate policy disclosed by subsequent events.

PHALANX, the Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion formed by Philip of Macedon was called the Macedonian phalanx, and was instituted by him 360 B.C.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews ; so called from a Hebrew word which signifies to separate or set apart, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness and piety than the rest of the Jews. *Luke* xviii. 9. The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

PHARMACOPEIA, a book of directions for the preparation of medicines, published by colleges of physicians. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopœia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

PHARMACY : the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and all other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of London was founded in 1841, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Jacob Bell, and obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a monthly journal.—15 & 16 Vict. c. 56 (1852), regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists.

PHAROS, of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, erected about 280 B.C. On the top, fires were constantly kept, to direct sailors in the bay. The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,000*l.* English, if Attic ; or if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors ;" but Sostratus, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible : "Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors."

PHARSALIA (Thessaly, N. Greece), BATTLE OF, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, Aug. 9, 48 B.C., in which the former obtained a decisive victory, losing about 200 men, or, according to others, 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000, or 25,000 according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror. After this defeat Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, exposed to the view of all whose curiosity led them that way, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman Philip 1.

PHILADELPHIA (Pennsylvania), was planned by William Penn in 1682. The first American Congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the declaration of independence on July 4, 1776. It was the capital of the Union till 1800, when Washington was selected in its place.—See *Asia Minor, Seven Churches*.

PHILIPHAUGH, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the marquess of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch Covenanters, Sept. 13, 1645. The latter slew many of their prisoners in cold blood.

PHILIPPI (Macedonia), so named by the great Philip. Here two battles were fought between Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony on one side, and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, in Oct. 42 B.C., in which the former obtained the victory. In the first, Brutus, who commanded the right wing, defeated the enemy ; but Cassius, who had care of the left, was overpowered and ordered his freedman to run him through the body. In the second battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory ; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He, however, made his escape, and soon after fell on his sword. Paul wrote an epistle to the Christians here, A.D. 64.

PHILIPPICS. This species of satire derives its name from the orations of Demosthene against Philip II. of Macedon, 352-341 B.C. The term is also applied to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony, the second of which, called divine by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life, 43 B.C. The term Philippic is now applied to any invective declamation.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (in the Malay Archipelago), discovered by Magellan, in March 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river, and Manilla became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. See *Manilla*.

PHILISTINES, a people of Palestine, conquered Israel, 1156 B.C., and ruled it forty years. They were defeated by Samuel, 1120; and by Saul and Jonathan, 1087. They again invaded Israel about 1063, when David slew their champion Goliath. After David became king he thoroughly subdued them, 1040 B.C. In common with Syria their country was subjugated by the Romans, under Pompey about 63 B.C.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. See *Alchemy*.

PHILOSOPHY (love of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things, in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts; or to mathematics, which is the knowledge of the quantity of things:—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages), about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their school suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83. *Univ. Hist.* Philosophy is now divided into:—1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about 500 B.C.; *Platonic* (the Academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Sceptic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 200; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Rational*, Bacon, about A.D. 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1650; *Reflective or Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, 1790-1830; *Positive*, Comte, 1830.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about 600 B.C.; Pythagoras, 500; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Caesar, 50; Ptolemy, A.D. 150. **Middle Ages.**—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen,

&c., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 959. Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

Inductive Philosophy:—

Copernicus's system published	1543
Tycho Brahe	1546-1601
Kepler's Laws	1609-18
Bacon's <i>Novum Organum</i>	1620
Galileo's <i>Dialogues</i>	1632
Royal Society begins (which see)	1645
Otto Guericke—Air-pump and Electric machine	1654
Huyghens on Pendulums	1658
Newton—Fluxions, 1665; Analysis of Light, 1669; Theory of Gravitation, 1684; <i>Principia</i> published, 1687; death	1727
Bradley discovers aberration	—
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets	1748
Black on Heat	1762
Laplace on Tides	1775
Lagrange, <i>Mécanique Analytique</i>	1788
Galvani and Volta's researches	1791
Laplace, <i>Mécanique Céleste</i>	1799
[See <i>Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Electricity, &c.</i>]	

PHIPPS' EXPEDITION. The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-horse* and *Carcass* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible, to the North Pole, 1773. In August of that year, he was for nine days environed with impenetrable barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48 north latitude. All further progress was not only impossible, but retreat also, and in this dreadful situation all on board gave themselves up for lost; but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, Sept. 20, 1773. Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C. and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon, in 346.

PHŒNICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais or Acre. From the nineteenth to the thirteenth centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus; and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phœnicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C.; by Alexander 334; by the Romans 47; and after partaking of the fortunes of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1516.

PHŒNIX CLUBS, of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1858. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March 1859, at Tralee;

but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek *phonē*, sound). The Phonetic society, whose object is to reform our mode of writing and printing by rendering it more consonant to sound, was established, March 1, 1843;—sir W. C. Trevelyan, president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman, secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of this system, was the "Phonetic News," in 1849.

PHONOSCOPE, an apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by M. Koenig and exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1667, by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the hon. R. Boyle about the same time. *Nouv. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Photophosphuretted hydrogen was discovered by sir Humphry Davy in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schrötter of Vienna made the important discovery of what is termed allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which is not so unwholesome to work as ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTO GALVANOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niepce and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niepce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), and Vitry, Mr. W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1854, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography."

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from), was patented by Mr. Fox Talbot, in 1858, and is described and exemplified in the *Photographic News*, Sept. 9 and 16, 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the sixteenth century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter, and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, which were published in 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "An account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver." Further discoveries were made by Niepce in 1814, and sir J. Herschel in 1819. Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Niepce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of the *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan. 1839; and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Isidore Niepce (the son). In 1839 also Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions, by producing a *negative* photograph (*i.e.* with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb. 1841. From this time improvements have been made with great rapidity. In 1851, Collodion (*which see*) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.—The Photographic Society of London was established in 1853. It publishes a journal. On Dec. 22, 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.—*Celestial Photography* began with professor Bond, the astronomer of Cambridge, U.S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr. Warren De la Rue of London has produced excellent photographs of the moon and other heavenly bodies, and on July 18, 1860, photographed the solar eclipse.—In 1861 Mr. Thompson of Weymouth photographed the bottom of the sea.† In 1861, professor O. M. Rood suggested the application of photography to the microscope. See *Cartes de Visite*. The copyright of photographs is secured by an act passed in 1862.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY (a process by which photographs are transferred to zinc plates which may be printed from), was devised by sir Henry James, chief of the Ordnance Survey, and made known in 1860. By it maps, charts, and engravings may be printed at a small cost.

* Journal of the Royal Institution, 1802, p. 170.

† Photography was successfully applied to the transfer of works of art to wood blocks, by Mr. John Leighton, in his illustrated edition of *Lyra Germanica* (1861).

PHRENOLOGY. See *Craniology*.

PHRYGIA (now Kerman), a province in Asia Minor, in which Troy was situated; became part of the Persian empire in 537, and partook of its changes. It became a Roman province in 47 B.C. and a Turkish one 1392 A.D.

PHYSIC. Egypt appears to have been the cradle of the healing art; "and the priests," says Cabanis, "soon seized upon the province of medicine, and combined it with their other instruments of power." From the hands of the priests medicine fell into those of the philosophers, who freed it from its superstitious character. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the formation of diseases, the order of their symptoms, and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, justly regarded as the father of medicine and the founder of the science, flourished about 422 B.C. Galen, born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science for nearly 1500 years. About A.D. 980, Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628.

EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Thos. Linaere . . .	1460	1524	Malpighi . . .	1628	1694	John Hunter . . .	1728	1793
Paracelsus . . .	1493	1541	Hermann Boerhaave .	1668	1738	R. T. Laennec . .	1781	1826
William Harvey . .	1578	1657	R. Mead . . .	1673	1754	John Abernethy .	1763-4	1831
Thomas Sydenham .	1624	1689	William Hunter . .	1718	1783	Astley Cooper . .	1768	1841

PHYSIC GARDENS. The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon of London, in 1567; that at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby, in 1652; that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century; and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721; this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnæus.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, London, was projected by Dr. Linaere, physician to Henry VIII.;* who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters-patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, Sept. 23, 1518. Linaere was elected the first president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick-lane, erected by sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1823, when the present elegant stone edifice was erected from designs by sir R. Smirke.—The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II. 1667, and was re-incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1681.

PHYSICS. See under *Philosophy*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the sixteenth century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Pernethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; published 1776.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The works of Müller, Milne-Edwards, and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's *Cyclopædia of Physiology* (1836-59) is a library in itself.

PIANO-FORTE, invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in 1717; he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony; and, some time after, G. Silverman, a musical-instrument maker, began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument-maker at Florence. The square piano-forte was first made by Freiderica, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1758. Piano-fortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766; and have been since greatly improved by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, and others.

* **PHYSICIAN TO THE KING.** The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated A.D. 1454, the 33 Henry VI., a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but in that reign no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorised for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services. *Life of Linaere.*

PICENTINES, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, 268 B.C. They began the Social War in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY. See *Georges, &c.*

PICQUET was the first known game upon the cards. It was invented by Joquemín, and afterwards other games, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, who was at that time in feeble health, 1390. *Mézéray*. "It is remarkable," observes a French writer, "that the earliest game upon the cards should be at once the most simple and intellectual." Cards are referred by some persons to the Romans, and it is disputed whether they are, in modern times, of French or Spanish origin. See article *Cards*.

PICTS. A Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Hebrides, or Western Isles. They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. Between A.D. 838 and 842, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom. See *Roman Wall*.

PICTURES. See *Painting*.

PIEDMONT (*Podemontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in North Italy, the seat of government of the modern kingdom of Sardinia, *which see*.

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By stat. 17 Edw. IV. it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

PIER AND HARBOUR ACT, to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbours in Great Britain and Ireland, was passed in 1862.

PIGEONS. Courier pigeons are of very ancient use. The ancients being destitute of the post, were accustomed, when they took a long journey and were desirous of sending back any news with uncommon expedition, to take tame pigeons with them. When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck: the bird once released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones. Taurosthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending to him at Ægina a pigeon stained with purple. *Ovid*. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day, Nov. 23, 1819. *Phillips*.

PILGRIMAGE or GRACE. An insurrection, so called, headed by Aske and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, joined by priests in the habits of their order, and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties, against Henry VIII. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them, and great numbers of the insurgents were executed, 1536-7.

PILGRIMAGES* began with the pilgrimage of the empress Helena to Jerusalem, A.D. 326. They became frequent at the close of the tenth century. Robert II. of France made several pilgrimages; among others, one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy. *Hénault*. Many licences were granted to captains of English ships to carry pilgrims abroad. 7 Hen. VI. 1428.

PILLORY, a scaffold for persons to stand on, to render them publicly infamous, that all might avoid and refuse to have any dealings with them. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory 41 Hen. III. 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment in all cases except perjury, 1815. The pillory was totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered this punishment at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossy for perjury, June 24, 1830.

PILNITZ, near Dresden, Saxony. The famous convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, July 20, 1791. On Aug. 27 the treaty of

* **PILGRIM FATHERS** is the name given in North America to a party of English Puritans who sailed in the "May-flower" to North America in 1620.

Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition Treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate, Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

PILOT. The act relating to pilots is 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping act, 1854.

PINE-TREES. The Stone pine (*Pinus Pinæa*), brought to these countries before 1548. The Cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the South of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Tæda*), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.

PINKEY (near Edinburgh), where the English under the earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots, Sept. 10, 1547. There fell not 200 of the English, but above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners. *Hume*.

PINS, as an article of commerce, are first mentioned in a statute of 1483. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and were first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Previously both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver and gold. Pins were made in England in 1543. *Stow*. They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

PIRACY was severely repressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates, 67 B.C. See *Buccaners*. An act of parliament to punish piracy was passed in 1837.

PIRÆUS the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854.

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favoured by the early Roman emperors. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, and eventually became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1405-6. The university was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472, and 1542. The celebrated Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1154,* and the Campo Santo about the same time. The rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room.

PISTOLS, the smallest sort of fire-arms, carried sometimes at the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, &c. *Pardon*. The pistol was first used by the cavalry of England in 1544. Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm. is to be found in the United Service Museum, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1853, by col. Colt, the inventor of the celebrated Colt pistol, at which time nearly the whole of the machinery used was new to this country. The perfection and economy of this system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armoury, in the year 1855.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. A small island in the Pacific Ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, and seen by Cook in 1773, and since noted for being colonised by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789.† See *Bounty*.

* This celebrated tower was erected for the purpose of containing bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral of Pisa. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 138 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some think this was done purposely by the architect; others attribute it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1633).

† They remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship bearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighbouring island, and had become a singularly well-conducted community under the fostering care of Adams, the principal mutineer. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. Their priest, the Rev. Mr. Nobbs, obtained for them the favour of the English government, which removed them with all their property in the ship *Morayshire*, on May 3rd, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk island, prepared previously for their reception, June 8, 1856. The government stocked Norfolk island with 2000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and twenty horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females.

PITTS ADMINISTRATIONS.* The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 27, 1783, and terminated by his resignation in 1801. The second was formed May 12, 1804; and terminated by his death, Jan. 23, 1806. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, and a grant of 40,000*l.* to pay his debts.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.*

Earl Gower, *lord president.*

Duke of Rutland, *privy seal.*

Marquess of Carmarthen and earl Temple, immediately succeeded by lord Sydney, *secretaries.*

Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor.*

Viscount Howe, *admiralty.*

Duke of Richmond, *ordnance.*

William Wyndham Granville, Henry Dundas, &c.

[Mr. Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes in his ministry, of course, occurred in the long period of seventeen years.]

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury.*

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor.*

Duke of Portland, succeeded by lord Sidmouth (late

Mr. Addington), *lord president.*

Earl of Westmorland, *lord privy seal.*

Lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by

lord Mulgrave), and earl Camden (succeeded by

viscount Castlereagh), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*

Viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), *admiralty.*

Duke of Montrose, lord Mulgrave, Mr. Dundas, &c.

PITTSBURG LANDING (near Corinth, Tennessee). On Sunday April 6, 1862, a great battle was fought between the American federals under Grant and Prentiss, and the confederates under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were victorious, but lost their able general Johnston. The federals were reinforced the next day and renewed the attack: the confederates maintained their ground; but soon after retired in good order to Corinth.

PIUS IV. CREED OF. See *Confessions*.

PLACENTIA, a city in North Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire, and the wars of the middle ages. In 1254, it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1302 Alberto Scotti was overcome, and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, but was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope Leo X. In 1545, Paul III. gave it with Parma, as a duchy, to his son Peter Louis Farnese. See *Parma*.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt (1491 B.C.), are described in *Exodus*, chap. ix. &c. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C. *Petavius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B.C. *Baronius*. At Rome prevailed a desolating plague, carrying off a hundred thousand persons in and round the city, 461 B.C. The plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, 430 B.C., is admirably described by Thucydides. Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, and destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B.C. *Pliny*.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily A.D. 80.

Again ravaged the Roman empire, A.D. 167, 169, 180.

Another, in the Roman empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome, and many towns were entirely depopulated, A.D. 250-265.

In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, A.D. 430.

A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years.

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 746-749. In London, 962.

At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772. *Will. Malme*.

In Scotland 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, 954.

In London, a great mortality, 1094; and in Ireland, 1095.

Again, in London: it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111. *Holinshed*.

In Ireland: after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

The "Black Death" in Italy, 1340.

A plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard, 1348. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio.)

In Paris and London a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1362 and 1367, and in Ireland in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland called the *Fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383. 30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again in Ireland, superinduced by a famine: great numbers died 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England, a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478. *Repin: Salmon*.

The awful *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal in London, 1485. *DeLaune*.

The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1499-1500. *Stow*.

The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours), in London, 1506; and again in 1517. In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Hen. VIII. *Stow*.

* William Pitt, the second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born March 28, 1759; became M.P. Jan. 23, 1782; moved for reform in Parliament, May 7, 1782: and became chancellor of the exchequer in 1782.

PLAGUE, *continued.*

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.
 The sweating sickness again in England, 1528; and in North Germany in 1529; and for the fifth time in England, in 1551.
 30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.
 200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, in 1611.
 In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.
 In France, a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons died, 1632.
 The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.
 The GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON, in 1664-5, which carried off 68,596 persons; some say 100,000.*
 Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days: and it is thought the infection

was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.
 60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.
 One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760. *Abbé Mariti*.
 In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassora, 1773.
 In Egypt, above 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.
 In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.
 In Spain and at Gibraltar, immense numbers were carried off by a pestilent disease in 1804 and 1805.
 Again at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1823.
 The Asiatic Cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831; in Scotland, at Inverloding, Dec. 23, same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, March 14, 1832.
 The Cholera again visited England, &c. 1848 and 1849. See *Cholera*.

PLANETS. The planet Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans; to the former, it is said, 3000 B.C.; and correctly inserted in a chart of the heavens made about 600 B.C. and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the imperial library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter are generally considered to have been discovered by Galileo, 1610; but Janssen, it is affirmed, claimed some acquaintance with them about twenty years before. We now know nine primary planets, termed major: *Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Vulcan*; and seventy-six secondary, or minor, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.†

Uranus, formerly called *Georgium Sidus* and *Herschel*; discovered by W. Herschel (see *Georgium Sidus*) March 13, 1781
Neptune, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams, (see *Neptune*) Sept. 23, 1846
Vulcan (between Mercury and the Sun), discovered by M. Lescaubault, a physician, ... March 26, 1859
MINOR PLANETS (according to Mr. G. F. Chambers.)
 1. *Ceres*, discovered by Piazzi (this planet is visible to the naked eye) Jan. 1, 1801
 2. *Pallas*, or *Olbers*, discovered at Bremen by Olbers (see *Pallas*) March 28, 1802
 3. *Juno*, discovered by Harding (see *Juno*) Sept. 1, 1804
 4. *Vesta*, discovered by Olbers (see *Vesta*) March 29, 1807
 5. *Astræa*, by K. C. Hencke Dec. 8, 1845
 6. *Hebe*, by the same July 1, 1847
 7. *Iris*, by J. R. Hind Aug. 13, —

8. *Flora*, by the same Oct. 18, 1847
 9. *Metis*, by A. Graham April 25, 1848
 10. *Hygiea*, by A. De Gasparis April 12, 1849
 11. *Parthenope*, by the same May 11, 1850
 12. *Victoria*, by J. R. Hind Sept. 13, —
 13. *Egeria*, by A. De Gasparis Nov. 2, —
 14. *Irene*, by J. R. Hind May 19, 1851
 15. *Eunomia*, by A. De Gasparis July 29, —
 16. *Psyche*, by the same March 17, 1852
 17. *Thetis*, by R. Luther April 17, —
 18. *Melpomene*, by J. R. Hind June 24, —
 19. *Fortuna*, by the same Aug. 22, —
 20. *Massilia*, by A. De Gasparis Sept. 19, —
 21. *Eutelia*, by H. Goldschmidt Nov. 15, —
 22. *Calliope*, by J. R. Hind Nov. 16, —
 23. *Thalia*, by the same Dec. 15, —
 24. *Themis*, by A. De Gasparis April 5, 1853
 25. *Phocæa*, by M. Chacornac April 6, —
 26. *Proserpine*, by R. Luther May 5, —
 27. *Buterpe*, by J. R. Hind Nov. 8, —
 28. *Bellona*, by R. Luther March 1, 1854

* The following passage is taken from De Foe's History of the Plague (a work of imagination):—"It commenced in December, 1664. In May, June, and July, it had continued with great severity; but in August and September it quickened into dreadful activity, sweeping away 8000 persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the sufferings of the metropolis. In some houses carcases lay waiting for burial; and in others, persons were seen doubled up in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans; and in the next the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relatives and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. The yet healthy child hung upon the putrid breast of a dead mother; and the nuptial bed was changed into a sepulchre. Some of the affected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets; while others calmly laid themselves down, never to rise but at the call of the last trumpet. At length, in the middle of September, more than 12,000 perished in one week; in one night 4000 died; and in the whole, not 68,000, as has been stated, but 100,000 perished of this plague. The hearsees were but dead-carts which continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry, '*Bring out your dead*,' thrilled through every soul. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives, and children saw all those that were dear to them thrown with a pitchfork into a cart, like the offal of a slaughter-house, to be conveyed without the walls, and flung into one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture, without a coffin, and without a shroud! Some graves were dug so large as to hold a thousand bodies each; and into those huge holes, the living, wrapt in blankets and rags, threw themselves among the dead, in their agonies and delirium. They were often found in this state hugging the flesh of their kindred that had not quite perished. People in the intolerable torment of their swellings, ran wild and mad, laying violent hands upon themselves; and even mothers in their lunacy, murdered their own children. When the carts were insufficient for their office, the houses and streets were rendered tenfold more pestilential by the unburied dead." De Foe.

† The numerical order differs in the lists of English and French astronomers.

PLANETS, *continued.*

29. <i>Amphitrite</i> , by Mr. Marth . . .	March 1, 1854	53. <i>Europa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Feb. 6, 1858
30. <i>Urania</i> , by J. R. Hind . . .	July 22, —	54. <i>Calypso</i> , by R. Luther . . .	April 4, —
31. <i>Euphrosyne</i> , by James Ferguson . . .	Sept. 1, —	55. <i>Alexandra</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 10, —
32. <i>Pomona</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Oct. 26, —	56. <i>Pandora</i> , by Mr. Searle . . .	Sept. 10, —
33. <i>Polykymnia</i> , by M. Chacornac . . .	Oct. 28, —	57. <i>Mnemosyne</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Sept. 22, 1859
34. <i>Circæ</i> , by the same . . .	April 6, 1855	58. <i>Concordia</i> , by R. Luther . . .	March 24, 1860
35. <i>Leucothea</i> , by R. Luther . . .	April 19, —	59. <i>Danaë</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 9, —
36. <i>Atalanta</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	April 19, —	60. <i>Olympia</i> , by M. Chacornac . . .	Sept. 12, —
37. <i>Fides</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Oct. 5, —	61. <i>Erato</i> , by MM. Förster and Lessing . . .	Sept. 14, —
38. <i>Leda</i> , by M. Chacornac . . .	Jan. 12, 1856	62. <i>Echo</i> (orig. <i>Titakia</i>), by J. Ferguson . . .	Sept. 14, —
39. <i>Letitia</i> , by the same . . .	Feb. 8, —	63. <i>Ausonia</i> , by A. De Gasparis . . .	Feb. 10, 1861
40. <i>Harmonia</i> , by R. Luther . . .	March 31, —	64. <i>Angelina</i> , by M. Tempel . . .	March 4, —
41. <i>Daphne</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	May 22, —	65. <i>Cybele</i> (orig. <i>Mazimilianiana</i>), by M. Tempel . . .	March 8, —
42. <i>Isis</i> , by Norman Pogson . . .	May 23, —	66. <i>Maia</i> , by H. P. Tuttle . . .	April 9, —
43. <i>Ariadne</i> , by the same . . .	April 15, 1857	67. <i>Asia</i> , by N. Pogson . . .	April 17, —
44. <i>Nysa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	May 27, —	68. <i>Leto</i> , by R. Luther . . .	April 29, —
45. <i>Eugenia</i> , by the same . . .	June 28, —	69. <i>Hesperia</i> , by M. Schiaparelli . . .	April 29, —
46. <i>Hestia</i> , by N. Pogson . . .	Aug. 16, —	70. <i>Panopea</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	May 5, —
47. * <i>Melée</i> (<i>Pseudo Daphne</i>), by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 9, —	71. <i>Feronia</i> , by Mr. Safford . . .	May 29, —
48. <i>Aglaia</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Sept. 15, —	72. <i>Niobe</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Aug. 13, —
49. <i>Doris</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 19, —	73. <i>Clytie</i> , by H. P. Tuttle . . .	April 7, 1862
50. <i>Pales</i> , by the same . . .	Sept. 19, —	74. <i>Galatæa</i> , by M. Tempel . . .	Aug. 29, —
51. <i>Virginia</i> , by James Ferguson . . .	Oct. 4, —	75. by C. H. Peters . . .	Sept. 22, —
52. <i>Nemaisa</i> , by M. Laurent . . .	Jan. 22, 1858	76. <i>Freia</i> , by M. D'Arrest . . .	Oct. 21, —

PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II. 1154, to Richard III. killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. Plantagenet seems to have been at first no more than one of those sobriquets or nicknames at that time so common. The first so-called was Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, in the tenth century.†

PLASSEY, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757. The nabob, although at the head of about 68,000 men, was vanquished by 1000 British, and about 2000 sepoys. The victory laid the foundation of our empire in India. See *India*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum, sulphate of lime used for moulds, statuary, &c., first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea Verrochio, about A.D. 1466.

PLATA, LA. See *Argentine Republic*.

PLATÆA (Boeotia, N. Greece), site of the battle between Mardonius commander of the army of Xerxes of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian and the Athenians, Sept. 22, 479 B.C.; the same day as the battle of Mycale. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, of whom scarce 3000 escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men. The plunder which the Greeks obtained was immense, and Greece was henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. Platea was destroyed by the Thebans, 374 B.C.

PLATE. The earliest use of plate as an article of domestic luxury cannot be precisely traced. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III. 1696. The celebrated Plate Act passed in May 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a duty upon plate passed in 1784. See *Goldsmiths' Company*. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard; but a later act excepted marriage-rings.

PLATING. The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament, said to have been invented by a Birmingham spur-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger, and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver. The invention was quickly applied to other purposes. See *Electro-type*.

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals, except Osmium. The name originated with the Spaniards, it would seem on account of its silvery colour, from the word *Plata*, signifying

* Long invisible, re-discovered by M. Goldschmidt, Sept. 1, 1862. Believed at first to be *Daphne*, No. 41. E. Schubert proved it to be a new planet, named *Melée* in 1862.

† This noble, having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement, he was called *Planta-genista*, or Plantagenet. *Skinner* and *Mézeray*.

silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the river Pinto, in South America. It was unknown in Europe until A.D. 1741, when Don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru. *Greig*. In its ore have been found the metals Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, and Ruthenium, (*which see*). In 1859 M. H. Ste Claire Deville made known, in the *Annales de Chimie*, a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity. At the international exhibition of 1862 was shown a mass worth 384*ol.*, weighing 266½ lbs., of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process.

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, has been the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*). Plato's dialogues have been termed, "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C. and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

PLATONIC YEAR. The period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolus computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 24,800; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURGH. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under general sir George Prevost; but was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, Sept. 11, 1814, when the British squadron in Lake Champlain was captured. See *United States*.

PLAY-GROUNDS. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide play-grounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquess of Westminster and others; and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of lands for this purpose, for which part of Smithfield was to be reserved. The scheme has not been successful hitherto.

PLAYS. See *Drama* and *Theatres*.

PLEADINGS. Clothaire held a kind of moveable parliament called *placita*, whence came the word pleas, A.D. 616. *Hénault*. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in 786; and in Norman-French from the period of the conquest in 1066 until 1362. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1650. In English law the pleadings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defendant's ground of defence.

PLEBEIANS. Plebes, the citizens of Rome, distinct from the Patricians. See *Rome*, 494-366 B.C.

PLOTS. See *Conspiracies*.

PLOUGH MONDAY, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas. *Ashe*. On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen in the north country used to draw a plough from door to door and beg plough-money to drink. *Bailey*.

PLUM. We have two native plums: our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date-plum, was brought from Barbary, before A.D. 1596. The Pishamin plum, *Diospyros Virginiana*, from America, before 1629. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as raisins do to this day.

PLURALITIES. Clergymen have been restrained from holding more than one benefice by several statutes: the first being 21 Henry VIII. 1529. In 1838 an act was passed prohibiting the holding of more than two benefices except they were at a distance less than ten miles; and the law on this subject was still further amended in 1850 and 1855, provision being made for the amalgamation of neighbouring benefices.

PLURAL NUMBER. See *We*.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport in Devonshire. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, &c., which pursued the Spanish Armada. See *Breakwater* and *Dock-yards*.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. A body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," which first appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own

the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical Protestant churches, but they recognise no order of ministers.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY propose conveying letters and parcels through pipes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. Pipes were laid down in Thread-needle-street on Sept. 12, 1860; and on Aug. 20, 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In Oct. 1862 pipes were being laid down in Camden Town.

PNEUMATICS, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases. See *Air*.

PODESTÀ (from *potestas*, power), an Italian governor, afterwards a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the emperor Frederick I., when he took the city in 1158.

POET-LAUREAT. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad assumed the title of poet-laureat: and in the twelfth year of Richard II. 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I. in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters-patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine, to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly.

POETS-LAUREAT FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.†

Elizabeth appointed Edmund Spenser, who died	A.D. 1598-9	The rev. Laurence Eusden, died	A.D. 1730
Samuel Daniel, died	1619	Colley Cibber, died	1757
Ben Jonson, died	1637	William Whitehead, died	1785
Sir William Davenant, died	1668	Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, died	1790
John Dryden: deposed at the revolution	1688	Henry James Pye, died	1813
Thomas Shadwell, died	1692	Dr. Robert Southey, died	March 21, 1843
Nahum Tate, died	1715	William Wordsworth, died	April 23, 1850
Nicholas Rowe, died	1718	Alfred Tennyson (born 1809)	installed 1850
		The PRESENT Poet-Laureat (1862).	

POETRY, the oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description. *Hazlitt*. The exact period of the invention of poetry is uncertain. In Scriptural history, the sublime song of Moses on the signal deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, 1491 B.C., *Exodus* xv., is said to be the most ancient piece of poetry in the world. Orpheus of Thrace is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world), about 1249 B.C. See *Epics, Odes, &c.*

POICTIERS (W. France), the scene of the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, Sept. 19, 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner, and brought to London. *Carte*.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome.‡ Poisoning was made

* Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a *Verseificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings. The first mention of a *Poet Laureat* occurs, we believe, in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay was laureat; Andrew Bernard was laureat, *temp.* Henry VII.; and John Skelton, *temp.* Henry VIII. Edmund Spenser, as above, was poet-laureat in the reign of Elizabeth. Whitehead was created on the refusal of Gray, Warton on the refusal of Mason, and Southey on the refusal of Scott. Laurence Eusden commenced a series of birth-day and New Year's Odes which continued till the death of Pye, in 1813. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 2*l.*

† "At the accession of George I. Rowe was made poet-laureat, I am afraid by the ejection of poor Nahum Tate, who died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter from extreme poverty." *Dr. Johnson*. On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death, in 1850.—"This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius."—*Decline and Fall*, &c., chap. lxx.

‡ A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century, was called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution

petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances) 23 Hen. VIII. 1532. See *Boiling to Death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British legislature to pass a law rendering the sale of arsenic, (which until then, could be obtained without check by any person, from druggists' and apothecaries' shops) a matter of difficulty. This act regulated the sale of arsenic, and was passed 14 Vict. c. 13, June 6, 1851.* Two recent remarkable cases of poisoning are those for which W. Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1857 (see *Trials*). Catherine Wilson a noted poisoner was executed on Oct. 20, 1862. A committee of the commons on the subject of the sale of poisons was appointed in 1857, but no legislation has yet ensued.

POITOU, an ancient province W. France, part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine, *which see*.

POLAND (N.E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I. A.D. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about A.D. 992. The natives belong to the great Slavonic family. The word Pole is not older than the 10th century. Population of the kingdom of Poland in 1857 was 4,789,379.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity . . . about A.D.	842	Suwarrow's victories and massacres . . .	Oct. 4, 1794
[Piastus lived to the age of 120, and his reign was so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]		Battle of Warsaw . . .	Oct. 4, 1795
Introduction of Christianity . . . about	992	Courland is annexed to Russia . . .	1795
Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislas, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1079; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance	1080	Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno; final partition of his kingdom . . .	Nov. 25, 1795
He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused by order of Gregory VII., and he at length kills himself or dies in a monastery . . .	1081	Kosciusko set at liberty . . .	Dec. 25, 1796
Tartar invasion . . .	1247	He arrives in London . . .	May 30, 1797
Premislas assassinated . . .	1295	Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg . . .	Feb. 12, 1798
Louis of Hungary elected king . . .	1370	Treaty of Tilsit (<i>which see</i>) . . .	July 7, 1807
Ladislas VI. defeated and slain by the Turks . . .	1444	General Diet at Warsaw . . .	June, 1812
War against the Teutonic Knights . . .	1447	The central provinces form the duchy of Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813; which is made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia . . .	April 30, 1815
The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves . . .	1498	New constitution granted and Cracow declared to be a free republic . . .	Nov. 27, 1820
Splendid reign of Sigismund II. . .	1548	Polish Diet opened . . .	Sept. 1820
Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine . . .	1575	A revolution at Warsaw; the army declare in favour of the people . . .	Nov. 29, 1830
Abdication of John Casimir . . .	1668	The Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant . . .	Jan. 25, 1831
Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna . . .	1683	Battle of Grochow, near Praga; the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000 . . .	Feb. 25, 1800
Many Protestants killed after an affray at Thorn . . .	1724	Battle of Wawz (<i>which see</i>) . . .	March 31, 1800
Stanislaus abolishes torture . . .	1770	The insurrection spreads to Wilna and Volhynia . . .	April 5, 1800
An awful pestilence destroys 250,000 persons . . .	—	Battle of Zelicho . . .	April 6, 1800
The evils of civil war so weaken the kingdom, that it falls an easy prey to the empress of Russia, emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia . . .	1772	Battle of Seidice . . .	April 10, 1800
The first partition treaty . . .	Feb. 17, 1772	Battle of Ostrolenka (<i>which see</i>), defeat of the Russians . . .	May 26, 1800
The public partition treaty . . .	Aug. 5, 1772	The Russian general, Diebitsch, dies . . .	June 10, 1800
A new constitution granted by the king . . .	May 3, 1791	Battle of Wilna . . .	June 19, 1800
The Russians, &c., on various pretexts enter Poland . . .	1792	Grandduke Constantine dies . . .	June 27, 1800
The Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, contend successfully against superior armies, but in the end are defeated, Kosciusko is carried prisoner to Russia . . .	1794	Battle of Minsk . . .	July 14, 1800
		Warsaw taken (see <i>Warsaw</i>) . . .	Sept. 8, 1800
		The insurrection suppressed . . .	Oct. 5, 1800
		Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire . . .	Feb. 26, 1832
		Attempt at revolution in Poland † . . .	Feb. 22, 1846

of crystallised arsenic. Between 1666 and 1676 the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed July 16, 1676.

* Nov. 1858, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, but was acquitted—though guilty of culpable negligence.

† On Feb. 22, 1846, an Austrian force under general Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A Provisional Government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead: a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed; the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorza, a suburb of Cracow; here they were attacked by general Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on, a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

POLAND, *continued.*

The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, revoke the treaty of 1815 which constituted Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory Nov. 16, 1846
 [This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]
 The kingdom of Poland finally made a Russian province May, 1847
 Great popular demonstration in commemoration of the battle of Grochow Feb. 25, 1861
 Six members of the Royal Agricultural Society killed by the military Feb. 27
 Great excitement at their funeral; many citizens put on mourning; an address to the emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons; mild conduct of prince Gortschakoff, the governor March 1-7, —
 Mikhanoff, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their lords, quits Warsaw, which is illuminated in consequence March 17, —
 The government promises reforms and the re-establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom; yet abolishes the Agricultural Society, April 7, —
 Great meeting in consequence; which is dispersed by the military (now 32,000 strong); above 100 are killed and wounded April 8, —
 Great agitation in the rural districts; the Russian officials quit Lublin; general Chruleff marches hither April, —
 60,000 soldiers in Poland; reign of terror in Warsaw May, —
 Death of prince Gortschakoff, lieutenant-gen. of Poland May 30, —

New administrative council appointed June, 1861
 Death of prince Adam Czartoryski at Paris, aged 91 July 15, —
 Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress. Fresh disturbances: Warsaw put in a state of siege Oct. —
 Military arrests in churches in Warsaw, they are closed by the priests Oct. 17, —
 The governor, count Lambert, leaves Warsaw Oct. 23, —
 General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated Oct. 25, —
 Bialobzeski, catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested, Nov. 19; tried and condemned to death as a rebel for closing the churches [he died shortly after] Dec. 18, —
 The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission Feb. 15, 1862
 Rigour of the government relaxed; amnesty granted to 89 convicted political prisoners, April 29, —
 The grandduke Constantine, appointed governor, May 28; begins with lenient policy, but his life is attempted by Jaroszynsky, July 3; who is executed Aug. 21, —
 Attempted assassination of Wielopolski, a liberal Pole, president of the council Aug. 26, —
 Count Zamoyiski, an eminent loyal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw, for which he had been asked Sept. —
 Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered Nov. 9, —
Soo Cracow, Warsaw, and Russia.

DUKES' AND KINGS OF POLAND.

842. Piastus.
 861. Ziemovitius, his son.
 892. Lesko or Lescus IV.
 921. Ziemomislas, son of Lesko.
 962. Miecislus I. becomes Christian.
 992. Boleslas I. surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of king from the emperor Otto III.
 1025. Miecislus II.
 1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent; driven from the government.
 1037. [Anarchy.]
 1041. Casimir I. her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
 1058. Boleslas II. styled the Intrepid.
 1062. Ladislas, called the Careless.
 1062. Boleslas III. surnamed Wry-mouth.
 1073. Ladislas II. son of the preceding.
 1073. Boleslas IV. the Curled.
 1073. Miecislus III. the Old; deposed.
 1073. Casimir II. surnamed the Just.
 1080. Lesko V. the White; abdicated.
 1080. Miecislus III. restored.
 1080. Ladislas III.; retired.
 1080. Lesko V. restored; assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.
 1087. Boleslas V. surnamed the Heathen.
 1087. Lesko VI. surnamed the Black.
 1087. [Horrid Anarchy.]
 1087. Przemislus, styled king of Poland, governs wisely; assassinated.
 1097. Ladislas I. (IV.) the Short; deposed.
 1102. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, claims Poland.
 1104. Ladislas IV. the Short.
 1113. Casimir III. the Great, one of the best princes of Poland; encourages the arts, and amends the laws; killed by a fall from his horse.
 1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
 1384. Maria and Hedwiga, daughters of Louis, and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.

1399. Ladislas H. (V.) alone; he united Lithuania to Poland.
 1434. Ladislas III. (VI.) his son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.
 1445. [Interregnum.]
 — Casimir IV.
 1492. John (Albert) I. his son.
 1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, brother of the preceding.
 1506. Sigismund I. brother of Alexander; obtained the surname of the Great.
 1548. Sigismund II. Augustus, son of the last king; a splendid reign; added Livonia to his kingdom; died 1570. Interregnum.

ELECTED MONARCHS.

1573. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
 1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania; established the Cossacks as a militia.
 1586. [Interregnum.]
 1587. Sigismund III. son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
 1632. Ladislas IV. (VII.) Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
 1649. John II. or Casimir V.; abdicated, and retired to France, where he died in 1672.
 1668. [Interregnum.]
 1668. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.
 1674. John III. Sobieski; the last independent king; illustrious for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.
 1697. [Interregnum.]
 — Frederick-Augustus I., son of John-George, elector of Saxony; and elector in 1694, deprived of his crown.
 1704. Stanislas I. (Lezinski); forced to retire from his kingdom.

POLAND, *continued.*

1709. Frederick-Augustus again.

1733. Frederick-Augustus II. son of the preceding sovereign.

1763. [Interregnum.]

1764. Stanislaus II. Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty, Nov. 25, 1795; died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, Feb. 12, 1798.

POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.

POLAR REGIONS. See *North-West Passage*, and *South Pole*.

POLE STAR, OR POLAR STAR. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*; its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the Polar star. The discovery of the Pole star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor Hong Ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. That of London has been extended and regulated at various periods. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1585, and 16 Chas I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Police statutes 5, 11, 32, and 54 Geo. III. The magistracy at Bow-street has been long established. **POLICE OFFICERS.** The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced Aug. 1, 1792. The Thames police was established in 1798. The London police was remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by statute 10 Geo. IV. June 19, 1829, and commenced duty Sept. 29, following. The London Police Improvement acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2, 1856. In 1857 the total expenditure was 445,212*l.* for the Metropolitan police, consisting of 17 superintendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5296 constables. The total efficient police force in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, in Sept. 1859 was 11,309. See *Constabulary*. Division X. was established to attend the International Exhibition in 1862.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, and the promotion of civilisation, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776. The works of Mill and McCulloch are justly celebrated. A professorship of Political Economy was established at Oxford, by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., in 1825; and at Cambridge, by the University, in 1828.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform Bill: the most important was that at Birmingham.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *South.* The term was first used in France about A.D. 1569. *Hénault.* A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots, in 1574. The duke was arrested, and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille. *Idem.*

POLL-ACT. An iniquitous act passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain of the ancient Irish; the earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV. 1465. This act endured for a number of years. For particulars see NOTE to article *Ireland*. Numbers of the Irish suffered under this act. *Scutty.*

POLL-TAX, OR CAPITATION TAX, existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1379; and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz.—a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single private person 12*d.*; 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. at the period of the Revolution.

POLOTSK (Russia). The French under marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under general Wittgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812. The same armies contending the next day, the Russians were defeated. After several actions of less note, in which the advantage was sometimes on one, sometimes on the other side, Polotsk was stormed by the Russians, and retaken, Oct. 1812.

POLYGAMY, &c. Most of the early nations of the world permitted polygamy. In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony

is mentioned as the first who took two wives; and the practice became frequent until forbidden by Arcadius, A.D. 393. The emperor Charles V. punished this offence with death. In England, by statute 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, but with benefit of clergy. This offence was punished with transportation, but now by imprisonment or penal servitude. It is permitted by the Mahometans and Mormonites. See *Marriages*. POLYANDRY (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

POLYGLOT. The term is derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages," and is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

The Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols. folio, was printed at Alcala (Complutensis) in Spain, A.D. 1502-17; the first edition published in 1522, at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. Six hundred copies of it were printed; three on vellum. Count Mac Carthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale.

The second Polyglot was printed at Antwerp, by

Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1559-72, at the expense of Philip II. of Spain.

The third was printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45.

The fourth, and most complete, in London, edited by Bryan Walton, was published in 6 vols. folio, 1654-7.

Copies of all four are in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

POLYPES (*many-footed*), animals, also named *Hydræ*, on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leeuwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans.* 1703. The polypes are of the order *Zoophytes*; they partake of the animal and vegetable nature, and therefore are justly placed as the link which joins the animal to the vegetable world.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Regent-street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838, and enlarged in 1848. It contains a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam-power, lecture theatres, &c., a diving-bell, electric machine, &c. *Timbs*. The institution did not prosper commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase on Jan. 3, 1859, when one person was killed, and many injured. The institution was closed in May 1859, but was re-opened by a new company, on Nov. 12, 1860.

POMEGRANATE TREE (*Punica Granatum*) was brought to England from Spain before 1584. It originally came from Spanish America.

POMERANIA, a Prussian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, A.D. 980, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648. The Swedish part was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

POMFRET or **PONTEFRAC** (S. York). At the castle (built A.D. 1069), Richard II. was confined and murdered, Feb. 10. Henry IV. by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, an assassin, attended by eight followers, rushed into the king's apartment. He wrested a pole-axe from one of the murderers, and soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Gray, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Haut or Hause were executed, or rather murdered, by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III.), June 13-26, 1483.

POMPEII (S. Italy), an ancient city of Campania, was partly demolished by an earthquake, A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, but was swallowed up by an awful eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of the 24th of August, A.D. 79. Many of the principal citizens happened at the time to be assembled at a theatre where public games were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city, and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, accidentally found a bronze figure; and this discovery attracting the attention of the learned, further search brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was once more clear on by the sun. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, A.D. 1750. The kings of Naples have greatly aided in uncovering Pompeii.

POMPEY'S PILLAR, stands about three-quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the lake Maryoutis. The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column measures, according to some, 61 feet; and others 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain.

* It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honour was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part. One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian,

PONDICHERY (S.E. India), formerly the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, and was besieged by the English in 1748. It was taken by the English in Jan. 1761, and was restored in 1763; again taken Oct. 1778, and restored in 1783. Pondicherry was captured by the British, Aug. 23, 1793, and in 1803; but was restored in 1815.

PONTIFFS (Latin *Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians; to these 4 plebeians were afterwards added. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *maiores*, 7 *minores*). The chief was called the Pontifex Maximus. T. Coruncanus, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C.

PONTUS, a kingdom in Asia Minor. The early history of this country (which seems to have been but a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*) is very obscure. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes. His successors were little more than satraps or lieutenants of the kings of Persia, and are scarcely known even by name.

Artabazus made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes	B.C. 487
Reign of Mithridates I.	383
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus	363
Mithridates II. recovers it	336
Mithridates III. reigns	301
Ariobarzanes II. reigns	266
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c.	252
Mithridates makes an unsuccessful attack upon the free city of Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians	219
Reign of Pharnaces, 100; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom	183
Reign of Mithridates V.	157
He is murdered in the midst of his court	123
Mithridates VI. surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age	—
Marries Laodice, his own sister	115
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and her accomplices to death	112
Mithridates makes a glorious campaign; conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries	87
He enters Cappadocia	97
His war with Rome	89
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia	86

Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death	B.C. 86
Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chaeronea; 100,000 Cappadocians slain	—
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time	74
The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus, in two battles	73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus	69
Mithridates defeats Fabius	68
But is defeated by Pompey	66
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies	63
Reign of Pharnaces	—
Battle of Zela (see <i>Zela</i>); Pharnaces defeated by Caesar	47
Darius reigns	39
Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns	36
Polemon II. succeeds his father	A.D. 33
Mithridates VII. reigns	40
Pontus afterwards became a Roman province, under the emperors.	—
Alexis Commenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisond, in this country, A.D. 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it, in 1459.	—

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. Instituted by Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7. Their original number was thirteen, but the knights were subsequently increased to twenty-eight; and the institution underwent modifications from time to time. King William IV. changed the name by which these knights had been till then known, and they were designated "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their having all held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833. The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers.

POOR LAWS. The poor of England till the time of Henry VIII. subsisted as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 23 Edw. III. 1349, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by 15 Rich. II. impropriators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor. But no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII. 1535. The origin of the present system of poor laws is referred to the 43rd of Elizabeth, 1601.

Poor Law Amendment bill passed 1834; amended in 1836, 1838, 1846, and 1847.
 Poor Law (Ireland) act passed 1838; amended 1839.
 Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in Aid act passed in 1849.
 In Scotland, in the year ending May 1851, the number relieved was 141,870, at an average cost of *2l. 2s. 5d.* and the expenditure was 535,042.
 In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1851, was 1,101,878*l.*
 A Poor Law system established in Scotland, 1845.

An agitation for the equalization of poor rates throughout the kingdom began in 1837.
 The *Times* draws attention to the condition of the *houseless poor* in London, which led to measures for their relief, Dec. 1854.
 Laws respecting removal of the poor amended in 1848.
 Union Relief act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid on account of the distress in Lancashire through suspension of cotton manufactures 1862.

another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscription on the base, discovered that Adrian is the person honoured; while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated to Diocletian Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelary deity of Alexandria.

POOR LAWS, *continued.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.		Expended.	Poor Rates.	Expended.	Poor Rates.
Expended.	Poor Rates.	In 1815.	£5,418,845	In 1853.	£6,522,412
In 1580	£788,811	1820	7,329,594	March 1857, to March	
1680	665,562	1830	8,111,422	1858, about	3,082,600
1688	819,000	1835	6,356,345	1859-60, about	3,795,500
1760	1,556,804	1840	5,468,699	6 months to Mar. 25, 1861	2,073,394
1785	2,184,950	1845	5,543,650	6 months to March 1862	2,181,124
1802	4,952,421	1850, year to Mar. 25	3,816,909		

PAUPERS RECEIVING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS).

	1849.	1853.	1858.	1862.
England and Wales, Jan. 1	934,419	798,822	908,186	932,400
Scotland May 14	82,357	75,437	69,217 [1857]	78,433 [1861]
Ireland Jan. 1	620,747	141,822	50,582	59,541
Total	1,627,523	1,016,081	1,007,985	1,070,374

POPE (from the Greek *Pappas*, and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. This title was originally given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, A.D. 139; and pope Beniface III. induced Phocas emperor of the East, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established. See *Italy, Reformation*, and *Rome, Modern*.

The custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced, A.D. 708	his prerogative of making and unmaking kings†	A.D. 1191
Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name 780	The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England	1226
Sergius II. the first pope who changed his name on his election; some contend that it was Sergius I. and others John XII. or XIII. See <i>Names</i> .	The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France	1308
John XVIII. a layman, made pope 844	The pope's demands on England refused by parliament	1363
The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX. 1024	Appeals to Rome from England abolished. <i>Viner</i>	1533
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted; at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon 1077	The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books	1541
The pope's authority fixed in England 1079	Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV.	1773
Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (<i>Viner</i>), 19 Stephen 1154	The pope's political influence destroyed by the French revolution	1789-1814
Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for pope Alexander III. to mount his horse 1161	His diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorised by parliament	1848
Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show	He offends the British nation by creating bishops: See <i>Papal Aggression</i> . Sept. 30, 1850	
	For recent history, see <i>Rome</i> .	

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME.

42. St. PETER: (said by very doubtful tradition to have been the first bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified, head downwards, in 66.)	97. St. Clement: abdicated.
** St. Clement (Clemens Romanus); according to Tertullian.	100. St. Evaristus: martyred.
66. St. Linus: † martyred.	109. St. Alexander: martyred.
73. St. Anacletus: martyred.	119. St. Sixtus: martyred.
	127. St. Telesphorus: martyred.
	139. St. Hyginus: the first who called himself <i>pope</i> .
	142. St. Pius: martyred.

* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met pope Alexander III. at the castle of Toul, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bride, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle." *Hume*

† In the eleventh century the power of the pontiff of Rome seems to have reached its utmost height. Gregory VII. assumed the exclusive title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops; and his successors carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the universe, arbiters of the fate of empires, and supreme rulers of the kings and princes of the earth. In this character they proceeded to dispose of kingdoms, and to loose subjects from their allegiance, as is remarkably instanced in the history of John, king of England. At length they affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where Christianity had been propagated, as where it had not; and therefore, on the discovery of the East and West Indies and America, Alexander VI., in 1493, granted to the Portuguese a right to all the countries lying to the eastward, and to the Spaniards all those westward of Cape Non, in Africa, which they might respectively be able to conquer. They finally pretended to be lords of the future world also; and by licences, pardons, dispensations, and indulgences, which they sold to the best bidders, to have a power of restraining, and in some instances of subverting, even the Divine justice itself. *Aspin: Lives of the Popes*.

‡ St. Linus is set down in nearly all accounts of popes as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian, who was undoubtedly well-informed, maintains that St. Clement succeeded the Apostle. In the first century of the Christian Church, neither the dates of succession, nor the succession of bishops, are reconciled by even the best authorities. Some assert that there were two or three bishops of Rome at the same time.

POPE, *continued.*

157. St. Anicetus.
 168. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
 177. St. Eleutherus: opposed the Valentinians.
 193. St. Victor: martyred under Severus.
 202. St. Zephyrinus.
 219. St. Calixtus: martyred.
 222. [The chair vacant.]
 223. St. Urban: beheld in the persecution of Alexander Severus.
 230. St. Pontianus: banished by the emperor Maximin.
 235. St. Anterus: martyred.
 236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius.
 250. [The chair vacant.]
 251. St. Cornelius: died the next year.
 252. St. Lucius: martyred the year following.
Novatianus: * antipope.
 253. St. Stephen: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
 257. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor): martyred three days before his faithful disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.
 258. [The chair vacant.]
 259. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
 269. Felix: martyred; canonised.
 275. Eutychianus: martyred.
 283. Caius: a relative of the emperor Diocletian.
 296. Marcellinus: distinguished by his courage under a severe persecution; canonised.
 304. [The chair vacant.]
 308. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the emperor. Maxentius; canonised.
 310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.
 311. St. Melchisedes: coadjutor to Eusebius.
 314. Silvester.
 336. Marcus or Mark? died the next year.
 337. Julius: of great piety and learning main- tained the cause of St. Athanasius.
 352. Eucherius: banished; and in
 356. *Felix II.*, antipope: placed in the chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy.
 [The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out, "*One God, one Christ, and one bishop!*"]
 358. Liberius, again: abdicated.
 — Felix became legal pope; but he was made away with by Liberius.
 359. Liberius, again.
 366. Damasus: opposed the Arians: St. Jerome was his secretary.
 384. Siricius: succeeded to the exclusion of Ursicinus.
 398. Anastasius: caused the works of Origen to be proscribed.
 402. Innocent I.
 417. Zosimus: canonised.
 418. Boniface I.: maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius: canonised.
 422. Celestine I.: canonised.
 432. Sixtus III.: suppressed the heresies of Nestorius and Pelagius in the West.
 440. Leo I. the Great: most zealous in his endeavours to extend the papal see: canonised.
 461. St. Hilary.
 468. St. Simplicius.
 483. Felix III.: had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno respecting the Western Church: canonised.
 492. Gelasius: canonised.
 496. Anastasius II.: endeavoured to bring about a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches: canonised.
 498. Symmachus: canonised.
 514. *Laurentius*: antipope.
 — Hormisdas: canonised.
 523. John I.: thrown into prison, where he died in 526.
 526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament: canonised.
 530. Boniface II.—*Dioscorus*.
 533. John II.: opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
 535. Agapetus: died the same year.
 536. Silverius: son of pope Hormisdas, who had married before entering into the ecclesiastical state. The empress Theodora violently persecuted him, and procured his banishment into Lycia, making Vigilius his successor.
 537. Vigilius: banished, but restored.
 555. Pelagius I.: endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy.
 560. John III.: the great ornament of churches.
 573. [The see vacant.]
 574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
 578. Pelagius II.: died of the plague then desolating Rome.
 590. Gregory the Great, an illustrious patrician: converted the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
 604. Sabinianus.
 606 or 607. Boniface III.: died in a few months.
 607 or 608. Boniface IV.
 614 or 615. Deusdedit.
 617 or 618. Boniface V.
 625. Honorus I.
 639. [The see vacant.]
 640. Severinus: died shortly after.
 640. John IV.
 642. Theodorus I.
 649. Martin I.: some say, starved to death; others, died of his sufferings.
 654. Eugenius I.: canonised.
 657. Vitalianus: this pope sent missionaries into England.
 672. Adeodatus, the "Gift of God."
 676. Donnus I.
 678. Agathon.
 682. Leo II.: instituted holy water.
 683. [The see vacant.]
 684. Benedict II.
 685. John V.: ruled with wisdom.
 686. Conon.—*Theodore and Pascal*.
 687. Sergius: "governed wisely."
 701. John VI.
 705. John VII.
 708. Sisinnius: died 20 days after election.
 — Constantine.
 715. Gregory II.: canonised.
 731. Gregory III.: the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers.
 741. Zacharias.
 752. Stephen II.: with this pope commenced the temporal power of the Church of Rome.
 757. Paul I.: moderate and pious.
 767. *Constantine Theophylactus*.
 768. Stephen III.
 772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images, in which he was opposed by the kings of England and France.
 795. Leo III.
 816. Stephen IV.: died the next year.
 817. Pascal I.
 824. Eugenius II.
 824. Valentinus.
 — Gregory IV.: pious and learned.
 844. Sergius II.
 847. Leo IV.: defeated the Saracens.
 855. Pope Joan (*which see*) said to have been elected.
 — Benedict III.—*Anastasius*.
 858. Nicholas I., styled the Great.
 867. Adrian II.
 872. John VIII.
 882. Marinus or Martin II.
 884. Adrian III.: died the next year

* The names in *italics* were antipopes.

POPE, *continued.*

885. Stephen V.
 891. Formosus: died detested; his corpse was thrown into the river Tiber.
 896. Boniface VI.: deposed.
 897. Romanus. → *Sergius*.
 — Stephen VI.: strangled in prison.
 898. Theodorus II.: governed 22 days.
 — John IX.
 900. Benedict IV.
 903. Leo V.: driven from his seat a few months after his election, and died in prison.
 — Christopher.
 904. Sergius III.: disgraced his dignity by his vices.
 911. Anastasius III.
 913. Landonius, or Landò.
 914. John X.: resigned, and was stifled by Guy, duke of Fuscany.
 928. Leo VI.: considered an intruder by many Roman Catholic historians.
 929. Stephen VII.
 931. John XI.: imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
 936. Leo VII.: great in zeal and piety.
 939. Stephen VIII.: "of ferocious character."
 942. Marinus II. or Martin II.
 946. Agapetus II.: of holy life.
 956. John XII., the Infamous: deposed for adultery and cruelty, and murdered.
 953. Leo VIII.: an honour to the chair, though an intruder. — *Buronius*.
 964. Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otto: the Roman people were obliged to abandon his cause.
 965. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
 972. Benedict VI.: murdered in prison.
 974. Boniface VII.
 — Donatus II. → *Benedict VII.**
 983. John XIV.
 984. John XV.: died before consecration.
 985. John XVI.
 996. Gregory V. → *John XVII.* was expelled by the emperor, and barbarously used by his rival.
 999. Silvester II.
 1003. John XVII.: legitimate pope, died same year.
 — John XVIII.: abdicated.
 1009. Sergius IV.
 1012. Benedict VIII. → *Gregory*.
 1014. John XIX.
 1013. Benedict IX.: became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age; expelled.
 1014. Sylvester III.: 3 months.
 — Gregory VI.: deposed. → *Sylvester*.
 1016. Clement II. (the Romanists call *Clemens Romanus* the first Clement): died next year.
 1017. Benedict again: again deposed.
 1018. Damascus II.: died soon after.
 — Leo IX.: canonised.
 1014. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1015. Victor II.
 1017. Stephen IX.
 1018. Benedict X.: expelled.
 — Nicholas II.
 1061. Alexander II.: he raised the papal power. — *Honorius II.*
 1073. Gregory VII. the celebrated Hildebrand. †
 1080. Clement III.
 1085. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1086. Victor III.
 1088. Urban II.: crusades commenced.
 1099. Pascal II.
 1178. Gelasius II.: retired to a monastery. → *Gregory VIII.*
 1119. Calixtus II.
 1124. Honorius II.
 1130. Innocent II. → *Anacletus II.*
 1138. Victor III.

1143. Celestine II.: ruled five months.
 1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
 1145. Eugenius III.: canonised.
 1153. Anastasius IV.: ruled a short time only.
 1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected pope: born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's. He obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode.
 1159. Alexander III., avenger of the murder of Thomas à Becket. → 1159, *Victor IV.*: 1164, *Pascal III.*: 1168, *Calixtus III.*: 1178, *Innocent III.*
 1181. Lucius III.
 1185. Urban III.
 1187. Gregory VIII.: ruled only two months.
 — Clement III.
 1191. Celestine III.
 1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti): excommunicated king John of England.
 1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
 1227. Gregory IX.: caused a new crusade to be undertaken.
 1241. Celestine IV.: died 18 days after his election.
 — [The throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
 1243. Innocent IV.: gave the red hat to cardinals.
 1254. Alexander IV.
 1261. Urban IV.
 1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously cardinal and legate to England: discouraged the crusades.
 1268. [The throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
 1271. Gregory X.: elected while he was with Edward I. of England in the Holy Land.
 1276. Innocent V.: died shortly after.
 — Adrian V.: legate to England in 1254: died 36 days after election.
 — Vicedominus: died the next day.
 — John XX. or XXI.: died in 8 months.
 1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1280.
 1281. Martin IV.
 1285. Honorius IV.: promoted the crusades.
 1288. Nicholas IV.: endeavoured to stir up the princes of Christendom to a new crusade, but without success.
 1292. [The throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
 1294. Celestine V.: resigned from fear.
 — Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms;" imprisoned his predecessor, and laid France and Denmark under interdict.
 1303. Benedict XII.: a pious and liberal pontiff; poisoned by some ambitious cardinals a short time after his election.
 1304. [The throne vacant 11 months.]
 1305. Clement V., Bertrand the Goth: removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon.
 1314. [The throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
 1316. John XXII.
 1334. Benedict XII. [*Nicholas V.* at Rome.]
 1342. Clement VI.: a learned prelate, a generous prince, and amiable man.
 1352. Innocent VI.
 1362. Urban V.: illustrious as a patron of learning.
 1370. Gregory XI.: also an eminent protector of learning: he restored the papal chair to Rome.
 SCHISM. → 1378-1447.
 1378. Urban IV.: so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, under the name of *Clement VII.*, which led to great violence.
 1389. Boniface IX.
 1394. Benedict (called *XIII.*): at Avignon
 1404. Innocent VII.: died in 1406.

* The names in *italics* were antipopes.

POPE, *continued.*

1406. *Gregory XII.* Angelo Corario : elected during the schism in the East : *Benedict XIII.* : both popes were deposed, and the schism ended with the election of
 1409. *Alexander V.* : died, supposed by poison.
 1410. *John XXIII.* : elected during the great schism : deposed.
 1417. *Martin V.* Otho Colonna.
 1424. *Clement VIII.*
 1431. *Eugenius IV.* Gabriel Condolmera : deposed by the council of Basil ; and Amadeus of Savoy chosen, as *Felix V.*, in 1439, who resigned 1449.
 1447. *Nicholas V.*
 1455. *Calixtus III.*
 1458. *Pius II.* *Æneas Silvius Piccolomini.*
 1464. *Paul II.* : a noble Venetian.
 1471. *Sixtus IV.*
 1484. *Innocent VIII.*, a noble Genoese.
 1492. *Alexander VI.*, the infamous Roderic Borgia : poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
 1503. *Pius III.* Francis Todeschini : 21 days pope.
 — *Julius II.* Julian de la Ruvere.
 1513. *Leo X.* (John de' Medici) : this pope's grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation.
 1522. *Adrian VI.*
 1523. *Clement VII.* Julio de' Medici : refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn.
 1534. *Paul III.* Alexander Farnese.
 1550. *Julius III.*
 1555. *Marcellus II.* : died soon after election.
 — *Paul IV.* John Peter Caraffa. When queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered "that to the holy see, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right as being a bastard."
 1559. *Pius IV.*, cardinal de' Medici.
 1566. *Pius V.*
 1572. *Gregory XIII.*, the greatest civilian and canonist of his time : under him the calendar was reformed.
 1585. *Sixtus V.* : an able governor.
 1590. *Urban VII.* : died 12 days after election.
 — *Gregory XIV.* Nicholas Sfondrate.
 1597. *Innocent IX.* : died in two months.
 1592. *Clement VIII.* : learned and just.
 1605. *Leo XI.* : died same month.
 — *Paul V.* Camille Borghese.
 1621. *Gregory XV.* Alexander Ludovisio.
 1623. *Urban VIII.* : gave the title of Eminence to cardinals.
 1644. *Innocent X.* John Baptist Pamphilus.
 1655. *Alexander VII.* Fabio Chigi.
 1667. *Clement IX.*
 1679. *Clement X.* John Baptiste Emile Altieri.
 1676. *Innocent XI.*
 1689. *Alexander VIII.*
 1691. *Innocent XII.* Antonio Pignatelli.
 1700. *Clement XII.* John Francis Albani.
 1721. *Innocent XIII.* Michael Angelo Conti ; the eighth pontiff of his family.
 1724. *Benedict XIII.*, properly so called.
 1730. *Clement XII.*
 1740. *Benedict XIV.*, the amiable Lambertini.
 1758. *Clement XIII.* Charles Rezzonico.
 1769. *Clement XIV.* (the illustrious Ganganelli) : suppressed the Jesuits.
 1774. *Pius VI.* Angelo Braschi, Feb. 15 ; dethroned by Bonaparte : he was expelled from Rome, and deposed in Feb. 1798 ; and died at Valence, Aug. 29, 1799.
 1800. *Pius VII.* Chiaramonte : elected March 13 ; agrees to a concordat with France, July 15, 1801 ; crowns Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1804 ; excommunicates him, June 10, 1809 ; imprisoned, July 6, 1809 ; restored in 1814 ; died, Aug. 20, 1823. (He restored the Jesuits).
 1823. *Leo XII.* Annibal della Ganga, Sept. 28.
 1829. *Pius VIII.* Francis Xavier Castiglioni, March 31.
 1831. *Gregory XVI.* Mauro Capellari, Feb. 2, 1831 : died June 1, 1846.
 1846. *Pius IX.* Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti : elected June 16 (born May 13, 1793). The PRESENT (1862) pope. See *Rome*.

POPE JOAN. It is asserted that in the ninth century, a female, named Joan, conceived a violent passion for Felda, a young monk, and, in order to be admitted into his monastery, assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover, she entered on the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow ; "yet until the Reformation the tale was repeated and believed without offence." *Gibbon*.

POPIISH PLOTS. See *Gunpowder Plot* and *Oates's Plot*.

POPLAR TREES. The Tacamahac poplar, *Populus Balsamifera*, was brought hither from North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar was brought from Italy about the year 1758. *Hist. of Plants*.

POPULATION. The population of the world is estimated at 1,301,647,782. See table of the Population of Countries at p. viii. (after the Preface).

Europe	275,806,741	Africa	200,000,000	Australia	1,445,000
Asia	755,000,000	America	67,895,041	Polynesia	1,500,000

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Estimated in 1377 . . . 2,092,978 | In 1483 4,689,000 | In 1696 5,250,000

Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.
1700 5,475,000	1740 6,004,000	1770 7,428,000	1801 8,872,950
1710 5,249,000	1750 6,407,000	1780 7,953,000	1851 17,937,609
1720 5,565,000	1760 6,736,000	1790 8,675,000	1861 20,061,172
1730 5,796,000			

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
England . . .	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338	14,995,138	16,854,142	18,949,130
Wales . . .	541,546	611,788	717,438	805,236	916,619	1,060,626	1,111,795
Scotland* . .	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807	2,620,184	2,870,784	3,061,251
Army, Navy, &c. .	470,598	640,500	319,300	277,017	312,493	142,916	162,021
Total . . .	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,391,631	16,537,398	18,844,434	20,936,468	23,284,197
Ireland† . .		5,937,856	8,175,124	7,784,934	8,175,124	6,515,794	5,704,543
Islands in British seas . . .						143,126	143,779
						27,595,388	29,192,419

* Estimated population of SCOTLAND in 1751, 1,255,663.

† Estimated population of IRELAND :

In 1652 . . . 850,000 | 1712 . . . 2,099,094 | 1754 . . . 2,372,634 | 1805 . . . 5,395,456.

	1861.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited Houses.
England and Wales . .		9,758,852	10,302,873	3,745,463
Scotland . . .		1,446,982	1,614,269	393,289
Ireland . . .		2,804,961	2,959,582	1,031,357

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861†.
London & suburbs*	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069	1,873,676	2,362,236*	2,803,034
Manchester, &c. .	94,876	115,874	161,635	237,832	242,583	404,465	357,604
Glasgow, &c. .	77,385	100,749	147,043	202,426	274,533	349,653	394,857
Liverpool . . .	79,722	100,240	131,801	189,244	286,487	375,955	443,874
Edinburgh, &c. .	82,560	102,987	138,235	162,403	168,182	193,949	168,068
Birmingham . .	73,670	85,753	106,721	142,251	182,922	232,841	295,955
Leeds, &c. .	***	***	83,796	123,393	152,054	172,270	207,153
Bristol, &c. .	63,645	76,433	87,779	93,886	122,206	137,328	154,092
Sheffield . . .	***	***	69,479	91,692	111,001	135,310	185,157
Plymouth . . .	43,194	56,060	61,212	75,534	80,959	102,380	62,823
Portsmouth . .	43,461	52,769	56,620	63,026	63,032	72,096	94,546
Norwich . . .	36,832	37,256	50,288	61,116	72,344	68,195	74,414
Aberdeen . . .	27,608	35,370	44,796	58,019	63,288	71,945	73,794
Newcastle . . .	36,963	36,369	46,948	57,937	70,860	87,784	109,201
Paisley . . .	31,179	36,722	47,093	57,666	60,487	69,951	47,419
Nottingham . .	28,861	34,253	40,475	50,680	71,844	57,407	74,531
Hull . . .	34,964	32,467	41,874	49,461	71,629	84,690	98,994
Dundee . . .	26,084	29,616	39,575	45,355	62,794	77,829	90,425
Brighton . . .	7,339	12,012	24,479	40,534	46,661	65,573	87,311
Bath . . .	30,113	32,214	36,811	38,063	38,304	54,240	52,528
York . . .	23,592	26,422	29,527	34,461	38,321	40,359	45,326
Preston . . .	11,887	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131	69,542	82,961
Cambridge . . .	13,360	13,802	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815	26,351
Oxford . . .	15,124	15,337	16,364	20,432	23,834	27,843	27,561

* In 1831, 1,106,558 males, and 1,255,678 females.

† 1861: parliamentary limits of the boroughs only.

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

From latest returns (Almanach de Gotha, 1863).

Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.
Alexandria (Egt.)	400,000	Florence . .	114,500	Milan . . .	219,482	Rio Janeiro . .	206,136
Amsterdam . .	248,355	Frankfort . .	71,452	Montreal . .	90,323	Rome . . .	194,587
Athens & Piræus	47,723	Geneva . . .	41,475	Moscow . . .	386,370	Rotterdam . .	109,402
Barcelona . . .	252,015	Genoa . . .	119,610	Munich . . .	148,201	Seville . . .	152,000
Berlin . . .	547,571	Hamburg . .	175,683	Nankin, <i>estmtd.</i>	1,000,000	Smyrna, <i>estm.</i>	150,000
Bombay (1849) .	512,656	Jeddo (reputed)	1,800,000	Naples . . .	417,436	Stockholm . .	112,391
Bordeaux . . .	162,750	Leipzig . . .	78,405	New Orleans .	170,066	St. Petersburg	520,131
Breslau . . .	145,589	Lisbon . . .	275,286	New York . .	814,277	Stuttgart . .	56,103
Brussels, &c. .	1,273,948	London . . .	2,803,034	Palermo . . .	186,170	Teheran, <i>estmtd.</i>	120,000
Cairo, <i>estimated.</i>	250,000	Lyons . . .	318,803	Paris, &c. .	1,666,141	Tunis, <i>estimated</i>	180,000
Calcutta (1850) .	473,182	Madras (?) . .	720,900	Pekin (reputed)	4,000,000	Turin . . .	179,635
Cologne . . .	120,568	Madrid . . .	475,785	Pesth . . .	131,705	Venice . . .	118,172
Constantinople (?)	1,000,000	Marseilles . .	260,910	Philadelphia .	568,034	Vienna . . .	512,000
Copenhagen . .	155,143	Messina . . .	94,133	Prague . . .	142,588	Warsaw . . .	162,777
Dresden . . .	128,152	Mexico . . .	205,000	Quebec . . .	51,100		

PORCELAIN, formed of earth *kaolin*, was made in China in the 2nd century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the 16th century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after. Through the discovery of the earth kaolin in Saxony, the manufacture at Dresden began in 1700 (see *Dresden*); that at Chelsea began in 1752; at Bow in 1758. The British manufacture was greatly improved by Josiah Wedgwood about 1762; and by Herbert Minton, who died in 1858. The discovery of kaolin in France led to the establishment of the Sèvres manufacture in 1765. The so-called porcelain paper and card were manufactured by De la Rue and others in 1829.

PORT EGMONT, a fine harbour on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was despatched to found a colony here in 1765. The Falkland Islands were probably seen by Magellan, but Davis is supposed to have been the first who discovered them, in 1592. They were visited by sir Richard Hawkins in 1594. They are most inhospitable.

PORTEOUS MOB. Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on April 15, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had, heedless of his own fate, saved the life of a brother criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled, and never afterwards was heard of. The execution of Wilson excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, capt. Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, seventeen of whom were killed or wounded. For this he was tried and found guilty of murder, June 22, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people however arose, assembled round the prison at night, broke open its doors, took out Porteous, and dragging him to the Grass-market hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, Sept. 7, 1736. No actor in this scene was ever detected.

PORTER. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730.* The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257; in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total 2507. London engrosses, it is said, one third of the entire business of the whole of England, and it is remarkable that this business has been drawn of late into the hands chiefly of eight or ten houses of gigantic capitals. Messrs. Whitbread and Co. built a porter cask 65 feet in diameter, 25 feet high, with 56 hoops weighing from one to three tons each—the contents 20,000 barrels. It was four years in building. On Oct. 17, 1814, at Meux's brewhouse two large vats burst, destroying many neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost; and the total loss of porter was estimated at between 8000 and 9000 barrels, Oct. 17, 1814.

PORTER BREWED BY THE PRINCIPAL LONDON BREWERIES.

IN 1760.		IN 1815.		IN 1840.	
	Barrels.		Barrels.		Barrels.
Calvert & Co.	74,734	Barclay & Perkins	337,621	Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	361,321
Whitbread	63,408	Meux, Reid, & Co.	282,104	Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	263,235
Truman	60,140	Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	273,162	Whitbread & Co.	218,828
Sir William Calvert	52,785	Whitbread & Co.	261,018	Reid & Co.	196,442
Gifford & Co.	41,410	Henry Meux & Co.	229,100	Combe, Delafield, & Co.	177,542
Lady Parsons	34,098	F. Calvert & Co.	219,333	Felix, Calvert & Co.	136,387
Thrale	30,740	Combe, Delafield, & Co.	105,081	Sir Henry Meux & Co.	116,547
Huck & Co.	29,675				
Harman	28,017				
Meux & Co.	10,012				

PORTERAGE ACT. *Act for regulating the portorage of small parcels, July 1799.

PORT JACKSON (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by capt. Cook in 1770. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs; and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, extending 14 miles in length, with numerous creeks or coves. See *Sydney*.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS. The first was the celebrated Coalition ministry (*which see*), of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,† as first lord of the

* The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half and half,—i.e., half of ale and half of beer; half of ale and half of twopenny; or half of beer and half of twopenny. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint or tankard of three-thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny; and thus the publican was obliged to go to three casks for a single pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny. He did so, and succeeded, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt; and being a hearty nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for porters and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the Blue Last, Curtain Road. *Leigh*.

† Born 1738; became lord chamberlain, 1765; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; premier, 1783; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1801; premier again, 1807; died, 1809; when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, from the remarkable union of Lord North with Mr. Fox. Formed April 5, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year. The duke of Portland became a second time first minister, March 25, 1807.

Earl Camden, *lord president.*

Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal.*

Hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury (after-

wards earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and

viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*

Earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, *boards of trade and control.*

Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty.*

Earl of Chatham, *ordnance.*

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor.*

PORTLAND ISLE (off Dorset). Fortified before A.D. 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a memorable naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653. The battle continued for three days, and the English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English. — Here is found the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, July 25, 1849. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858 was promptly suppressed.

PORTLAND or BARBERINI VASE. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices, raised on it on white enamel; height 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle in each side) was discovered about the middle of the sixteenth century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor, Alexander Severus (A.D. 222–235), and his mother Mammæa, and the vase is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one or other of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland, and in 1810 it was deposited in the British Museum by the duke, who was one of the trustees. There it remained till the 7th February, 1845, when it was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd. The pieces of the fractured vase were, however, put together afterwards, in a very complete manner, and then repaired. It still exists in the Museum, but is not now shown to the public. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of this vase, and took from it a number of casts.

PORTO BELLO (S. America), discovered by Columbus, Nov. 2, 1502, was taken by Morgan the buccaneer in 1668; by the British under admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, Nov. 20, 1739. It was again taken by admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, it was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO, capital of Elba (*which see*); built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1628 when Cosmo II. completed them with great magnificence. *See France.*

PORT PHILLIP (New S. Wales), the original name of the colony of Victoria (*which see*).

PORTRAIT GALLERY. *See National Portrait Gallery.*

PORTREEVE (derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbour). The chief magistrate of London was so styled; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs, and afterwards London had mayors. *Camden.* *See Mayors.*

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), once a considerable town, was destroyed by an earthquake in June 1692; laid in ashes by a fire in 1702; reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea in 1722; and destroyed by a hurricane in 1774. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom house and public offices were removed to Kingston. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750; by another awful storm in 1784; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815. This place suffered in the visitation of cholera that afflicted nearly the whole island in 1850.

PORT ROYALISTS. The name popularly given to the learned members of the celebrated convent of the Port Royal des Champs (founded about 1230; and refounded in 1626), who occupied their time there in religious exercises, and in instructing youth, from about 1636 to 1656, when they were expelled by Louis XIV., as Jansenists and heretics. Among the distinguished names connected with Port Royal are those of Lancelot, Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole de Sacy, and Tillemont. The school-books which were published for the use of that institution were greatly esteemed. The establishment was suppressed in 1709.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. Population in 1851, 72,096; in 1861, 94,546.

The French under d'Annebaut attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by viscount Lisle, in the then finest war-ship in the world, the *Great Harry* . . . 1544
Here George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton . . . Aug. 23, 1628
Admiral Byng (see *Byng*), on a very dubious sentence, was shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757
The dockyard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000*l.* . . . July 3, 1760

Another fire occasioned loss to the amount of 100,000*l.* . . . July 27, 1770
[French perfidy was suspected both times, but there was no actual proof.]
Grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, June 22 to 25, 1773, and . . . June 30, 1794
Another great fire occurred . . . Dec. 7, 1776
A great naval review was held near Portsmouth on . . . April 25, 1866

PORTUGAL, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of the city of Oporto. After a struggle (for nine years under Viriathes, a brave able leader), the Lusitanians finally submitted to the Roman arms about 137 A.C. It underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences; but in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the *Lusiad* (1569), translated into English by Mickie, was a native of Lisbon. Population of the kingdom in 1857:—continental, 3,568,895; colonies, 2,759,412.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here A.D. 472
Conquered by the Moors . . . 713
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alfonso III. establishes episcopal sees . . . 900
The Moors, conquered by Alfonso VI. the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Besanpon (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France). Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him . . . 1095
Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and is proclaimed king by his army; see *Ourique* . . . 1139
Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors . . . 1147
Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. . . 1189
Reign of Dionysius I. or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal . . . 1279
University of Coimbra founded . . . 1308
Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted . . . 1279 and 1325
Ines de Castro murdered . . . 1354
John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa . . . 1415
Maritime discoveries . . . 1419-30
Madeira and the Canaries seized . . . 1420
Code of laws digested . . . 1425
Lisbon made the capital . . . about 1433
Discovery of the Brazils . . . 1499
Passage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, discovered 1487; first voyage of Vasco de Gama . . . 1500
Camoens, author of the *Lusiad*, born about . . . 1520
The Inquisition established . . . 1526
University of Evora founded . . . 1451 or 1533
Disastrous African expedition; king Sebastian killed in the battle of Alcazar . . . Aug. 4, 1578
The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain . . . 1580
The Dutch seize the Portuguese Indian settlements . . . 1602-20
The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne . . . 1640
The great earthquake which destroys Lisbon. See *Earthquake* . . . Nov. 1753
Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escapes death . . . 1758

[This affair caused some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death; their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.]
Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry. See *Incest* . . . 1760
The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the valour of the English, 1762 and 1763
Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the queen's lunacy . . . 1792
War with Spain . . . 1801
The court, on the French invasion, emigrates to the Brazils
Nov. 2, 1807
Marshal Junot enters Lisbon . . . Nov. 29, —
Convention of Cintra. See *Cintra* . . . Aug. 30, 1808
Battle of Busaco . . . Sept. 27, 1810
The British parliament grants the sufferers in Portugal 100,000*l.* . . . 1811
Portugal cedes Guiana to France . . . 1814
Union of Portugal and Brazil . . . 1815
Revolution in Portugal . . . Aug. 29, 1820
Constitutional Junta . . . Oct. 1, —
Return of the Court . . . July 4, 1821
Independence of Brazil; the prince regent made emperor. See *Brazil* . . . Oct. 12, 1822
The king modifies the constitution . . . June 5, 1823
Disturbances at Lisbon; Dom Miguel departs, &c. . . May 1-9, 1824
Treaty with Brazil . . . Aug. 29, 1825
Death of John VI. . . March 10, 1826
Dom Pedro grants a charter, and confirms the regency . . . April 26, —
He relinquishes the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria . . . May 2, —
Dom Miguel takes the oath of fealty at Vienna, Oct. 4, —
Marquess of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon in favour of Dom Miguel . . . Oct. 6, +
Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed: see *Incest* . . . Oct. 29, —
Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, Dec. 3: departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal . . . Dec. 17, —
Bank of Lisbon stops payment . . . Dec. 7, 1827
Dom Miguel made regent; he arrives in London, Dec. 30, 1827; and takes the oaths at Lisbon, Feb. 22, 1828

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

The British armament quits Portugal, April 28; foreign ministers withdraw . . . May 3, 1828
 Sir John Doyle arrested . . . June 13, —
 Dom Miguel assumes the title of king . . . July 4, —
 He dissolves the three estates . . . July 12, —
 His troops take Madeira . . . Aug. 24, —
 Release of sir John Doyle . . . Sept. 7, —
 The queen Donna Maria arrives in London, Oct. 6; and at Windsor . . . Dec. 22, —
 Dom Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated . . . Aug. 11, 1829
 Duke of Palmella appointed regent . . . March, 1830
 Dom Pedro arrives in England . . . June 16, 1831
 Insurrection in Portugal, in favour of the queen; more than 300 lives lost . . . Aug. 21, —
 Dom Pedro's expedition sails from Belle-isle, Feb. 9; at Terceira he proclaims himself regent of Portugal, April 2; and takes Oporto, July 8, 1832
 The Miguelites attack Oporto; and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides, Sept. 19, Mount Cavello taken . . . April 9, 1833
 Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent . . . July 2, —
 Lisbon is evacuated by the duke of Cadaval's army; the queen proclaimed . . . July 24, —
 After various conflicts Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroite forces, and Santarem surrenders . . . May 26, 1834
 Dom Miguel is permitted to leave the country unmolested, and he embarks at Evora for Genoa . . . May 31, —
 Massacres take place at Lisbon . . . June 9, —
 The Cortes declare the queen to be of age, Sept. 15, —
 Dom Pedro dies . . . Sept. 21, —
 Oporto wine company abolished . . . —
 Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtenberg), just married to the queen, dies, March 28, 1835
 The queen marries prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg . . . April 9, 1836
 Revolution at Lisbon . . . Aug. 9, —
 Another outbreak there . . . Nov. 3, —
 The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter . . . Aug. 18, 1837
 He and Saldanha fail in the attempt, and embark for England . . . Sept. 18, —
 Oporto wine company re-established . . . April 7, 1838
 The northern provinces in a state of insurrection about this time . . . April 20, 1846
 The duke of Palmella resigns his ministry, Oct. 31, —
 Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces . . . Oct. 31, —
 British squadron under adm. Parker arrives in the Tagus, at the queen's request . . . Oct. 31, —
 Palmella banished . . . Nov. 26, —

Marquess of Saldanha defeats count Bornfin at Torres Vedras . . . Dec. 22, 1846
 The insurgents enter Oporto . . . Jan. 7, 1847
 London conference, by which England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war . . . May 21, —
 Submission of Sa de Bandeira to the queen, June 11, —
 A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junta capitulates . . . June 26, —
 An American squadron arrives in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese government . . . June 22, 1850
 Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Saldanha, who being out-stripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flees northward . . . April 10, 1851
 Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England; but is called back by the insurgents . . . April 24, —
 Saldanha's triumphal entry into Oporto, Apr. 29, The conde de Thomar, prime minister, resigns, and embarks on board a British ship for England, where he arrives . . . May 16, —
 Dom Miguel marries the princess of Lowenstein-Rosenberg . . . Sept. 21, —
 An addition to the Portuguese charter sanctioned by the queen: the prince-royal takes the oath to the constitution . . . July 18, 1852
 Conversion of the public debt . . . Dec. 18, —
 Death of the queen Maria II. . . Nov. 15, 1853
 King-consort recognised as regent . . . Dec. 19, —
 The young king visits England . . . June, 1854
 The slaves on royal domains freed . . . Dec. 30, —
 The king visits France . . . May, 1855
 Inauguration of the king . . . Sept. 16, 1855
 Resignation of Saldanha ministry . . . June 5, 1856
 First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened . . . Oct. 26, —
 Fever rages in Lisbon: the king very active in relieving the sufferers . . . Oct. and Nov. 1857
 The French emigrant ship for negroes, *Charles-et-Georges* seized . . . Nov. 29, —
 Anger of the French government: its ultimatum sent, Oct. 13; and ships of war to the Tagus: the vessel restored (see *Charles-et-Georges*) . . . Oct. 25, 1858
 Death of the duke of Terceira, prime minister, April 26; succeeded by the senhor Aguiar, May 2, who resigns . . . July 2, 1860
 Death of the king, Pedro V.; succeeded by his brother the duke of Oporto . . . Nov. 11, 1861
 Death of Don John, the king's brother, Dec. 29, —
 The law of succession altered in favour of the king's sisters . . . Jan. 3, 1862
 The king married to princess Maria Pia of Savoy by proxy, at Turin, Sept. 27; at Lisbon, Oct. 6, —
 Elections: majority for the government, Nov. —

COUNTS AND KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

1093. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
 1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
 1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
 1139. Alfonso I. declared KING, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
 1182. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
 1215. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
 1223. Sancho II. or the Idle: deposed.
 1248. Alfonso III.
 1279. Denis or Dionysius, styled the Father of his country.
 1325. Alfonso IV., the Brave.
 1357. Peter, the Severe: succeeded by his son,
 1367. Ferdinand I.; succeeded by his natural brother,
 1382. John I., the Bastard, and the Great; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.

1433. Edward or Duarte.
 1438. Alfonso V., the African.
 1481. John II., whose actions procured him the titles of the Great and the Perfect; succeeded by his cousin,
 1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate.
 1521. John III., son of Emmanuel; he admitted into his kingdom the religious institution of the Inquisition.
 1557. Sebastian: drowned after the great battle of Alcazarquivir, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; when the crown reverted to his great uncle,
 1578. Henry, the Cardinal, son of Emmanuel.
 1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel: deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions till 1640.
 1640. John IV., duke of BRAGANZA: dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

1566. Alfonso VI. : deposed in 1668, and his brother and successor Peter made regent : the latter ascended the throne in
 1683. Peter II. : succeeded by his son,
 1706. John V. : succeeded by his son,
 1750. Joseph Emmanuel. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne, as
 1777. Maria-Frances-Isabella and Peter III. jointly.
 1786. Maria, alone : this princess afterwards falls into a state of melancholy and derangement ; dies, 1816.
 1792. Regency. John, son of the queen, and afterwards king, declared regent of the kingdom.
 1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions ; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821 ; died in 1826.

1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son of John VI. : making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter,
 — Maria II. (da Gloria), who became queen at 7 years of age.
 1828. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
 1833. Maria II. restored : declared in Sept. 1834 (being then 15) to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly : died Nov. 15, 1853 ; succeeded by her son,
 1853. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), born Sept. 16, 1837 ; died Nov. 11, 1861 ; succeeded by his brother,
 1861. Louis I., the PRESENT (1862) king, born Oct. 1, 1838.
His presumptive : his brother, prince Augustus, born Nov. 4, 1847.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY * set forth by Auguste Comte, an eminent mathematician, born about 1795 ; died at Paris, 1852.

POSTS. Said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 536 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and who employed post-chaises. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. *Ash.* Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470. *Hénault.* In England the plan commenced in the reign of Edward IV. 1481, when riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. *Gale.* Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England. *Sadler's Letters.* Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635. *Strype.*

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND. The first chief postmaster of England was Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1581. James I. appointed Matthew de l'Equer as foreign postmaster ; and Charles I. appointed William Frizell and Thomas Witherings in 1631. A proclamation of Charles I. states in the preamble that "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days, † 1631. An enlarged office was erected by the parliament in 1643 ; and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public dispatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence." *Ash.*

The Post-office as at present constituted was founded 12 Charles II. Dec. 27, 1660.
 Cross posts established by Ralph Allen, 1720.
 The mails were first conveyed by coaches, Aug. 2, 1784, when the first mail left London for Bristol. See *Mail Coaches.*
 The mails first conveyed by railway, 1830 ; by the overland route to India
 PENNY POST first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer ; in 1681. He assigned his interest in the

undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683 ; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown, 1690. This institution was considerably improved in and around London, and was made a two-penny post, July 1794 *d seq.*
 A penny-post was first set up in Dublin . . . 1774
 Early in 1837, Mr. Rowland Hill ; breached his plan of penny-postage, which was adopted

* It sets aside theology and metaphysics as two merely preliminary stages in life ; and abandons all search after causes and essences of things, and restricts itself to the observation and classification of phenomena and the discovery of their laws. Comte asserted that Europe had now arrived at the third stage of its progress. He aimed at being the founder of a new religion as well as a new philosophy, the "religion of humanity."

† The king also commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts" to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, &c. (Rates of postage—1 letter carried under 80 miles, 2d. ; under 140 miles, 4d. ; above that distance in England, 6d. ; to any part of Scotland, 8d.) Even so late as between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London ; and the metropolis, on one occasion, *only sent a single letter*, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.

‡ A national testimonial was presented to him, June 17, 1846 ; on Nov. 30, he was appointed secretary to the post office ; and created K.C.B. in 1860.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

after a full investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1839
 The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4d. per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation Dec. 5, —
 The uniform rate of 1d. per letter of half an ounce weight, &c., commenced Jan. 10, 1840 —
 The stamped postage covers came into use, May 6, —
 Number of letters delivered in the last year of the heavy postage (1839) was 82,470,596, including 6,563,024 franks.
 In 1840, the number was 168,768,344; in 1851, 360,651,187, whereof 36,512,649 were in Scotland, and 35,982,782 were in Ireland.
 The number in 1856 was, England 388 millions; Scotland, 42 millions; Ireland, 48 millions; total, 478 millions; being an increase of 42 per cent. on 1855, and an average of 17 to each person.
 On Feb. 14, 1856, 618,000 letters passed through the general post-office.
 In 1859, 544,796,000 letters were posted in the United Kingdom; being an increase of 42 per cent. on 1858. The average annual number to each person—in England 22; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 7.

In 1860, 564 millions of letters were delivered in the United Kingdom; in 1861, 593 millions.
Book-Post.—On June 5, 1855, a treasury warrant was issued, providing for the carriage by post of books, pamphlets, &c., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for 1d.; 8 oz. for 2d., &c.
Public receptacles for letters before 1840, about 4500.
 In 1860, there were in the United Kingdom, 11,412 post-offices.
 The street *Letter-boxes* were erected in March, 1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon-street. There were 1958 in 1860.
 A *Money-Order Office*, set up in 1792, was little used on account of the expense till 1840. In 1839, 188,291 money orders were issued for 313,124l.; in 1861, 7,580,455 orders for 14,616,348l.
 The *Postal Guide* first appeared in 1856; in which year London and the vicinity was divided into districts for postal purposes: viz. East, West, &c. The postmaster-general has issued 8 Annual Reports (for 1854-61).
 The *Post-office Directory* first appeared in 1860.

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

1643. It yielded . . .	£5,000	1744. It yielded . . .	£235,492	1835. United Kingdom	£2,353,340
1653. Farmed to John Manley for . . .	10,000	1764. Ditto . . .	432,048	1839. Ditto . . .	2,522,495
1663. Farmed to Daniel O'Neale for . . .	21,500	1790. Ditto . . .	480,074	1840. New rate . . .	471,000
1674. Farmed for . . .	43,000	1800. Ditto . . .	745,313	1845. Net revenue . . .	761,962
1685. It yielded . . .	65,000	1805. Great Britain . . .	1,424,994	1850. Ditto . . .	803,878
1707. Ditto . . .	111,461	1810. Ditto . . .	1,709,065	1855. Ditto . . .	1,137,220
1714. Ditto . . .	145,227	1815. Ditto . . .	1,755,898	1859. Ditto . . .	1,150,960
1723. Ditto . . .	201,805	1820. United Kingdom . . .	2,402,697	1860. Ditto . . .	1,102,479
		1825. Ditto . . .	2,255,239	1861. Ditto . . .	1,161,983
		1830. Ditto . . .	2,301,432		

POST-OFFICES.

The GENERAL POST-OFFICE of London was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate-street. After the great fire of 1666, it was removed to the Two Black-Pillars in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and afterwards (about 1690) to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard-street. It was transferred to the building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, erected on the site of an ancient college and sanctuary, from designs by R. Smirke, esq., Sept. 23, 1829.

The new Post-office of Dublin opened, Jan. 6, 1818.
 The foundation of a new Post-office at Edinburgh was laid by the prince consort in Oct. 1861.

POST-OFFICE SAVING-BANKS established, 1861; interest 2½ per cent.; government responsible to depositors. The number of these banks and the amount of deposits received on March 31, 1862, were

	Banks.	Deposits.
England . . .	1795	£668,879 10 2
Wales . . .	129	28,392 2 10
Scotland . . .	299	10,237 9 8
Ireland . . .	300	26,064 18 8
The Islands . . .	9	1,679 15 0
	2532	£735,253 16 4
London district . . .		267,329 13 8

POSTMASTERS.

The number of postmasters (2) reduced to 1, 1822.
 The offices of postmaster-general of England and of Ireland united in one person, 1831.

1823. Thomas earl of Chichester.
 1826. Lord Frederick Montague.
 1827. William duke of Manchester.
 1830. Charles duke of Richmond.
 1834. Francis marquess of Conyngham.
 1835. William lord Maryborough.
 — Francis marquess of Conyngham.
 — Thomas earl of Lichfield.
 1841. William viscount Lowther.
 1846. Edward earl of St. Germans.
 — Ulick marquess of Clanricarde.
 1855. George duke of Argyll.
 1858. Charles lord Colchester.
 1859. James earl of Elgin.
 1860. Edward lord Stanley of Alderley (the PRESENT postmaster)

SECRETARIES.

1797. Francis Freeling.
 1836. Wm. L. Maberley.
 1846. Rowland Hill, the PRESENT secretary.

POSTING. Post-chaises were invented by the French, and, according to Grainger, were introduced into this country by Mr. William Tull, son of the well-known writer on Husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post-horses for travellers, 1660, and hence the name. The post-horse duty was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yielded, in 1852, in England 128,501l., and in Scotland 16,933l.

POTASSIUM, a most remarkable metal, discovered in 1807 by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from potash by means of a powerful voltaic battery, in the

laboratory of the Royal Institution, London; and also the metals *Sodium* from soda, *Calcium* from lime, &c. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with water.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, were originally brought to England from Santa Fe, in America, by sir John Hawkins, A.D. 1563. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, four successive years from 1845, caused famine among the poor, to which succeeded pestilential disease of which multitudes died; among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling in this awful exigency, and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours. See *Ireland*.*

POTIDÆA, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against whom it revolted 432 B.C., but submitted in 429. It was taken from the Athenians after three years' siege, by Philip II. of Macedon in 358 B.C.

POTOSI (Peru). Silver mines here were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545; they are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf.

POTSDAM (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans Souci*, embellished by Frederic II., which was occupied by Napoleon I. in Oct. 1806. Here also is the new palace, the residence of prince Frederic William and his wife the princess Royal of England, married, Jan. 25, 1838.

POTTERY. Marryatt's History of Pottery and Brongniart's "*Arts Céramiques*" are valuable works. See *Earthenware*, *Porcelain*, &c.

POULTRY. An exhibition of poultry was held in London in January 1853, when nearly 1000 cocks were exhibited. Similar exhibitions have been held at the Crystal Palace since.

POULTRY COMPTER (London), was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The comptor of Wood-street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Bread-street comptor were rebuilt in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison was built to supply the place of the old city compters; it was pulled down in 1855. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry comptor, in 1819. *Leigh*.

POUND, from the Latin *Pondus*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina* or 3l. 4s. 7d. The pound sterling was in Saxon times about A.D. 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peacham*. Our avoirdupois weight pound, came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen. See under *Standard*.

POWDERING THE HAIR is said to have taken its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair at St. Germain's whitening their heads, to make themselves ridiculous. It became very general about A.D. 1614. In England the hair-powder tax, one guinea for each person, began in May 1795, at which time the practice was at its height. The tax still exists, yielding in England under 4000*l.* per year. It was abolished in Ireland.

POWER-LOOMS. See *Looms* and *Cotton*.

POYNINGS' LAW, so called after sir Edward Poynings, one of the lord deputies of Ireland at the time of its passing, A.D. 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. This act was repealed together with the English Declaratory act of the 6th of Geo. I. and some other equally obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a monk. Its first house in England was founded by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, 1143—*Tanner*; according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial. *Lewis*.

PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "*Præmoneri*," or "*Præmuniri facias*," "Cause to be forewarned," and which is applied to

* From statistical returns, it appears that the potato crop is so very uncertain that it ought not to be relied on as a staple article of food.

any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin from the exorbitant power which was exercised in England by the pope. The offence ranked as one against the king, because it consisted of introducing a foreign power into the land, and thereby creating an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I. 1306. *Coke*. The church of Rome in the assertion of her supremacy, bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbeys, &c., before they were void, upon favourites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1352. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 16th of Richard II. 1392. But several other enactments, of similar object, followed in subsequent reigns.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS were instituted by the emperor Augustus (13 B.C.): their numbers were enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the imperial diadem for sale (as in A.D. 193 when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They at times committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine, in 312.

PRÆTORS. Magistrates at Rome. The office was instituted 365 B.C., when one prætor only was appointed; but a second was appointed in 252 B.C. One (*prætor urbanus*) administered justice to the citizens, and the other (*prætor peregrinus*) in causes which related to foreigners. In 227 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered; and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, which afterwards became 16. After this, their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a most bloody battle was fought, Nov. 5, 1794; 30,000 Poles were butchered by the renowned Russian general Suwarrow. On Feb. 25, 1831, near here, the Poles, commanded by Skrznecki, defeated the Russian army, commanded by general Giesmar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION. An ordinance relating to the church and sometimes state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called: in one the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, by Charles VII. in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, A.D. 1439. Again the emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph I., April 17, 1713; and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, which lasted till 1748.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia. The old city was founded about A.D. 759; the new city was rebuilt in 1348, by the emperor Charles IV. who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war. In 1619, the Bohemians elected Frederick V. count Palatine (son-in-law of our James I.) for their king; on Nov. 8, 1620, their army was totally defeated by the Austrians, under Maximilian of Bavaria. The unfortunate king was forced to flee with his queen and children into Holland, leaving all his baggage and money behind him. He was afterwards deprived of his hereditary dominions, and the Protestant interest was ruined in Bohemia. The pusillanimity and inactivity of James I. were severely censured. Prague was taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744 it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. The great battle of Prague was fought May 6, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their illustrious commander, general Braun, was mortally wounded, and the brave Prussian, marshal Schwerin, was killed. After this victory, Prague was besieged by the king of Prussia, but he was soon obliged to raise the siege.—An insurrection in Prague, June, 1848, was suppressed in a few days.

PRÄISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT. See *Barebones*.

PRASLIN MURDER was perpetrated on the duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin, by her husband, the duc de Praslin, at his own house in Paris, Aug. 17, 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial, the duke took poison.

PRAYER-BOOK. See *Common Prayer*.

PRAYERS. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord" (*Gen.* iv. 26), 3875 B.C. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II. A.D. 532. This last custom, which prevailed among the Jews, has been recently adopted in some Protestant places of worship in England. Prayers for the dead were first introduced into the Christian church about A.D. 190. *Eusebius*. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints were introduced by pope Gregory, A.D. 593.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages : and in most of the countries of the East, and of Europe, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedence was regulated chiefly by two statutes, namely, one passed 31 Henry VIII. 1539, and the other, 1 George I. 1714.

PREDESTINATION, the belief that God hath from all eternity unchangeably appointed whatever comes to pass. This doctrine is the subject of one of the most perplexing controversies that have occurred among mankind. It was taught by the ancient stoics and early Christians ; and Mahomet introduced the doctrine into the Koran. The controversy respecting it in the Christian Church arose in the fifth century, when it was maintained by St. Augustin ; and Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, taught it, A.D. 470. It is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England. It is held by *Calvinists* and opposed by *Arminians* (*which see*).

PREROGATIVE COURT. Formerly all wills were proved in it, and all administrations taken, which belong to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative. A judge to decide disputes was appointed by the archbishop. Appeals from this court to the judicial committee of the privy council were instituted in 1830. This court was abolished, and the *Probate Court* established in 1857.

PREROGATIVE, ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate. It is a maxim that he *can do no wrong*. He is the head of the established church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of our Royal prerogative which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1691). James I. told his parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to enquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688 ; and the exercise of the prerogative is now virtually subject to parliament. See *Lords*.

PRESBURG, an ancient city in Hungary, where the diets have been held and the kings crowned. On Dec. 26, 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy ; the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria, and the duke of Wurtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

PRESBYTERIANS * are so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by Presbyteries, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. Presbyterianism was established in England in 1648, but abolished at the restoration in 1660. It became the established form of church government in Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada). On Nov. 17, 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the 18th) by lieutenant-colonel Dundas, who dispersed the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners, and the remainder surrendered. The troops also suffered considerably.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, LORD, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed to this important office by letters-patent, under the great seal, *durante beneplacito*, and, by his office, is to attend the king's royal person, and to manage the debates in council ; to propose matters from the king at the council-table ; and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon. The council was re-modelled according to a plan by sir William Temple

* "The elders (Greek *presbyterous*) I exhort, who am also an elder (*synpresbyteros*)." 1 Peter v. 1.

in 1679, when Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, became lord-president. See *Administrations* and *Privy Council*. PRESIDENT of the United States. See *United States*.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* "let it be printed," was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 13 Charles I., July 1, 1637. "Disorders in printing" were redressed by the parliament in 1643 and 1649; and by Charles II. in 1662. The censorship of the press (by a licence established in 1655 and 1693) was abandoned in 1695 (6 Will. III.). The celebrated toast, "The liberty of the press: it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner in 1795. Presses were licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July, 1799. The severity of the restrictions on the French press was relaxed by M. Persigny, minister of the Interior, in Dec. 1860, but soon restored. The liberty of the press in the United States has been greatly checked during the Civil War, 1861-1862.

PRESS (Newspaper), a journal, published in Dublin, of considerable talent, but of a most revolutionary tendency. It was commenced in Oct. 1797, and the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, and Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and several other conspicuous men were contributors to it: their writings served to inflame the public mind in Ireland, on the eve of the memorable rebellion, which broke out in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force, March 6, 1798, and Mr. O'Connor was arrested at Margate, while attempting his escape to France.—The existing weekly Conservative paper the *Press* was first published in May 1853.

PRESSING TO DEATH. A punishment in England, referred to the reign of Henry III. or of Edward I. and on the statute book until the latter part of the last century. A remarkable instance of this death, in England, is the following:—Walter Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, Aug. 5, 1605. *Sew's Chron.* Major Strangways suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate in 1657, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell.

PRESSING FOR THE SEA SERVICE. See *Impressment*.

PRESTON (Lancashire). A manufacturing town.* Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, Aug. 17, 1648. Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed king James VII. They were defeated in a battle on Nov. 12, by generals Wills and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides. The Scots at length laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some of them were shot as deserters, and others were sent to London pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufacture in 1861 and 1862 occasioned great suffering in Preston. The festival termed the Preston guild, said to have been instituted in Saxon times, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1562, was duly celebrated in Sept. 1862.

PRESTON-PANS, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope, Sept. 21, 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and was forced to flee at the very first onset. Sir John Cope precipitately galloped from the field of battle to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he was the first to announce his own discomfiture. His disgrace is perpetuated in a favourite Scottish ballad, called "Johnnie Cope."

PRETENDERS. A name given to the son and grandsons of James II. of England.—The OLD PRETENDER, or Chevalier de St. George, born June 10, 1688, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701. He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland, Sept. 3, 1715; and he landed in Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted, Dec. 25, same year. This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines), Feb. 4, 1716;

* **PRESTON STRIKE.** In 1853, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages. On Oct. 15, the masters, in consequence, closed forty-nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending Dec. 17, 1853, 14,972 were relieved at the cost of 282ol. 8s. The committee of workmen addressed Lord Palmerston, Nov. 15, 1853, who gave them his advice Dec. 24, following. After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds, May 1, 1854.

and died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1765.—The YOUNG PRETENDER, Charles-Edward, was born in 1720. He landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, June 1745. He gained the battle of Preston-pans, Sept. 21, 1745, and of Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746; but was defeated at Culloden, April, 16, same year, and sought safety by flight. He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix. He died Jan. 31, 1788. His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany; she died in 1789. His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March, 1725, died at Rome in Aug. 1807. See *Scotland*.

PRICES. See *Corn, Bread, and Provisions*. Mr. T. Tooke, in 1838, published a "History of Prices from 1793 to 1856." He was latterly aided by Mr. W. Newmarch.

PRIDE'S PURGE. On Dec. 6, 1648, colonel Pride at the head of two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the independents. This atrocious invasion of parliamentary rights was called *Pride's Purge*, and the privileged members were named the *Rump-parliament*, which lasted till its dismissal by Cromwell April 20, 1653.

PRIEST (derived from *presbyteros*, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship. In *Gen.* xiv. 18, Melchizedek king of Salem is termed "priest of the most high God." (1913 B.C. See *Hebrews* vii.) The Greek *hiercus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favour their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high priest, like the Christian archbishops.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture. Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539. *Ashe*. From this early book came the name of the elementary primer made use of in schools. *Idem*. The primer is so named from the Romish book of devotions. *Locke*. Henry VIII. issued a prayer-book termed a primer in 1546.

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF. A usage brought down from the earliest times. The firstborn in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In England, by the ancient custom of gavel-kind, primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I. 1068. The rights of primogeniture were abolished in France in 1790.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, in 1497; was finally taken from the French by the British, in 1758; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763; but separated in 1768.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND. See *Penang*.

PRINTED GOODS. The art of calico-printing is of considerable antiquity, and there exist specimens of Egyptian cotton dyed by figured blocks many hundred years old. A similar process has been resorted to even in the Sandwich Islands, where they use a large leaf as a substitute for the block. The copyright of designs was secured by two acts, 2 Vict. cc. 13, 17, passed June, 1839.

PRINTING. Block-printing was practised by the Chinese several centuries before the Christian era. The honour of printing with single types has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasburg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Angsburg; but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention. See *Press*.

Adrian Junius awards the honour of the invention to Laurences John Koster of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Spectum Humanæ Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and

tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about
[The leaves of this book being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together.]
John Fust established a printing-office at

* In 1859 Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued an elaborate work compiled by his father and himself entitled "*Principia Typographica*," containing fac-similes, &c. of the block-books of the fifteenth century; and Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a very early block-book.

PRINTING, *continued.*

- Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani* 1442
- John Gutenberg invented cut metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished in 1460
- Peter Schœffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was therefore the inventor of COMPLETE PRINTING 1452
- Book of Psalms*, printed by Fust and Schœffer Aug. 14. 1457
- The *Durandi Rationale*, first work printed with cast metal types 1459
- [Printing was introduced into Oxford, about this time. *Collier*. But this statement is discredited by *Dibdin*.]
- A *Living* printed. *Du Fresnoy* 1460
- The first Bible completed. *Idem* —
- Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns * *
- The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our old *English* or *Black Letter*), until Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year 1465
- Cicero de Officiis* printed by Fust at Mentz —
- Roman characters, first at Rome 1467
- A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date *Oxford* anno 1468
- William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster * 1471
- He printed *William Caxton's Recueil of the Hystories of Troy*, by *Raoul le Feuvre*. *Phillips* —
- His first pieces were, *A Treatise on the Game of Chess* and *Tully's Offices* (see below). *Dibdin* 1474
- Ætop's Fables*, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered. * *
- Aldus cast the Greek Alphabet, and a Greek book printed *ap. Aldi* 1476
- He introduces the *Italics* * *
- The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew 1482
- Homer in *folio*, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by *Demetrius* 1488
- Caxton prints the *Boke of Eneydos* 1490
- Aldus Mauntius begins printing at Venice 1494
- Printing used in Scotland 1509
- The first edition of the *whole Bible* was, strictly speaking, the *Complutensian Polyglot* of cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*) 1517
- The *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell 1550

- Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's 1571
- The first newspaper printed in England (see *Newspapers*) 1588
- First patent granted for printing 1591
- First printing-press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam 1601
- First printing in America, in New England, when the *Freeman's Oath* and an almanack were printed 1639
- First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast. *Hardy's Tour* 1704
- First types cast in England by Caslon. *Phillips* 1720
- Stereotype printing practised by William Ged, of Edinburgh about 1730
- The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tillich about 1779
- [Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century. *Phillips*.]
- Logographic* Printing in which words cast in one piece were employed: patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times*; (soon disused) 1783
- Machine-printing (which see) first suggested by Nicholson 1790
- The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general use 1806
- Columbian press of Clymer introduced 1814
- Albion press introduced 1816
- The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced —
- Cowper's and Applegarth's rollers 1817
- Printing for the blind (by raised characters) begins 1827
- Type-composing machines*.—By James Young's several numbers of the "Family Herald" were set up, beginning Dec. 17, 1842; *Hattersley's* appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Hart's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge Oct. 6, 1862
- Printing-types electro-faced with copper, about 1850
- Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel 1858
- Miss Emily Faithfull established the Victoria printing-office in Great Coram Street, London, in which female compositors are employed: the "Englishwoman's Journal" printed there Aug. 1861; appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty June 1862

[See *Stereotype* and *Nature-Printing*.]

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

- THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE. * Translated out of the *Freuche* and empyrnted by me William Caxton. *Fynnysshid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hundred and lxxiiij.* HERBERT.
- THE BOKE OF TULLE OF OLDE AGE Emprynted by me simple persone William Caxton into Englysshe as the playis solace and reverence of men growing in to old age the xij day of August the yere of our Lord M. CCC. lxxvj. HERBERT.
- THE POLYCRONYCON conteynynge the Berynges and Dules of many Tynes in eyght Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to wete [to wit] certayn Words which in these Dayes be neither vsyd ne vnderstanden. Ended the second day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Regne of Kynge Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure

- Lord a thousand four Hundred four Score and tweyne [1482]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.
- THE CRONICLES OF ENGLOND Emprnted by me Wyllyam Caxton thabbey of Westmynstre by london the v day of Juyne the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god! M.CC.CC.LXXX.
- POLYCRONYCON. Ended the thyrtyenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the regne of kynge Harry the seuenth And of the Incarnacion of our l.r.d M.CCCCLXXXV. Emprynted by Wynkyn The worde at Westmestre.
- THE HYLLE OF PERFECTION empyrnted at the instance of the reverend religyous fader Tho. Prior of the hous of St. Ann, the order of the charterouse Accomplishsh[d] and fynnyssh[d] at Westmynster the iiii day of Juncueur the yere of our lord Thousande CCC.LXXXVII. And in the xii yere of kynge Henry the vii by me wynkyn de worde. AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.

* To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of Chess*," the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house. *Leigh*.

† A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Figgins in 1859.

PRINTING, *continued.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF ENGLONDE Walys Scotland and Irland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Envysshed and empynted in Flete-strete in the sygne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yere of our lord a. m. cccc and vj. mensis Maytis [mense Maii]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ART.

The Pestycall or Sermons on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend empynted at london in Flete-strete at ye sygne of ye Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our lord m.ccccc.viii. And ended the xi days of Maye. AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER [As printed by Caxton in 1483.] Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name :

thy kingdome come to us : thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven : our every dayes bread give us to day : and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us ; and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen. LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD. [As printed by William Caxton.] If it plesse any man spiritual or temporal to bye any pice of tico or thire comemoracions of Salisburi vse* empynted after the forme of this preset letre whiche ben and truly correct, late him come to westminster in to the almonestye at the reed pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there. DIBDIN'S TYP. ART.

PRINTING-MACHINES. William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790-1), but M. König first contrived and constructed a working printing-machine, which began with producing *The Times* of Nov. 28, 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography. In 1815, Mr. E. Cowper applied his inventive mind to the subject.† Since then improvements have been rapid and important ; König's machine printed 1800 an hour on one side ; Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4200. This was raised to 15,000, by Mr. Applegath's machine, which prints *The Times*. Hoe's American machine introduced into London in 1858, prints 20,000 an hour.

PRINTING-PRESS. See under article *Printing*.

PRINTING IN COLOURS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the Mentz Psalter of Fust, A.D. 1457, which has a letter in three colours). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood, after Louis Cranach, in 1519, in Germany ; others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518). J. B. Jackson (1720-1754) attempted, without success, to imitate water-colour drawings, and to print paper-hangings. About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros. In 1819-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Colour Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of coloured drawings, which are still greatly admired, giving details of the processes employed. In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he employed twenty different blocks. Since then great improvements have been made in the art. It has been applied to Lithography (hence Chromolithography). In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-colour-drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851 he commenced colour-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates ; and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of colour as well as durability. The large coloured prints of *The Illustrated London News* were first issued in Dec. 1856.

PRIORIES, are mentioned in A.D. 722 in England. They were at first dependent on the great abbeys. See *Abbeys and Monasteries*. The priories of aliens were seized upon by Edward I. in 1285, and in succeeding reigns on the breaking out of war with France ; but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Hen. V. 1414. *Rymer's Fœdera*.

PRISONERS OF WAR, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the thirteenth century, civilised nations began to exchange their prisoners.

The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, Sept. 30, 1779
The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000 June, 1781
The English prisoners in France estimated at

6000, and the French in England 27,000, Sept. 1798
The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in . . . 1811
[This was the greatest number, owing to the occasional exchanges made, up to the period of the last war.]

PRISONS OF LONDON. See *Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell*.

Horsemonger-lane gaol was built in . . . 1791
The state of prisons was greatly improved after

the exertions of Howard. Cold Bath-fields prison was built on his suggestion about . . . 1794

* Romish Service books, used at Salisburi by the devout called *Pies* (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different colour of the text and rubric. Our printing-type *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers. *Wheatley*.

† In 1817 was published Blumenbach's *Physiology* by Elliotson, the first book printed by machinery. The machine employed being Bensley's patent, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1816.)

PRISONS OF LONDON, *continued.*

The atrocities of Governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament	July 12, 1800	New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in 1829
White Cross-street prison for debtors was erected in	1813-15	Tothill Fields Bridewell, built in 1618, was re-built in
Borough compter; mean and confined till visited by a parliamentary committee in	1817	The old Marshalsea prison was pulled down
Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down to make room for Waterloo-bridge	1819	Pentonville prison was completed in
		Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was erected in
		Holloway prison was opened
		Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench prison 1862

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY owes its existence to the philanthropic labours of sir T. F. Buxton, M.P. It was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects are the amelioration of gaols, by the diffusion of information respecting their management, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime, by inspiring a dread of punishment, and by inducing the criminal, on his discharge, to abandon his vicious pursuits.

PRIVATEER, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a licence (termed a *Letter of Marque*), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, and during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, March 30, 1856. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of commercial blockade was essential to its naval supremacy." On April 17, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th president Lincoln proclaimed that all southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out. See *United States*. All the great powers forbade privateering among their own subjects during the American civil war.

PRIVILEGED PLACES. See *Asylums*.

PRIVY COUNCIL. This assembly is of great antiquity. A council was instituted by Alfred, A.D. 895. In ancient times the number was twelve; but it was afterwards so increased, that it was found inconvenient for secrecy and despatch, and Charles II. limited it to thirty, whereof fifteen were the principal officers of state (councillors *ex officio*), and ten lords and five commoners of the king's choice, A.D. 1679. *Salmon*. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members: the number is now unlimited. *Beatson*. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.*

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the king, before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission. *Beatson*.

PRIZE MONEY, arising from captures made upon the enemy, was decreed by government to be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, April 17, 1793.

PROBATE COURT, established in 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in the granting of probates of wills. &c. See *Prerogative Court*. The first judge, appointed Jan. 5, 1858, was sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat on Jan. 12. *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority.

* JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c.,—fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, 1833. *Judges*—the president of the privy council, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as may hold and have held that office of lord keeper or first commissioner of the great seal, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, lord chief baron, judge of the Admiralty, chief judge of the court of Bankruptcy, and others appointed by the queen, being privy councillors.

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm." *Coke*. Henry VIII. in 1539 declared that they were as valid as acts of parliament.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C. *Ashm.* "Until the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner." *Addison*.

PROMISSORY NOTES. They were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782: the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently. Numerous enactments varied the amount of the stamp upon promissory notes and bills. See *Bills of Exchange*.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, CONGREGATIO DE (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Romish church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY received its charter June 16, 1601. Its sphere is generally limited to the British Colonies.

PROPERTY TAX. Parliament granted to Henry VIII. a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons and two-tenths from the clergy to aid the king in a war with France, 1512. *Rapin.* Cardinal Wolsey proposed a tenth of the property of the laity and a fourth of the clergy to the same king, 1522. The London merchants strenuously opposed this tax: they were required to declare on oath the real value of their effects; but they firmly refused, alleging that it was not possible for them to give an exact account of their effects, part whereof was in the hands of correspondents in foreign countries. At length the king accepted the tax according to their own calculation. *Butler*. The assessments on real property, under the property tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l.*; of which Middlesex was 5,595,537*l.*; Lancashire, 3,087,774*l.*; and Yorkshire, 4,700,000*l.*; while Wales, of 4,752,000 acres, or one million more than Yorkshire, was but 2,153,801*l.* See *Income Tax*.

PROPHETS. See under *Jews*.

PROPHECYING: about 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophesyings) for prayer and exposition of the Scripture. These were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, May 7, 1577, and immediately ceased.

PROTECTIONISTS. A name given to that section of the Conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn-laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the *Protection of Agriculture*," of which the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League, Feb. 17, 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, Sept. 21, 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above society was dissolved, Feb. 7, 1853.

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND. That of the earl of Pembroke began Oct. 19, 1216, and ended by his death the same year. Of Humphry duke of Gloucester, in England, began Aug. 31, 1422; he was murdered Feb. 28, 1447. Of Richard duke of Gloucester began April 9, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 22, the same year. Of Somerset began Jan. 28, 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began Dec. 16, 1653, and ended by his death, Sept. 13, 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began Sept. 14, 1658, and ended by his resignation, May 5, 1659. See *England*.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spires in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the Church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, April 19, 1529. Hence the term Protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterwards included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were: John and George, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt: these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbron, and seven other cities. See *Lutheranism, Calvinism, Huguenots, Germany, &c.*

Protestants persecuted in Scotland and Germany 1546
Edward VI. established Protestantism in Eng-
land 1548

Mary re-establishes Romanism, and persecutes
the Protestants: above 300 put to death. . . 1553-8
Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop

PROTESTANTS, *continued.*

of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555; and Crammer, archbishop of Canterbury, March 21, 1556
 Elizabeth restores Protestantism 1558
 Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ireland 1608-11
 Thirty years' war between Romanists and Protestants in Germany 1618-48
 Protestants persecuted at Thorn in Poland 1724

Protestant Association (see "*Gordon's No Popery Mob*") 1780
 A society for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, established in Dublin in Dec. 1829
 Protestant Conservative Society also established Dec. 9, 1831
 Protestant alliance formed at Armagh Nov. 7, 1845

PROVENCE, (the Roman *Provincia*) S.E. France, was made a kingdom by the emperor Lothaire for his son Charles. It afterwards became part of the kingdom of Arles as a feudal country, and was re-united to the German empire in 1032 by Conrad II. On the fall of the Hohenstaufens it was acquired by Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, in 1265; and was held by his successors till its annexation to France by Louis XI. in 1481.

PROVERBS. The Book of Proverbs by Solomon is dated about 1000 B.C. The latter part were collected by order of Hezekiah, about 700 B.C. Ray's collection of English proverbs appeared in 1672, and Bohn's general collection in 1857.

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM. See *Oxford*.

Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1200. *Burton's Annals*.

When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white.

When wheat was 18. 6d. per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, A.D. 1202. *Mat. Paris*.

A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. *Dufresnoy*.

Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I. 1286. *Stow*.

The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows: two pullets, three half-pence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three half-pence; a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide,

the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw. I. 1299. *Stow*.

Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn, 3l. 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; two dozen of eggs, 3d.; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw. II. 1313. *Rot. Parl.*

Wine the best sold for 20s. per tun, 10 Rich. II. 1387. Wheat being at 18. 1d. the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era.

Beef and pork settled at a half-penny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533. *Anderson*.

Milk was sold three pints, ale-measure, for one half-penny, 2 Eliz. 1560. *Stow's Chronicle*.

For the price of *Bread* since 1735, see *Bread*.

PROVEDIMENTO SOCIETIES in Italy, formed to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elect Garibaldi as their chief, March 10, 1862. They were tolerated by Ricasoli, but warned to be moderate by Rattazzi.

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, instituted in 1806, by Napoleon, to arbitrate on trade disputes. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B.C. They were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhipæan mountains; and from these the

* His love of life had induced Crammer, some time previously, to sign a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation: and when he was led to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time, "This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian Church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

The following documents are taken from a "*Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner, and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Crammer, Latimer, and Ridley*," kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody of those officers, previously to their being burnt alive:—

1ST OCTOBER, 1554.—DINNER.

Bread and ale	£0 0 2
Oysters	0 0 1
Butter	0 0 2
Eggs	0 0 2
Lyng	0 0 8
A piece of fresh salmon	0 0 10
Wine	0 0 3
Cheese and pears	0 0 2

The three dinners . . . £0 2 6

TO BURN LATIMER AND RIDLEY.

For 3 load of wood faggots	£0 12 0
Item, 1 load of furze faggots	0 3 4

Item, for the carriage of these 4 loads	£0 2 6
Item, a post	0 1 4
Item, 2 chains	0 3 4
Item, 2 staples	0 0 6
Item, 4 labourers	0 2 8

£1 5 8

TO BURN CRAMMER.

For 100 of wood faggots for the fire	£0 6 0
For 100 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of furze	0 3 4
For the carriage of them	0 0 8
For 2 labourers	0 2 8

£0 12 8

country was called Borussia. Some historians, however, derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*—Po-Russia, easily modified into Prussia. The Porussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. This people and country were little known until about A.D. 1007.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, but is slain about A.D.	997	Dines at Guildhall	June 18, 1841
Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages	1018	Congress of Carlsbad	Aug. 1, 1819
Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear	1163	Blucher dies in Silesia, aged 77	Sept. 12, —
The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia, and the conversion of the people	1225	[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]	
Thorn founded by them	1231	Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, who fired two shots at him	July 26, 1844
Königsberg, lately built, made the capital of Prussia	1286	Insurrection in Berlin	March 18, 1848
The Teutonic knights almost depopulate Prussia. It is repopled by German colonists in the thirteenth century.		Berlin declared in a state of siege	Nov. 12, —
Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margravate of Brandenburg	1415	The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg castle	Nov. 29, —
Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights	1446	This assembly is dissolved, and the king issues a new constitution to his subjects	Dec. 5, —
Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland	1525	The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans"	March 28, 1849
University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia	1544	The king declines the imperial crown, April 29, ...	
The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg	1648	The kingdom put under martial law	May 10, —
Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector	1657	The Prussians enter Carlsruhe	June 23, —
Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe	1660	Armistice between Prussia & Denmark, July 10, ...	
Frederick III. in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia, by the title of Frederick I.	1701	Bavaria declared an imperial constitution with the king of Prussia at its head	Sept. 8, —
Order of the Black Eagle instituted by Frederick I. on the day of his coronation	1702	Treaty between Prussia and Austria, Sept. 29, ...	
Guelders taken from the Dutch	1707	Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany	Nov. 12, —
Frederick I. seizes Neuchâtel or Neunburg, and purchases Tecklenburg	1712	The king takes the oath required by the new constitution	Feb. 6, 1850
The principality of Meurs added to Prussia	1740	Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance, Feb. 25, ...	
Reign of the Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the first powers in Europe	1741	Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurttemberg, to maintain the German union	Feb. 27, —
Breslau ceded to Prussia	1742	Wurttemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria	March 15, —
Silesia, Glatz, &c. ceded	1744	Attempt to assassinate the king	May 22, —
Frederick II. the Great visits England	1756	Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league	June 30, —
"Seven years' war" (which see) begins	1757	Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, ...	
Frederick II. victor at Prague, May 6; defeated at Kolin, May 28; victor at Rossbach, Nov. 5, ...	1757	A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, ...	July 12, —
General Lacy, with an Austrian Russian army, marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contribution, &c.; magazines destroyed	1760	Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfurt	Aug. 25, —
Peace of Hubertshurg (ends "seven years' war")	Feb. 15, 1763	The Prussian government addresses a despatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel, ...	Sept. 21, —
Frederick the Great dies	Aug. 17, 1786	Count Brandenburg, prime minister of Prussia, dies	Nov. 6, —
War with France	1792	Beores, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1080 field-pieces	Nov. 7, —
The Prussians seize Hanover	1801 and 1806	The Prussian troops in Hesse occupy the military road in that electorate	Nov. 9, —
Prussia joins the allies of England against France	Oct. 6, —	The Prussian forces withdraw from the grand duchy of Baden	Nov. 14, —
Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt	Oct. 14, —	General Radowitz, late foreign minister, visits queen Victoria at Windsor	Nov. 26, —
[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]		Convention of Olmutz for the pacification of Germany	Nov. 29, —
Berlin decree promulgated	Nov. 20, —	The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel	Dec. 5, —
Peace of Tilsit (which see)	July 7, 1807	Prince Schwartzenberg visits the king, Dec. 28, ...	
Convention of Berlin	Nov. 5, 1808	The king celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy	Jan. 18, 1851
Prussia joins the allies	March 17, 1813	The king visits the czar of Russia	May 18, —
Treaty of Paris	April 11, 1814	The king and czar leave Warsaw for Olmutz to meet the emperor of Austria	May 27, —
The king visits England	June 6, —	Statue of Frederick the Great, by Rauch, inaugurated at Berlin	May 31, —
		The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848	Jan. 12, 1852

PRUSSIA, continued.

A Prussian industrial exhibition opened at Berlin. May 28, 1852
 Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria. June 7, —
 But agrees to a commercial treaty. Feb. 19, 1853
 Plot at Berlin detected. April, —
 Death of Radowitz. Dec. 25, —
 Vacillation of the government upon the Eastern question. March and April, 1854
 Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the integrity of Turkey, which is signed at Vienna. April 7, —
 Continues neutral in the war. Sept. 21, Oct. 13, —
 Excluded from the conferences at Vienna, Feb. 1855
 Dispute with Switzerland (see *Neuchâtel*). Nov. 1856 to May, 1857
 Alarming illness of the king, the prince of Prussia appointed regent. Oct. 23, —
 Chevalier Bunsen emboldened. Jan. 1858
 Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England. Jan. 25, —
 Queen Victoria visits them at Potsdam. Aug. —
 Prince of Prussia made permanent regent; Oct. 7, —
 Resignation of Manteuffel ministry, succeeded by that of prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (liberal): the elections end in favour of the new government. Nov. —
 Prince Frederick William, son of the princess royal of England, born. Jan. 27, 1859
 Italian war—Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germany. May and June, —
 The regent announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms." Jan. 12, 1860
 The regent and several German sovereigns meet the emperor of the French at Baden (see *Baden*). June 15-17, —
 Baron Bunsen dies (aged 70). Nov. 27, —
 Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police. Stieber, the director, prosecuted and censured, but not punished. Nov. —
 Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I. Jan. 2, 1861
 Meeting of the chambers* on the motion for the address, M. Von Vincke carries an amendment in favour of Italian unity and "a firm alliance with England." Feb. 6, —
 The Macdonald affair* settled by a firm yet conciliatory despatch from the Baron von Schleinitz. May, —

Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Leipsic student, July 14; who is sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Sept. 23, 1861
 The king meets the emperor Napoleon at Compeigne. Oct. 6-8, —
 The king and queen crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God." Oct. 18, —
 Bill for making the ministry responsible, passed. March 6, 1862
 The chamber of representatives oppose the government in regard to the length of military service, March 6; and resolve on discussing the items of the budget; the ministry resigns; the king will not accept the resignation, but dissolves the chambers. March 11, —
 The ministry (liberal) resign, and a reactionary cabinet formed under Van der Heydt, March 18 —April 12, —
 Elections go against the government: only one minister elected. May, —
 Parliament opens; ministers appeal to the patriotism of the members. May 19, —
 Sovereign discussion on military expenditure; the chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 200,000 to 135,000 men. Sept. 11-16, —
 Van der Heydt resigns; succeeded as premier by the Count Bismark Schönhausen, Sept.; who informs the chamber that the budget is deferred till 1863; the chamber protests against this as unconstitutional. Sept. 30, —
 The chamber of peers passes the budget without the amendments of the chamber of representatives; which (by 237 against 2) resolves that the act is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. Oct. 11, —
 The king closes the session (65th) saying, "The budget for the year 1862, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of peers on the ground of insufficiency, the government of his majesty is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the constitution." Oct. 13, —
 Agitation in favour of the constitution proceeding: passive resistance adopted; several liberal papers suppressed. Nov. —

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.
 1134. Albert I. surnamed the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg.
 1170. Otho I.
 1184. Otho II.
 1206. Albert II.
 1221. John I. and Otho III.
 1266. John II.
 1282. Otho IV.
 1309. Waldemar.
 1319. Henry I. the Young.
 1320. [Interregnum.]
 1321. Louis I. of Bavaria.
 1322. Louis II. surnamed the Roman.
 1350. Otho V. the Stuppard.
 1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg.
 1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
 1388. Jossus, the Bearded.
 1411. Sigismund again, emperor.
 1415. Frederick I. of Nuremberg (of the house of Hohenzollern).
 1440. Frederick II. surnamed Ironside.

1470. Albert III. surnamed the German Achilles.
 1476. John III. his son; as margrave: styled the Cicero of Germany.
 1486. John III. as elector.
 1499. Joachim I. son of John.
 1535. Joachim II. poisoned by a Jew.
 1571. John-George.
 1598. Joachim-Frederick.
 1608. John-Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John-Sigismund.
 1619. George-William.
 1640. Frederick-William, his son; generally styled the "Great Elector."
 1688. Frederick III. son of the preceding; crowned king, Jan. 18, 1701.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I. king.
 1713. Frederick-William I. son of Frederick I.

* On Sept. 12, 1860, Captain Macdonald was committed to prison at Bonn, for resisting the railway authorities there. The English residents appealed and were also censured. A correspondence ensued between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary; and strong language was uttered in the house of commons, April 26, and in the Prussian chambers, May 6, 1861.

PRUSSIA, *continued*.

1740. Frederick II. (Frederick III.; styled the Great), son; made Prussia a military power.
 1786. Frederick-William II. nephew of the preceding king.
 1797. Frederick-William III. He had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in his overthrow.

1840. Frederick-William IV. son; succeeded June 7 (born Aug. 3, 1770; died Jan. 2, 1861).
 1860. William I. Born March 22, 1797.
Heir. His son, prince Frederick-William, born Oct. 18, 1831; married Victoria, princess-royal of England, Jan. 25, 1858. They have three children.

PRUSSIC ACID (or hydrocyanic acid) is colourless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. It was accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1709. Scheele first obtained this acid in a separate state, about 1782. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus* was first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden of Dublin.

PRYTANIS, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 745 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cypselus, a despot, 655 B.C.

PSALMS or **DAVID** were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C.; others were added 580 and 515 B.C. The old Church of England version in metre by Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1598.

PSEUDOSCOPE, a name given by professor Wheatstone (about 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," *i.e.*, the reverse of the stereoscope—a terrestrial globe becoming a hollow hemisphere.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. This system (long the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1530, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

PUBLIC HEALTH. See *Health*. **PUBLIC-HOUSES.** See *Victualers*.

PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French Revolution on April 6, 1793, with absolute power; in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, July 28, 1794.

PUDDLING. Making water tight by means of wet clay was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals, 1761 *et. seq.* See *Iron Manufacture*.

PUGILISM. See *Boxing*.

PULLEY. The pulley, together with the vice and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, about 516 B.C. It has been ascertained that in a single moveable pulley the power gained is doubled. In a continued combination the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, July 8, 1709, dangerously wounded, and obliged to take refuge at Bender, in the Turkish dominions.

PULTUSK (Russia), a battle was fought between the Saxons under king Augustus, and the Swedes under Charles XII., in which the former were signally defeated, May 1, 1703. Here also the French under Napoleon fought the Russian and Prussian armies; both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, Dec. 26, 1806.

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria, architect and mechanic, is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B.C. They were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well beneath was first sunk in A.D. 1282. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and was improved by Boyle in 1657.

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system; and doubtless employed arbitrary signs to distinguish the parts of a discourse. Of our points the period (.) is the most ancient. The colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In sir Philip Sidney's "*Arcadia*" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ().

PUNIC WARS. The first Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage, 264 B.C. The ambition of Rome was the origin of this war; it lasted twenty-three years,

and ended 241 B.C.—The SECOND Punic war began 218 B.C. in which year Hannibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot, and 12,000 horse, towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity; and the Roman consuls, who were stationed to stop his progress, were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, of Ticinus, of the lake of Thrasymenus, 217, and of Cannæ, 216, followed. Scipio carried the war into Africa, and Hannibal was recalled. The decisive battle of Zama was fought 202 B.C., the Carthaginians being totally defeated. This war lasted seventeen years, and ended in 201 B.C.—The THIRD Punic war began 149 B.C. and was terminated by the fall of Carthage, 146 B.C. See *Carthage*.

PUNJAB (N.W. Hindostan), was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; and by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398. The war with the Sikhs began here, Dec. 14, 1845, and was closed, March 29, 1849, when the Punjab was annexed. The Punjab has since flourished, and on Jan. 1, 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states, and the Delhi territory).

PURGATIVES. Those of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, were first discovered by Actuarius, a Greek physician, A.D. 1245. Drastics, more powerful purgatives, frequently occasion great injury.

PURGATORY, the middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine of purgatory was known about A.D. 250; and was introduced into the Roman church in 593. *Platina*. Introduced early in the sixth century. *Dupin*. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1438. *Dr. Hook*.

PURIFICATION, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. xii.*) The Christian feast of purification was instituted A.D. 542, in honour of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple. (*Luke ii.*) Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day.

PURITANS, the name, first given about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. At first they were members of the Established church, but afterwards separated, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the English church still retained many human inventions and popish superstitions. See *Nonconformists* and *Presbyterianism*.

PURPLE, a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell-fish, called *murex* or *purpura*; upon returning to his master, Hercules Tyrius, he observed his lips tinged, and proper use was made of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments by way of distinction, and to this day the purple colour is the livery of our bishops &c. The dignity of an archbishop or great magistrate, is frequently meant by the purple. The purple was first given to the cardinals by pope Paul II. 1465.

PUSEYISM, a name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the church of England, who endeavoured to restore the practice of the church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics; but which were considered by their opponents to be contrary to her doctrine and discipline, and of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Pusey, who was popularly supposed to be the originator and chief supporter of those views. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, March 15, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, May 30, 1843. See *Tractarians*.

PYDNA (Macedon), where Perseus, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, according to Dr. Pococke and Soniani, "so celebrated from remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art." The three principal pyramids are situated on a rock, at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1082 B.C. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies above twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these.—The battle of the Pyramids, when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, took place July 21, 1798.

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought June 21, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior, for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from July 25 to August 2. One at the Pyrenees on July 28. A railway through the Pyrenees (from Bilboa to Miranda) was opened Aug. 21, 1862.

PYRENEES, PEACE OF THE, a peace concluded between France and Spain, between cardinal Mazarin, for the French king, and Don Lewis de Haro, on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By the treaty of the Pyrenees, Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaged not to assist Portugal, Nov. 7, 1659.

PYROMETER (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, &c., where thermometers cannot be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1731. Improvements were made by Ellicott and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders about 1782. Professor Daniell received the Rumford medal for an excellent pyrometer in 1830. Mr. Ericson's useful pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851. *Eng. Cyc.*

PYTHAGOREAN PHYLOSOPHY. Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, flourished about 555 B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul from one body to another; forbidden his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, because he supposed them to have been produced from the same putrified matter from which at the creation of the world man was formed; to have invented the multiplication table; to have improved geometry; and to have taught the modern system of astronomy.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi; first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had attained over the serpent, Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C.

PYX, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller-general. The "trial of the pyx" signifies the verification by a jury of goldsmiths of the coins deposited in the pyx-box by the master of the mint. This took place on July 17, 1861, at the exchequer office, Old Palace yard, in the presence of twelve privy councillors, twelve goldsmiths, and others.

Q.

QUACKERY. At the first appearance that a French quack made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "What the child says is true." *Addison*. Quacks sprung up with the art of medicine; and several countries, particularly England and France, abound with them. In London, some of their establishments are called colleges. Quack medicines were taxed in 1783, *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, Aug. 21, 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 25*ol.* Oct. 30 following. The same quack (who had previously absconded) was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted Feb. 19, 1831. Dr. Vriès, "the black doctor," a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to 15 months' imprisonment as an impostor in Jan. 1860. See *Homœopathy* and *Hydropathy*.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, first Sunday in Lent. See *Lent* and *Quinquagesima*.

QUADRANGLE, or QUADRILATERAL, terms applied to the four strong Austrian fortresses in North Italy:—(1) Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio, near the lake of Garda. It was taken by the French in 1796; by the Austrians and Russians in 1799; by the French again in 1801; but restored in 1814. It was taken by the Sardinians in 1843; but retaken by Radetzky in 1849. The Sardinians were about to invest it in 1859, when peace was made: (2) Mantua, on the Mincio: (3) Verona: and (4) Legnago; both on the Adige. See *Mantua*, &c.

QUADRANT, the mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs,

in A.D. 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600. Hadley's quadrant, in 1731. See *Navigation*.

QUADRILLE. This popular dance was introduced into this country in 1813, by the then duke of Devonshire, and others. *Raikes*.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, between Great Britain, France, and the emperor (signed at London, July 22, 1718), on the accession of the states of Holland, Feb. 8, 1719, obtained its name. It was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy. It led to war.

QUÆSTOR, in ancient Rome was an officer who had the management of the public treasure; instituted 484 B.C. It was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were two quæstors, afterwards eight. Two were added in 409 B.C. Two were called *Peregrini*, two (for the city) *Urbani*.

QUAKERS, or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth; and afterwards Friends (3 *John* 14)—“a beautiful appellation, and characteristic of the relation which man, under Christian dispensation, ought to bear towards man.” *Clarkson*. Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present with him, to tremble at the word of the Lord. This respectable sect, excelling in morals, prudence, and industry, was commenced in England about A.D. 1646, by George Fox (then aged 22), who was soon joined by a number of learned, ingenious, and pious men—among others, by George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury.* Fox carried his reverence for supernatural teaching so far as to reject all religious ordinances, and explained away the commands relative to baptism, &c. He rejected the ordinary names of days and months; and used *thee* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth. He published a book of instructions for teachers and professors, and died Jan. 13, 1691. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street. The first meeting of Quakers in Ireland was in Dublin in 1658; and their first meeting-house in that city was opened in Eustace-street, 1692. The solemn affirmation of Quakers was enacted to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects, 1696. See *Affirmation*. In 1682 Wm. Penn, with a company of Friends colonised Philadelphia, where on Jan. 1, 1788, they emancipated their negro slaves. On Jan. 23, 1833, Edward Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to parliament on his affirmation. The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 371 in 1851. At a Conference held on Nov. 2, 1858, it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be abandoned. In 1860 an act was passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker.

QUARANTINE, the custom first observed at Venice, A.D. 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1826.

QUARTER SESSIONS, were established by statute 25 Edw. III. 1350-1. The days of sitting quarterly were appointed 2 Hen. V., 1413. In 1830 it was enacted that henceforth quarter sessions of the peace should be held in the first week after Oct. 11, Dec. 28, March 31, and June 24.

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium), where on June 16, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney. The British fought to maintain their position with remarkable intrepidity, notwith-

* The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions in England and America. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and had their ears cut off. In 1659, they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death. Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. Of the 120, few reached America.

standing their inferiority in number, and the fatigue of marching all the preceding night. The 42nd regiment (Scotch Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers being posted in ambush behind growing corn as high as the shoulders of the tallest men. In this engagement the gallant duke of Brunswick fell.

QUEBEC (Canada), was founded by the French in 1608.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1626, but restored in 1632. Besieged by the English, but without success, in 1711; it was conquered by them, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759; besieged in vain by the American provincials, under their general, Montgomery, who was slain Dec. 31, 1775. Public and private stores, and several wharfs,

destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upwards of 260,000*l.* Sept. 1815. Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground May 28, 1845. Another great fire, 1365 houses burnt, June 28, — Disastrous fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost Jan. 12, 1846. Visited by the Prince of Wales Aug. 18-23, 1860 (See *Canada* and *Montreal*.)

QUEEN. The first woman invested with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, 2017 B.C. In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the regal power of this realm is in the queen's majesty [Mary] as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her moste noble progenitours kings of this realm." The Hungarians called a queen-regnant king. See *Hungary*.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. Established in Feb. 1704, by queen Anne, being the First Fruits with the Tenths, to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under 50*l.* per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation. *Chalmers*. Act to consolidate the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty, 1 Vict. 1838.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices. The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1*l.* The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1*l.* The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R R R, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern with Peace on a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5*l.* *Pinkerton* (died 1826).

QUEEN'S BENCH COURT AND PRISON. See *King's Bench*.

QUEEN'S BOUNTY, an annual grant of 1000*l.* which commenced about the beginning of the reign of Geo. III. and was continued until the 10th Geo. IV. 1829, when it ceased altogether. The collection upon the king's letter, which used to accompany this grant, has also been discontinued since that year.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c.

Caroline Amelia Augusta, second daughter of Charles Wm. Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales April 8, 1795. Their daughter, princess Charlotte born, Jan. 7, 1796. The Delicate Investigation (*which see*) May 22, 1806. Charges against her again disproved 1813. Embarks for the continent Aug. 1814. Becomes queen Jan. 20, 1820. Arrives in England June 6, —. A secret committee in the house of lords, appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence June 8, —. Bill of Pains and Penalties introduced by lord Liverpool July 5, —. The queen removes to Brandenburg-house, Aug. 3, —. Receives the address of the married ladies of the metropolis Aug. 16, —.

Her trial commences Aug. 19, 1820. Last debate on the bill of Pains and Penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99; the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months* Nov. 10, —. Great exultation throughout England, and illuminations for three nights in London, Nov. 10, 11, 12, —. The queen goes to St. Paul's in state Nov. 29, —. She protests against her exclusion from the coronation July 18, 1821. Taken ill at Drury-lane theatre July 30; dies at Hammersmith Aug. 7, —. Her remains removed, on their route to Brunswick; an alarming riot occurs, owing to the military opposing the body being carried through the city Aug. 14, —.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SHIP OF WAR, a first-rate ship of the line, of 110 guns, the flag-ship of lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbour of Leghorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, March 17, 1800.

QUEEN VICTORIA STEAM SHIP. Wrecked Feb. 15, 1853. See *Wrecks*.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND. Since the conquest, besides our present sovereign, four queens of England have reigned in their own right (not counting the empress Maude, daughter of Henry I., or the lady Jane Grey, whose *quasi* reign lasted only ten days, viz.,

Mary I., Elizabeth, Mary II. and Anne. There have been thirty-four queens, the consorts of kings, exclusively of four wives of kings who died previously to their husbands ascending the throne. Of thirty-five actual sovereigns of England, four died unmarried, three kings and one queen.

QUEEN OF WILLIAM I.—*Matilda*, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; married in 1054; died in 1083.

WILLIAM II.—Died unmarried.

HENRY I.—*Matilda*, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; married Nov. 11, 1100; died May 1, 1119.

Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvaine; married Jan. 29, 1129; survived the king.

MAUDE OR MATILDA.—Daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1101; betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V. emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141. Concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1153; died 1165.

STEPHEN.—*Matilda*, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1128; died May 3, 1157.

HENRY II.—*Eleanor*, the reputed queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guicenne and Poitou; married to Henry 1151; died 1204. See *Rosamond*.

RICHARD I.—*Bevergia*, daughter of the king of Navarre; married May 12, 1191; survived the king.

JOHN.—*Alice*, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; married in 1189; divorced.

Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.

HENRY III.—*Eleanor*, daughter of the count de Provence; married Jan. 24, 1236; survived the king; and died in 1291, in a monastery.

EDWARD I.—*Eleanor* of Castile; married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, 1290.

Margaret, sister of the king of France; married Sept. 12, 1299; survived the king, dying in 1317.

EDWARD II.—*Isabella*, daughter of the king of France; married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings, near London, and died in 1357. *Hume*.

EDWARD III.—*Philippa*, daughter of the count of Hainault; married in 1326; died Aug. 15, 1369.

RICHARD II.—*Anne* of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; married in Jan. 1382; died Aug. 3, 1394.

Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France; married when only seven years old, Nov. 1, 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

HENRY IV.—*Mary*, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died, before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394.

Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; married 1403; survived the king; died 1437.

HENRY V.—*Catherine*, daughter of the king of France; married May 30, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423; died 1437.

HENRY VI.—*Margaret*, daughter of the duke of Anjou; married April 22, 1445; survived the king; died Aug. 25, 1481.

EDWARD IV.—*Lady Elizabeth Grey*, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; married March 1, 1463 or 1464. Suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement June 8, 1492.

EDWARD V.—Died unmarried.

RICHARD III.—*Anne*, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales,

whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, March 16, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with the princess Elizabeth of York.

HENRY VII.—*Elizabeth* of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; married Jan. 18, 1486; died Feb. 11, 1503.

HENRY VIII.—*Catherine of Aragon*, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales; married June 8, 1509; was the mother of queen Mary; was repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, May 23, 1533; died Jan. 7, 1536.

Anna Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catherine; was privately married, before Catherine was divorced, Nov. 14, 1532; was the mother of queen Elizabeth; was beheaded at the Tower, May 19, 1536.

Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anna Boleyn; was married May 20, 1536, the day after Anna's execution; was the mother of Edward VI., of whom she died in childbirth, Oct. 24, 1537.

Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves; married Jan. 6, 1540; divorced, July 10, 1540; died 1557.

Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; married July 28, 1540; beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 12, 1542.

Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer; married July 12, 1543; survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; died Sept. 5, 1548.

EDWARD VI.—Died unmarried.

LADY JANE GREY.—Daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley. Proclaimed queen on the death of Edward. In ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried Nov. 13, 1553; beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age.

MARY (queen regnant).—Daughter of Henry VIII. She ascended the throne July 6, 1553; married Philip II. of Spain, July 25, 1554; died Nov. 17, 1558. The king her husband died in 1568.

ELIZABETH (queen regnant).—Daughter of Henry VIII. Succeeded to the crown Nov. 17, 1558; reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days; died unmarried, March 24, 1603.

JAMES I.—*Anne*, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; married Aug. 20, 1590; died March, 1619.

CHARLES I.—*Henrietta-Maria*, daughter of Henry IV., king of France; married June 13, 1625; survived the king; died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

CHARLES II.—*Catherine of Braganza*, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI.; married May 21, 1662; survived the king, returned to Portugal; died Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II.—*Ann Hyde*, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; married Sept. 1660; died before James ascended the throne, 1671; mother of queens Mary and Anne.

Mary-Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonzo d'Este, duke; married Nov. 21, 1673. At the revolution in 1688, she retired with James to France; died at St. Germain, 1718.

WILLIAM AND MARY (queen regnant).—Mary, the princess of Orange, daughter of James II.; married to William, Nov. 4, 1677; ascended the throne Feb. 13, 1689; died Dec. 28, 1694.

ANNE (queen regnant).—Daughter of James II. She married George prince of Denmark, July 28, 1683; succeeded to the throne, March 8, 1702; had thirteen children, all of whom died young; lost her husband, Oct. 28, 1708; died Aug. 1, 1714.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

GEORGE I.—*Sophia-Dorothea*, daughter of the duke of Zell. She died in prison, Nov. 2, 1726.

GEORGE II.—*Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea*, of Brandenburg-Anspach; married 1705; died Nov. 20, 1737.

GEORGE III.—*Charlotte Sophia*, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married Sept. 8, 1761; died Nov. 17, 1818.

GEORGE IV.—*Caroline Amelia Augusta*, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. See article *Queen Caroline*.

WILLIAM IV.—*Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa*

Caroline, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen; married July 11, 1818; survived the king twelve years. Her Majesty died Dec. 2, 1849.

VICTORIA (*queen regnant*).—*Alexandrina VICTORIA*, the reigning queen, daughter of the duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the crown June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married her cousin, prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840, who died Dec. 14, 1861.

[See *England*, p. 258.]

QUEEN'S COLLEGES. See *Colleges in Ireland*.

QUEEN'S LAND. Moreton-bay, Australia, was established as a colony in 1859. Admiral sir George F. Bowen was appointed governor, and Brisbane, the capital, was made a bishopric. Population 23,450.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. See *Opera House, the Italian*.

QUEENSTOWN (Upper Canada). This town, on the river Niagara, was taken in the last war with America by the troops of the United States, Oct. 13, 1812; but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.—The Cove of Cork was named QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3, 1849, by the queen.

QUENTIN, ST. (N. France). Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French at St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557; and in memory of his victory, the Spanish monarch in fulfilment of a vow he had made before the engagement, built the famous monastery at Escorial, which is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. See *Escorial*.

QUERN. The quern, or handmill, is of Roman, or as some say, of Irish invention; but the latter is not likely, as Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire; and it is said by others that the Romans found querns there. No doubt exists, however, that the quern was in very early use in Ireland, as it is mentioned by her oldest historians.

QUESNOY (N. France), was taken by the Austrians, Sept. 11, 1793, but was recovered by the French Aug. 16, 1794. It surrendered to Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombardiers. *Hénault*.

QUIBERON BAY (W. France). A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed. In the Bay admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans. This most perilous and important action defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, Nov. 20, 1759. Quiberon was taken possession of by some French regiments in the pay of England, July 3, 1795; but on July 21, owing to the treacherous conduct of some of these soldiers, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many of the emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the merciless enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed.

QUICKSILVER, in its liquid state, is commonly called virgin mercury. It is endowed with very extraordinary properties, and used to show the weight of the atmosphere, and its continual variations, &c. Its use in refining silver was discovered A.D. 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida, in Spain, and at Idria, in Illyria; the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1200 tons. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg, in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker in 1787. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine. See *Calomel*.

QUIETISM, the doctrines of Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-96), whose work, the *Spiritual Guide*, published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. He held that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ and the mercies of God. His doctrine was hence called Quietism from a kind of absolute rest and inaction in which the sect supposed the soul to be when arrived at that state of perfection called by them unitive life. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénelon archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, arose a controversy, 1697. These doctrines were condemned by pope Innocent XI. in 1685. *Nouv. Dict.*

QUILLS are said to have been first used for pens in A.D. 553; but some say not before 635. Minshew derives the word from the Teutonic. *Bailey*. Quills are for the most part plucked with great cruelty from living geese, swans, and turkeys; and all persons, from convenience, economy, and feeling, ought to prefer metallic pens, which came first into use about 1820. *Phillips*.

QUINCE, the *Pyrus Cydonia*, brought to these countries from Austria, before A.D. 1573. The Japan Quince, or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought hither from Japan, 1796.

QUININE, or **QUINIA**, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventou. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. The observation of this Sunday was instituted by pope Gregory the Great, about 1572. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar: and reckoning by decades (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima received its present name, *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sexagesima*, and the third, *Septuagesima*.

QUINTILIANS, heretics in the second century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. *Pardon*.

QUIRINUS, a Sabine god; afterwards identified with Romulus. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first directed a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Aspin*. The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up. *Ashe*. The Roman citizens were termed *Quirites*.

QUITO, a presidency of Columbia (*which see*), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians in the reign of Louis XV. Forty thousand souls were hurled into eternity by a dreadful earthquake which almost overwhelmed the city Quito, Feb. 4, 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, occurred; till one, on March 29, 1859, when about 5000 persons were killed. See *Earthquakes*.

QUOITS, a game said to have originated with the Greeks. It was first played at the Olympic games, by the Idaeï Dactyli, fifty years after the Deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. He who threw the discus farthest, and with the greatest dexterity, obtained the prize. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danaë, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, in throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, about 1313 B.C.

QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed 1280. By it a writ may be directed to any person who holds any office or franchise to inquire by what authority he does so. Charles II. employed this power against the corporation of London in 1683. This writ was reversed in 1690.

R.

RACES, one of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece (*see Chariots*). Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, who wrote in the days of Henry II. mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607. *Camden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding. Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 13 Geo. II. 1739. The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II. in 1667; at Epsom, begun about 1711, by Mr. Parkhurst (annual since 1730, *Allen's Surrey*); at Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; at Doncaster, established by col. St. Leger in 1778, and at Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond (who died in 1806). The Jockey Club began in the time of George II. Its latest rules (by which races are regulated) were enacted in 1828.

RACES, *continued.*

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1715 by the duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

Eclipse was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in February, 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lb., which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage. *Christie White's Hist. of the Turf.*

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM.

1846. Pyrrhus.	1852. Daniel O'Rourke.	1858. Beadsman.
1847. Cossack.	1853. West Australian.	1859. Musjid.
1848. Surplice.	1854. Andover.	1860. Thormanby.
1849. Flying Dutchman.	1855. Wild Dayrell.	1861. Kettledrum.
1850. Voltigeur.	1856. Ellington.	1862. Caractacus.
1851. Teddington.	1857. Blink Bonny.	

RACK, an engine of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (then called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England nobly protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1628. See *Ravaillac*.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD, founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, the most eminent physician of his time. He had been physician to queen Anne, while princess Anne of Denmark; he offended her by telling her that her ailments were nothing more than the vapours, and she was not reconciled to him when she came to the throne; but in cases of emergency he was, nevertheless, consulted. He died Nov. 1, 1714, leaving 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid May 17, 1737; the edifice was completely finished in 1749, and was opened April 13, in the same year. The library consists chiefly of works of medical and philosophical science.

RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD, founded by the exertions of Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, about 1771, and completed in 1794. The publication of the observations was commenced in 1842, by Mr. Manuel J. Johnson, the director, appointed in 1839.

RADSTADT, or RASTADT (in Baden), where a peace was signed between France and the emperor, March 6, 1714. It was signed by marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugene on the part of the emperor, and restored the German frontier to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—THE CONGRESS OF RADSTADT, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced Dec. 9, 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout the year 1798. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltzler, took place April 28, 1799.

RAFTS. The Greeks knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas but on rafts or beams tied to one another, until the use of shipping was brought among them by Danaüs of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, 1485 B.C. *Heylin.*

RAGGED SCHOOLS, free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. In these schools the instruction is based on the scriptures, and most of the teachers are voluntary and unpaid. They existed in some parts of London previous to 1844, but did not receive their name till that year, when the "Ragged school union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. Stacey, and Mr. Wm. Locke (since Hon. Secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury is chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged-school institutions:—

128 Sunday schools with 16,937 scholars.
98 Day schools with 13,037 scholars.
117 Evening schools with 8085 scholars.
84 Industrial classes with 3224 scholars.

163 Paid teachers in day schools.
126 Paid teachers in week night-schools.
43 Paid refuge and industrial masters.
2139 Voluntary teachers.

There were in 1856, 16 refugees, where 500 inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated. Upwards of 500 boys and girls have emigrated to the colonies. In 1860, 560 ragged schools had been established. See *Shoe-black Brigade*.

RAGMAN ROLL (said to derive its name from Ragimunde, a papal legate in Scotland), contains the instruments of homage and fealty to Edward I., sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1328, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the princess Joanna of England.

RAGUSA, a city on the Adriatic, on the south confines of Dalmatia, was taken by the Venetians, 1171, but soon after became an independent republic, 1358. It suffered much by an earthquake, 1667; was taken by the French in 1807, and given up to Austria in 1814.

RAILWAYS. There were short roads called tram-ways, in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beaumont so early as 1602; they were made of wood. They are thus mentioned in 1676:—"the manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." *Roger North.* They were made of iron at Whitehaven, in 1738.

An iron railway was laid down near Sheffield by John Curr in 1776, which was destroyed by the colliers. The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786.

The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament in 1801 (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon.

Trevethick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high pressure locomotive engine in 1802.

William Hedley of Wylam colliery constructed a locomotive in 1813.

Stockton and Darlington railway, constructed by Edw. Pease and George Stephenson, was opened Sept. 27, 1825.

The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct. 1826, and opened Sept. 15, 1830. See *Liverpool*. This railway led to similar enterprises throughout England and the continent.

The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered 1844.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, required companies to run cheap trains every day and to permit erection of electric telegraphs, 1844.

An act passed 10 Vict. Aug. 28, 1846, for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade.

In 1824, the first locomotive, constructed by George Stephenson, travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour; in 1829, the Rocket travelled at the rate of 15 miles per hour; * in 1834, the Fire-Fly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour; in 1839, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour; and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour. During the same period the quantity of fuel required for generating steam has been diminished five-sixths; that is, six tons of coal were formerly consumed for one at the present time, and other expenses are diminished in a corresponding ratio.

The CAPITAL invested in railway undertakings has become enormous. Up to 1840 it was 69 millions; on March 1, 1853, it was estimated at 303 millions; in 1859, at 330 millions; in 1860, 348,130,127. The railway mania and panic year, when 270 railway acts passed, was 1846.

An act for the better regulation of railways passed, 1854.

An act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see *Campbell's Act*) passed, 1846.

An act passed to enable railway companies to settle their differences with other companies by arbitration in 1859.

See *Street Railways*.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways are generally named after their termini.

<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>		<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Arbroath and Forfar	Jan. 3, 1839	Dundee and Newtyle	Dec. 1831
Atmospheric Railway (<i>which see</i>)	1840	Dundee and Perth	May 22, 1847
Aylesbury branch	June 10, 1839	Dunfermline and Alloa; Stirling and Dunfermline	Aug. 1850
Bangor and Carnarvon	July, 1852	Durham and Sunderland	June 28, 1839
Belfast and county of Down	April, 1850	Eastern Counties	June 18, —
Birmingham and Derby	Aug. 12, 1839	Eastern Union (London and Colchester)	Mar. 29, 1843
Birmingham and Gloucester	Dec. 17, 1840	East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction; from Blackwall railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	July, 1852	Edinburgh and Berwick	June 18, 1846
Brighton and Chichester	June 8, 1846	Edinburgh and Balcath	1831
Brighton and Hastings	June 27, —	Edinburgh and Glasgow	Feb. 8, 1842
Bristol and Exeter	May 1, 1844	Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	1846
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1845	Edinburgh and Musselburgh	July 14, 1847
Caledonian	1848	Ely and Huntingdon	—
Canterbury and Whitstable	May, 1830	Ely and Peterborough	Jan. —
Cheltenham and Swindon	May 12, 1845	Exeter and Crediton	May, 1851
Chepstow and Swansea, South Wales	June, 1850	Exeter and Plymouth (part)	May 29, 1846
Chester and Birkenhead	Sept. 22, 1840	Glasgow and Ayr	Sept. 19, 1840
Chester and Crewe	Oct. 1, —	Glasgow and Greenock	March 24, 1841
Cockermouth and Workington	April 28, 1847	Glasgow, Garmkirk, and Coatbridge	July, 1845
Colchester and Ipswich	June 15, 1846	Gloucester and Chepstow	Sept. 1851
Cork and Brandon	Dec. 1851	Grand Junction from Birmingham to Newton	July, 1837
Cornwall	May 1, 1859	Gravesend and Rochester	Feb. 10, 1845
Coventry and Leamington	Dec. 2, 1844	Great Western	June 30, 1841
Croydon and Epsom	May 17, 1847	Great Northern	1842
Dublin and Carlow	Aug. 10, 1846	Hertford branch of Eastern Counties	Oct. 31, 1843
Dublin and Drogheda	May 26, 1844	Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's	Dec. 24, 1846
Dublin and Kingstown	Dec. 17, 1834	Kelso; branch of North British	June, 1850
Dublin and Belfast Junction	June, 1852		
Dundee and Arbroath	April 8, 1840		

* It obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive.

RAILWAYS, *continued.*

<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>	<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Kendal and Windermere	Dec. 16, 1847	Norwich and Yarmouth	May 1, 1845
Lancaster and Carlisle	June 30, 1846	Nottingham to Grantham	July, 1850
Lancaster and Preston	July 1, 1846	Nottingham and Lincoln	Aug. 3, 1846
Leeds and Bradford	July, 1846	Nottingham branch of Rugby and Derby	May 30, 1839
Leeds and Derby	Sept. 1834	Oxford branch of London and Bristol	June 12, 1844
Leeds and Selby	July 4, 1837	Oxford and Banbury	Aug. 1850
Liverpool and Birmingham	Sept. 15, 1830	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	May, 1842
Liverpool and Manchester	Oct. 31, 1838	Paisley and Renfrew	May, 1837
Liverpool and Preston	Sept. 27, —	Penzance to Cambourne	Jan. 1852
London and Birmingham	Aug. 2, 1841	Rugby and Derby	July, 1840
London and Blackwall	Sept. 22, —	Rugby and Leamington	Feb. 1851
London and Brighton	June 30, —	St. Andrew's	July, 1852
London and Bristol	July, 1845	St. Helen's; first act passed	1830
London and Cambridge	March 29, 1843	Salisbury branch of the London and South-	
London and Colchester	June 1, 1839	ampton	1847
London and Croydon	Feb. 6, 1844	Sheffield and Rotherham	Oct. 1838
London and Dover	Dec. 26, 1838	Shrewsbury and Chester	Nov. 4, 1846
London and Greenwich	July 27, 1846	Shrewsbury and Ludlow	April, 1852
London and Richmond	May 11, 1840	Southampton and Bournemouth	June 1, 1847
London and Southampton	Aug. 1850	South-Eastern	Feb. 6, 1844
London and Warrington; branch of the Great	Aug. 1850	South-Eastern; North Kent line	1849
Northern	1847	Stockton and Darlington	Sept. 1825
Lowestoft branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth	—	Stockton and Hartlepool	Feb. 10, 1841
Lynn and Ely	Aug. 10, 1842	Stourbridge and Dudley	Dec. 1852
Manchester and Birmingham	May 29, 1838	Swinton and Barnsley	June, 1851
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	March 1, 1841	Taffvale	Oct. 8, 1840
Manchester and Leeds	Dec. 22, 1845	Teignmouth to Newton	Dec. 31, 1846
Manchester and Sheffield	—	Tipperary and Clonmel	April, 1852
Margate branch of the London and Dover	April 12, 1841	Trent Valley	June 26, 1847
Merthyr-Tydfil and Cardiff	June 4, 1846	Turnbridge-Wells branch	Oct. 1846
Metropolitan, London; act obtained, 1852;	July, 1847	Ulster	Aug. 1859
construction begun, 1860; about to open Nov.	June 18, 1839	Warrington and Retford; branch of the Great	
Middlesborough and Redcar	1844	Northern	July, 1852
Newcastle and Berwick	Oct. 1851	West and East India Docks and Birmingham	
Newcastle and Carlisle	Sept. 1852	Junction from the Blackwall railway to	
Newcastle and Darlington	June 2, 1845	Camden Town	Aug. 1850
Newcastle and North Shields	Dec. 1852	West Durham	June, 1840
Newmarket and Cambridge	July, 1847	West London (part)	May 27, 1844
Newtown-Stewart and Omagh	June 18, 1839	Worcester and Droitwich	Jan. 1852
Northampton and Peterborough	Oct. 1851	York and Darlington	Jan. 4, 1841
North and South Western Junction	Sept. 1852	York and Newcastle	June 17, 1847
Northern and Eastern	June 2, 1845	York and Normanton	June 30, 1840
Norwich and Brandon	Dec. 1852	York and Scarborough	July 7, 1845
	July, 1845		

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS IN 1848.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
America	3800	France	2200	Russia	52
Germany	1570	Italy	115	British Colonies	1000
Holland	200	Denmark	206	East India	500
Belgium	1095	Cuba	800		[864 miles in 1861.]

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS, JUNE, 1858 (from Captain Gatton's Report).

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Austria	2086	Ireland	1070	Sweden and Norway	88
Belgium	813	Holland	182	Switzerland	310
Denmark	220	Naples	64	Tuscany	150
France	4509	Portugal	29		
Germany (without Austria and Prussia)	2930	Prussia	2544	Total	24,592
Great Britain :		Russia	715		
England	6706	Sardinia	390	United States of America	17,481
Scotland	1243	Spain	456		
		States of the Church	12	Grand Total	42,073

• UNITED KINGDOM—LENGTH OF RAILWAY OPENED, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND TOTAL RECEIPTS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Miles then opened.</i>	<i>Travellers.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Miles then opened.</i>	<i>Travellers.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1845	2343	33,791,253		1858 ($\frac{1}{2}$ yr.)	9540	76,529,202	£12,825,826
1849	4355	63,841,539	£6,277,892	1859 ($\frac{1}{2}$ yr.)	9795	67,229,700	11,862,639
1854	5962	111,206,707	9,174,945	1861 (year)	10,869 $\frac{1}{2}$	173,721,139	28,561,355

RAILWAYS, *continued.*

PERSONS KILLED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

	1851-5.	1853-6.	1855.	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.	1861.
Total in one year	236	259	281	271	261	236	284
By causes beyond their own control	38	29	38	38	35	23	69

It has been calculated that out of 16,168,459 travellers by railway one person is killed, and out of 458,370 one is injured by causes beyond their own control.

MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Very many, where only 2 persons killed, are not noted; in nearly all cases a large number were injured.

W. Huskisson, M.P., killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Sept. 15, 1830	Croydon (Brighton and Dover): collision; 3 killed. Aug. 24, 1854
Great Corby (Newcastle and Carlisle): train runs off line; 3 killed Dec. 3, 1836	Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia; 21 killed Aug. 29, —
Brentwood (Eastern Counties): carriages overturned; 3 killed Aug. 27, 1840	Reading (South-Eastern): collision; 5 killed, Sept. 12, 1855
Cuckfield (London and Brighton): engine runs off line; 4 killed Oct. 2, 1841	Near Paris: collision; 9 killed Oct. 9, —
Sunnyhill cutting, near Reading: engine forced off the line; 8 killed Dec. 24, —	Between Thore and Moret: collision; 16 killed, Oct. 23, —
Versailles: carriages take fire, passengers locked in; 52 or 53 lives lost, including admiral D'Urville May 8, 1842	Campbell (N. Pennsylvanian): collision; above 100 killed July 17, 1856
Masborough (Midland Counties): collision; Mr. Boteler and others killed, many injured, Oct. 20, 1845	Dunkett (Waterford and Kilkenny): collision; 7 killed Nov. 19, —
Stratford (Eastern Counties): collision through great carelessness; Mr. Hind killed, many mutilated July 18, 1846	Kirby (Liverpool and Blackpool): collision; 200 injured, none killed June 27, 1857
Pevensy (Brighton and Hastings): collision; 40 persons injured Aug. 24, —	Lewisham (North Kent): collision; 11 killed, June 28, —
Clifton (Manchester and Bolton): express runs off line; 2 killed, many injured Dec. 15, —	Between Pyle and Port Talbot: collision; 4 killed Oct. 14, —
Chester (Chester and Shrewsbury): train runs off bridge; 4 killed, great number injured, May 18, 1847	Attleborough (North Western): train thrown off the line through a cow crossing the rails; 3 killed May 10, 1858
Wolverton (North Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured June 5, —	Near Mons, Belgium: coke waggon on the rails; 21 killed June, —
Shrivenham (Great Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured May 10, 1848	Chilham (South Eastern): either too great speed or broken axle-tree; 3 killed June 30, —
Carlisle (Caledonian): axle-tree of carriage breaks; 5 killed Feb. 10, 1849	Near Round Oak Station (Oxford and Wolverhampton)—Excursion train: collision; 14 killed Aug. 23, —
Frodsham Tunnel (Chester and Warrington Junction): collision; 6 killed April 30, 1851	Tottenham (Eastern Counties): engine wheel breaks; 6 killed Feb. 20, 1860
Newmarket Hill (Lewes and Brighton): train runs off line; 4 killed June 6, —	Helmshore (Lancashire and Yorkshire) excursion train: collision; 11 killed Sept. 4, —
Bicester (Buckinghamshire): collision; 6 killed Sept. 6, —	Atherstone (North Western): collision of mail and cattle trains; 11 killed Nov. 16, —
Burnley (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision; 4 killed July 12, 1852	Near Wimbledon; Dr. Baly killed Jan. 28, 1861
Dixonfold (Lancashire and Yorkshire): engine wheels broke; 7 killed March 4, 1853	Railway tunnel falls in near Haddon Hall, Derbyshire; 5 men killed July 2, —
Near Straffan (Great Southern and Western, Ireland): collision; 13 killed Oct. 5, —	Clayton Tunnel (London and Brighton): collision; 23 killed, 176 injured Aug. 25, —
Near Marling, Norfolk (Eastern Counties): collision; 6 killed Jan. 12, 1854	Kentish Town (Hampstead Junction): 16 killed, 320 injured Sept. 2, —
	Market Harborough: collision; 1 killed and 50 injured Aug. 28, 1862
	Near Winchburgh (Edinburgh and Glasgow): collision; 18 killed, 100 wounded Oct. 13, —

RAINBOW. Its theory was developed by Kepler in 1611, and by René Descartes in 1629. See *Spectrum*.

RAMILIES (in Belgium); the site of a battle between the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies on one side, and the French on the other, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroy, on Whitsunday, May 23, (o.s. 12), 1706. The French, having no confidence in their commanders, or in the disposition of their army, were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued: about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement. The duke pursued and achieved one of his most glorious victories, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. Parliament rewarded the victor by settling the honours which had been conferred on himself, upon the male and female issue of his daughters.

RANGOON, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, was taken by sir A. Campbell on May 11, 1824, and remained in our possession till December 1826, when it was ceded to the

Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce. Oppression of the British merchants led to the second Burmese war: and Rangoon was taken by storm by general Godwin, April 14, 1852; and annexed to the British dominions in December following.

RANSOME'S ARTIFICIAL STONE is made by dissolving common flints (silica) in heated caustic alkali, and then adding fine sand; the mixture being pressed into moulds and heated to redness. It was made known by the inventor, Mr. Frederick Ransome, in 1848.

RANTERS, a name given to a sect which arose in 1645, similar to the Seekers, now termed Quakers. It is now applied to the Primitive Methodists, who separated from the main body in 1810. See *Wesleyans*.

RAPE was punished by the Saxon laws with death; by mutilation and the loss of eyes in William I.'s reign. This was mitigated by the statute of Westminster 1, 3 Edw. I. 1274. Made felony by stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III. 1338; and without benefit of clergy, 18 Eliz. 1575. The earl of Castlehaven (lord Audley in England) was executed for inviting people to violate his wife, May 13, 1631. Rape made punishable by transportation in 1841; by penal servitude for life or a less period, in 1861.

RAPHIA, a port of Palestine. Here Antiochus III. of Syria, was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater of Egypt, 217 B.C.

RAPHOE (a bishopric in N. Ireland). St. Columb-kille, a man of great virtue and learning, and born of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place; and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men; but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of this see in the eighth century. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry by act 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833. See *Bishops*.

RASPBERRY. This fruit is not named among the fruits that were early introduced into this country from the continent of Europe. *Mortimer*. The Virginian raspberry, or *Rubus occidentalis*, was brought from North America before 1696. The flowering raspberry, or *Rubus odoratus*, came from North America in 1700.

RASTADT. See *Radstadt*.

RATHMINES (near Dublin). Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin castle, made a sally out, routed the marquis of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000 men, took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage and ammunition, Aug. 2, 1649, the period of the Irish rebellion of O'Neil, and others. This battle, followed up by other successes and much severity, discomfited the rebels in this quarter of the kingdom.

RATISBON (in Bavaria), was made a free imperial city about 1200. Several diets have been held here. A peace was concluded here between France and the emperor of Germany, by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed Oct. 13, 1630. In later times, it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic Empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon of France, Aug. 1, 1806. Ratisbon was made an archbishopric in 1806, but secularised in 1810. In 1815 it was ceded to Bavaria, and became again an archbishopric in 1817.

RATS. The brown rat, improperly called the Norway rat, the great pest of our dwellings, came to us from Persia and southern Asia, according to the testimony of Pallas and F. Cuvier. Pallas describes the migratory nature of rats, and states that in the autumn of 1729 they arrived at Astrachan in such incredible numbers, that nothing could be done to oppose them; they came from the western deserts, nor did the waves of the Volga arrest their progress. They advanced to the vicinity of Paris in the middle of the sixteenth century, and in some parts of France are still unknown.

RAUCOUX (Belgium). Here marshal Saxe and the French army totally defeated the allies on Oct. 11, 1746.

RAVAILLAC'S MURDER OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE. He assassinated the king, May 14, 1610.*

RAVENNA (on the Adriatic), a city of the Papal states. It was founded by Greek colonists. It fell under the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favoured and embellished

* His punishment was most dreadful. He was carried to the Grève, and tied to the rack, a wooden engine in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. His right hand, within which was fastened the knife with which he did the murder, was first burned at a slow fire. Then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with red-hot pincers, and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and resin were poured. His body was so robust, that he endured this exquisite pain, and his strength resisted that of the four horses by which his limbs were to be pulled to pieces. The executioner in consequence cut him into quarters, and the spectators, who refused to pray for him, dragged him through the streets.

by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 404. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it in 754 to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the Holy see. On April 11, 1512, a great battle was fought between the French under the great Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the fortunes of the French in Italy. The confederate army was cut to pieces. The duke of Nemours had performed prodigies of valour, but being too eager in his pursuit of the Spaniards, who were retreating in good order, he was slain. *Henault*. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

READING, Berkshire. Here Alfred defeated the Danes A.D. 871. The abbey was founded in 1121 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy.

REAPING-MACHINES. One was invented in this country early in the present century, but failed from its intricacies. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846, and received a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition of 1851. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited at the same time, was highly commended.

REASON was decreed to be worshipped as a Goddess by the French republicans, Nov. 10, 1793. Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5.

REBELLIONS (OR INSURRECTIONS), IN BRITISH HISTORY. Among the most memorable from the period of the Norman conquest were the following :

Against William the Conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, A.D. 1069. By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, A.D. 1088. Extinguished, 1090.

Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, commenced in A.D. 1095.

In England, in favour of the empress Maude, A.D. 1139. Ended, 1153.

The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II. A.D. 1189.

Of the Barons, April 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, June 15 following. See *Magna Charta*.

Of the Barons A.D. 1261. This rebellion terminated in 1267.

Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector to his daughter. He killed the collector in his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1381. See *Tyler*.

Of the duke of Gloucester, and other lords, in England, 1387.

Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.

In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1398.

Rebellion of the English and Welsh, 1400-2.

Against king Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1403.

Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, against Henry VI. 1450. See *Cade's Insurrection*.

In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.

Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.

Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son; he was pardoned.

Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck.

Under Flannock, owing to taxes, ended with the battle of Blackheath, 1497.

Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, &c. 1549; suppressed same year.

In Norfolk, headed by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.

In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on death of Edward VI. July 10, 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards; she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17.

Of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others, on account of queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554.

Of the Roman Catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec. 1567. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the regent Murray and executed.

Of the Irish, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601.

Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.

Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neil, &c. against the English in Ireland; it ended in 1651.

Rebellion of the Scots, 1666; soon afterwards put down.

Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; it ended in his death.

Of the Scots in favour of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.

Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender, 1745 suppressed in 1746, when lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.

Of the Americans, on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war, to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1782.

In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms, commenced May 24, 1798; suppressed next year.

Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted enthusiast, July 23, 1803, when lord Kilwarden was killed with several others, by the insurgents.

Canadian Insurrection (*which see*), Dec. 1837 to Nov. 1838.

Of Chartists at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 3, 1839.

Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion; terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers by sub-inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh common, Ballingary, co. Tipperary, July 29, 1848. See *Ireland*.

Rebellion in India (*see India*), 1857-8.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY. Receipts were first taxed by a stamp-duty in 1783. The act was amended in 1784, 1791, *et seq.*, and receipts were taxed by a duty varying according to the amount of the money received, in all transactions. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland, by stat. 35 Geo. III. 1795. See *Bills of Exchange*. The uniform stamp of one penny on receipts, for all sums above £2, was enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853). See *Stamps*.

RECITATIVE, a species of singing, differing but little from ordinary speaking; and used for narratives in operas, is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinuccini to the introduction of the Italian opera, 1600. See *Opera*. It was soon afterwards adopted in other parts of Italy, and throughout Europe.

RECORDER, the first judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 1298; Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., the present recorder, was elected 1856. The salary, originally 10*l.* per annum, is now 250*l.* (for life).

RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began to be regularly preserved A.D. 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records act, 2 Vict. c. 94, 10 Aug. 1838.—A new RECORD OFFICE has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter lanes, to which the records will be gradually removed.

RECREATION. See *Playground*.

REDHILL. See *Reformatory Schools*.

REFLECTORS. See *Burning-glass*.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, a chief source of agitation for many years. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20 in 1782, of 44 in 1783, and of 74 in 1785. The discussions were most remarkable. The public mind was greatly excited on the subject till its settlement. The first ministerial measure of Reform was in Earl Grey's administration, when it was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, March 1, 1831.

BILL OF 1831.

First division; *second* reading; for it, 302; against it, 301—majority, ONE, March 22. On motion for a committee, General Gascoyne moved an amendment "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291—majority, EIGHT, April 19. The bill was abandoned and parliament dissolved, April 22.

A new parliament assembled, June 14. Bill again introduced, June 24. Division on *second* reading: for it, 367; against it, 251—majority, 116, July 4. Division on *third* reading of the bill: for it, 349; against it, 236—majority, 113, Sept. 21.

In the LORDS—first division on *second* reading: lord Wharfedale moved "that the bill be read that day six months." For the amendment, 199; against it, 158—majority, FORTY-ONE, Oct. 8. [Parliament prorogued, Oct. 20, 1831.]

BILL OF 1832.*

Read in the COMMONS a first time, without a division, December 12, 1831. *Second* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162, Dec. 17, 1831. *Third* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 355; against it, 239—majority for it, 116, March 23, 1832.

In the LORDS—read a first time on motion of earl

Grey, March 26. *Second* reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 175—majority, NINE, April 14. In the committee lord Lyndhurst moved "that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, THIRTY-FIVE, May 7. Resignation of ministers, May 9; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities, by the creation of new peers.

In the LORDS, the bill was carried through the committee, May 30; read a *third* time: 106 against 22—majority EIGHTY-FOUR, June 4; received the royal assent, June 7, 1832.

The royal assent given to the Scotch Reform Bill, July 17; and to the Irish one, Aug. 7, 1832.

Lord John Russell introduced a new reform bill, Feb. 13, 1854, which was withdrawn, April 11, 1854, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On Feb. 28, 1859, Mr. Disraeli brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on March 31, by a majority of 39. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually a change of ministry. The new government (lords Palmerston and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, March 1, 1860; but withdrew it June 11. No reform bill was brought forward by the government in 1861 and 1862. See *Commons*, note.

REFORMATION, THE. Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melancthon, Erasmus, Cramer, Latimer, Knox, and Browne. See *Wickliffites*, *Protestants*, *Calvinists*, *Lutherans*, *Presbyterianism*, &c. The era of the reformation are as follow:

* By this "Act to amend the Representation of the People" (2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 45), 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A.), 30 were reduced to one member only (B.); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.), and 20 to send one member (D.), and other important changes were made.

REFORMATION, THE, *continued.*

In England (<i>Wickliffe</i>)	about A.D. 1360	In Sweden (<i>Petri</i>)	A.D. 1530
In Bohemia (<i>Huss</i>)	1405	In England (<i>Henry VIII.</i>)	1534
In Germany (<i>Luther</i>)	1517	In Ireland (<i>Archbishop George Browne</i>)	1535
In Switzerland (<i>Zwinglius</i>)	1519	In England, completed, (<i>Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius,</i>	
In Denmark	1521	&c.), 1547; annulled by Mary, 1553; restored	
In Prussia	1527	by Elizabeth	1558
In France (<i>Calvin</i>), see <i>Huguenots</i>	1529	In Scotland (<i>Knox</i>), established	1560
Protestants first so called	—	In the Netherlands, established	1562

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. The increasing number of juvenile delinquents* has long occupied the minds of philanthropists, and various schemes have been devised to check the evil. Two great institutions have been recently set up for this purpose; the Reformatory Schools at Mettray, near Tours in France, and Redhill, near Reigate in Surrey. The former was established in 1839, by M. de Metz, formerly a counsellor at Paris; warmly seconded in his beneficent work by the vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The latter is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society and was placed under the direction of the rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid April 30, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labour, and are divided into so-called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on the subject: and in Aug. 1856, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held. In 1852 the North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, in the New Road, was established: in this, all kinds of trades are taught. Acts for establishing reformatory schools were passed in 1857 and 1858. In 1860 there had been established in the United Kingdom 172 reformatories, capable of accommodating 15,000 inmates.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES for the sale of wine, &c., are licensed in pursuance of an act passed in 1860, amended in 1861.

REGENCY BILLS. One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated, Dec. 10, 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, Feb. 26, 1789. The return of the malady led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, Feb. 5, 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., Dec. 23, 1830. A Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age, Aug. 4, 1840.

REGENTS. See *Protectorates*.

REGENT'S CANAL began at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, passes under Maida Hill, continues its course by the Regent's Park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three-quarters of a mile in length, has been formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of it is nine miles; it comprises twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges. Opened Aug. 1, 1820.

REGENT'S PARK, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth, near the north end of Tottenham-court road; pulled down in 1791. Since 1600, the property had been let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres: within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society.

REGGIO. See *Rhegium*.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY were formed in France about 1588. See *Infantry*. The following are the dates of the establishment of several of the British regiments:

CAVALRY.		Three Indian regiments (19th, 20th, and 21st),	
The Dragoon Guards, the Royal Irish, and the		added	Aug. 1861
Scots Greys were formed by James II., about 1685-6			
Oxford Blues are erroneously said to have been		INFANTRY.	
formed in the reign of Henry VIII.; they		Coldstream Guards, established by Monk, in 1660	
derive their name from their colonel, the		1st Royal	1633
earl of Oxford	in 1661	and Queen's Royal	1661

* It was calculated (about 1856) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000 youths under 17 leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 of those who were committed for trial nearly half were in custody for the first time.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, *continued*.

3rd Buffs	1660	26th Cameronian	1689
4th King's Own	1685	100th Canadian	1858
5th Northumberland Fusiliers	1685	101st to 109th (Indian), added	Aug. 1861

The Highland regiments are the 42nd, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 79th, and 92nd.

REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages and burials, became ascertainable, 27 Hen. VIII. 1530-8. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on them in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813 *et seq.* The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed Aug. 17, 1836. See *Bills of Mortality*, &c.

REGISTERS. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703 *et seq.* By this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgagees; and the value of estates increased in the register counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons. See *Wills*. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced 1786; and throughout England, 1787; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.

REGIUM DONUM (Royal gift), an allowance granted by the sovereign to dissenting ministers in Ireland. It began in 1723. Its acceptance has been censured by some nonconformists.

REICHSRATH, the representative council of the empire of Austria, reconstituted by a decree, March 5; met on May 31, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria.

REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, July 17, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and great numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, July 28, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall; and he was immediately ordered to the place of execution and suffered death. A large number of his companions were also executed. See *France*. This has been termed the *Red Terror*. The re-action, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the *White Terror*. The Jesuits were conspicuous in the destruction of their adversaries.

RELIGION (from *religio*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Christian religion is set forth in the New Testament, which is the spirit and interpreter of the old. Departure from these scriptures has been the origin of all corrupt forms of religion, as foretold in them. See *Mahometanism*, and other religions and sects under their names. The population of the globe with reference to religious worship, is given by Balbi (who assumed the total population to be 1,050,000,000), and Dieterici (who assumed it to be 1,288,000,000), as follows:

	Balbi (1836).	Dieterici (1861).		Balbi (1836).	Dieterici (1861).
Jews	4,500,000	5,000,000	Idolators, &c. not professing		
Christians	225,000,000	335,000,000	the Jewish, Christian, or		
Roman Catholics	160,000,000	170,000,000	Mahometan worship	665,500,000	800,000,000
Mahometans	155,000,000	160,000,000			

REMONSTRANCE. A most vehement one was drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I. Dec. 1, 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, and dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts. It was largely circulated and did his cause great mischief.

REMONSTRANTS. See *Arminians*.

RENTS were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, A.D. 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. By the act 8 Anne, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. In England, the duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland, in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was six millions about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land: About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and the land was worth eighteen years'

purchase. *Davenant on the Revenues.* The present rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated in the present century at 127 millions. See *Land, &c.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND. An Irish Association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829.

A proclamation of the lord-lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society." Oct. 18, 1830

The house of commons, by a majority of 484, reject Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal, April 27, 1834

A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings."

The great meeting at Trim took place on March 19; other meetings were held at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on May 14, 21, and 28, respectively; at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mal-

low, and Dundalk, on June 5, 8, 11, and 29; at Donnybrook and Balinglass, July 3 and 20; at Tara, Aug. 15; at Longhrea, Clifton, and Lismere, Sept. 10, 17, and 24; and at Mullaghmast Oct. 1, 1843

A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Oct. 8, was prevented by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, Jan. 15, 1844, and convicted, Feb. 12; but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, Sept. 4. See *Trials.*

The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded. The total "repeal rent" amounted to 134,379l.

A vain attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation Dec. 4, 1860

REPUBLICANS. See *Democrats.* **REPUBLICS.** See *Athens, Rome, Genoa, Venice, &c.*

REQUESTS, COURTS OF. See *Court of Conscience.*

RESERVE FORCES. In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who have been in her majesty's service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve force of seamen not to exceed 30,000.

RESTORATION, THE, emphatically so called, being that of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between Jan. 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and May 29, 1660, on which latter day the exiled monarch was restored, and entered London amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. See *England.*

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS, 10,000 in number, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon. Cyrus was defeated and slain at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called by his countrymen to the command. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalised by the interesting account given by its conductor.

REUSS-GREIZ and REUSS-SCHLEITZ, two principalities in central Germany, with a united population of 121,200. The reigning family sprang from Ekbert count of Osterode in the tenth century. The princely dignity was conferred on the family by the emperor Sigismund in 1426.

1856. Reigning prince of Reuss-Schleitz, Henry LXIX. | 1859. Reigning prince of Reuss-Greiz, Henry XXII.
Sept. 16; born May 19, 1792. | Nov. 8; born March 28, 1846.

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, was 1,200,000l. per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. in 1690 was raised 6,000,000l. every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary. *Salmon.* The revenue laws were amended in 1861.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE SINCE THE CONQUEST.

William I.	£400,000	Henry IV.	£100,000	Charles I.	£295,819
William Rufus	350,000	Henry V.	76,643	Commonwealth	1,577,247
Henry I.	300,000	Henry VI.	64,076	Charles II.	1,490,000
Stephen	250,000	Edward IV.	***	James II.	2,001,855
Henry II.	200,000	Edward V.	100,000	William III.	3,895,205
Richard I.	150,000	Richard III.	130,000	Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
John	100,000	Henry VII.	400,000	George I.	6,762,643
Henry III.	80,000	Henry VIII.	800,000	George II.	8,522,540
Edward I.	150,000	Edward VI.	400,000	George III. 1788	15,572,071
Edward II.	100,000	Mary	450,000	United Kingdom, 1820.	65,509,570
Edward III.	154,000	Elizabeth	500,000	George IV. 1825	62,871,300
Richard II.	130,000	James I.	600,000	William IV. 1830	55,431,317

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND, *continued*.

William IV. 1835 . . . £50,494,732	Victoria, 1855, <i>net</i> . . . £63,364,605	Victoria, 1859, <i>net</i> . . . £61,660,090
Victoria, 1845, <i>net</i> * . . . 53,060,354	" 1856 . . . 68,008,623	" 1860 . . . 67,458,093
" 1850 . . . 52,810,680	" 1857 . . . 66,056,055	" 1861 . . . 63,905,884
" 1853 . . . 54,439,344	" 1858 . . . 61,812,525	[Gross revenue of 1861, 72,578,632 <i>l</i> .]

Previously to 1834 there had been an average *surplus* of 2½ millions since 1849. In consequence of the Russian war the *deficiency* in 1854 was 3,209,059*l*.; in 1855, 21,141,183*l*.; in 1856, 10,104,412*l*. In 1857 there was a *surplus* of 36,097*l*.; in 1858, of 1,127,657*l*.; in 1859 a *deficiency* of 2,019,584*l*.; and in 1861 a *deficiency* of 2,214,208*l*.

REVIEWS. The *Journal des Savans*, published on Jan. 5, 1665, by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hédouville, was the parent of critical journals. It was soon imitated throughout Europe, and was itself translated into various languages. It is still published. George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in Feb. 1767. *Boswell*. The *Bibliothèque Anglaise* came out, 1716-27. For Military **REVIEWS**, see *Volunteers*.

Monthly Review, began . . . 1749	Eclectic . . . 1813	Dublin . . . 1836
Critical . . . 1756	North American . . . 1815	North British . . . 1844
Anti-Jacobin . . . 1798	Retrospective . . . 1820	British Quarterly . . . —
Edinburgh . . . 1802	Westminster . . . 1824	National . . . 1855
Quarterly . . . 1809	Southern America . . . 1828	Saturday . . . —

REVIVALS. Great excitement on the subject of religion arose in the United States in 1857. In the autumn of 1859, it invaded Scotland, the north of Ireland (particularly Belfast), and England. Many meetings were held for prayers and preaching throughout the week, as well as on Sundays. Some persons believe that this work is from God; others consider it to be merely a species of hysterical mania, similar to the fanatical exhibitions so contagious in the middle ages.

REVOLUTIONS : ANCIENT HISTORY. The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 536 B.C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C. The Roman empire established, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A.D. 800. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Hapsburg, the head of the house of Austria, A.D. 1273.

IN MODERN HISTORY.

In Portugal . . . 1640	In Rome . . . 1798 and 1848
In England . . . 1649 and 1688	In the Netherlands . . . 1830
In Poland . . . 1704, 1795, and 1830	In Brunswick . . . —
In Russia . . . 1730 and 1762	In Brazil . . . 1831
In Sweden . . . 1772 and 1809	In Hungary . . . 1848
In North America . . . 1775	In Italy . . . 1859 and 1860
In France . . . 1789, 1830, and 1848	In United States . . . 1860-1
In Holland, 1795; counter-revolution . . . 1813	[See the countries respectively.]
In Venice . . . 1797	

REVOLVERS. See *Pistols*.

RHEGIUM (now **REGGIO**), S. Italy, a Greek colony, flourished in the 5th century B.C. It was held by the Campanian legion 281-271, afterwards severely punished for its rebellion. Reggio was taken by Garibaldi, Aug. 1860.

RHEIMS (N. France). The principal church here was built before A.D. 406; it was rebuilt in the twelfth century, and is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France were crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptised in the cathedral here in 496. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the French war, 1814.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, about 87 B.C. He taught Cicero, who said, "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how; thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, April 20, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor. We have now professors of rhetoric in all our universities.

RHINE. This river was fortified as the frontier of the Roman empire, A.D. 298 and 369, and became the boundary of the French republic in 1794. See *Confederation*.

* After deducting expenses of collection.

RHODE ISLAND (N. America), celebrated for its beautiful women, and called by travellers, when in its most flourishing state, the "Eden of America." Settled about 1635. It was taken in the war of independence by the British, Dec. 8, 1776; but was evacuated by them, Oct. 25, 1779. Rhode Island suffered great injury during the revolutionary war, but it has latterly improved in every respect, and again flourishes.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 432 and flourished 300—200 B.C. See *Colossus*. Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the emperor Vespasian, A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitallers from 1309 to 1522, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (*which see*).

RHODIUM, a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore, by Dr. Wollaston in 1804. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RIALTO, BRIDGE OF THE, at Venice (mentioned by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*"), was built about 1590, and consists of a noble arch of marble across the Grand Canal. This arch is ninety feet wide, twenty-four high, and is remarkable for its height and solidity.

RIBBONISM, a term given to the principles of a secret society in Ireland, organised to retaliate on landlords any injuries done to their tenants, not scrupling even at assassination. To the Ribbonmen are attributed many of the agrarian murders during the last 30 years. See *Ireland*.

RICHMOND (Surrey), anciently called Sheen, which in the Saxon tongue, signifies *resplendent*. Here stood a palace in which Edw. I. and II. resided, and Edw. III. died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II. The palace was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond (Yorkshire) before he obtained the crown; and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she died, March 24, 1603. It was afterwards the residence of Henry prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were enclosed by Charles I. The observatory was built by sir W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "sang the Seasons and their change;" and died, Aug. 27, 1748.—**RICHMOND** (Virginia), now considered the capital of the southern confederate states. The congress adjourned from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, where it met July 20, 1861. See *United States*, 1861.

RIFLE CORPS. See *National Association* and *Fire-arms*.

RIGHTS, BILL OF, one of the bulwarks of the constitution, obtained by parliament from king Charles I. although he had endeavoured by various artifices to avoid granting it. June 26, 1628. To the PETITION OF RIGHTS, preferred March 17, 1627-8, his majesty answered, "I will that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*," June 7, 1628. An important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange, in 1629, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

RINGS: anciently they had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In *Genesis* xxviii. 18, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring from off his finger. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger *at marriage*; but the first use of rings by the Jews was at the espousal or contract *before marriage*.

RIO JANEIRO (S. America) was made capital of the empire of Brazil in 1807.

RIOTS, in BRITISH HISTORY. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI. 1548-9. The present operative statute, which is usually understood as the *Riot Act*, was passed 1 Geo. I. 1715. See *below*.

Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III. 1221. Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the

streets of London; several were killed; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262. A riot at Norwich; the rioters burn the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271.

RIOTS, *continued.*

Riot of Evil May-day (*which see*), 1517.
 Dr. Lamb killed by the mob, June, 1628.
 A riot, on pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame; several of the ringleaders hanged, 1668.
 Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons who seized the lord mayor, were concerned, 1682.
 At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union, 1707.
 In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open, Feb. 1710.
 Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 1715.
 The *May-house* riot, in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories. The riot quelled by the guards. Five rioters hanged, July, 1716.
 Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland. Quelled by the military, but many lives lost, 1736.
 Porteous riot at Edinburgh (*see Porteous*), 1736.
 The sailors in Worcestershire march to Birmingham, and make their own terms with the iron-merchants there, 1737.
 Of sailors who were robbed and ill-used at a house of ill-fame in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house and destroyed the furniture of several other houses, turning the women naked into the streets, 1749.
 Of the Spitalfields weavers: the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed; many lives lost, 1765.
 A mob in St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon, and killed, 1768.
 Gordon's "*No Popery*" riots, 1780.
 At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.
 In various parts of Scotland, on account of the Militia act, Aug. 1797, when several were killed.
 At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, May 22, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.
 At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragons and a press-gang, June 27, 1809.
 O.P. riot (*which see*) at Covent-garden, Sept. 1809.
 In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810.
 At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14, 1812.
 Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812.
 In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812.
 At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis*, several nights, Dec. 1811.
 Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of the Corn Bill; they lasted several days, March, 1815.
 At the depot at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven Americans were killed, and thirty-five wounded April, 1815.
 Popular meetings at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith on Snow-hill, Dec. 2, 1816. Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, June, 1817.
 In the park, on the prince-regent going to the house, in which an air-gun was fired at his royal highness, Jan. 28, 1817.
 At Manchester, in consequence of a popular meeting, March 3, 1817.
 Affray at Manchester, called the "*Field of Peterloo*," Aug. 16, 1819. *See Manchester Reform Meeting.*
 At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration, 1819.

Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered, Sept. 16, 1819.
 At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline, Nov. 19, 1820.
 In London, at the funeral of the queen, through the military opposing the body being carried through the city, Aug. 14, 1821.
 At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, Aug. 26, 1821.
 At the Theatre in Dublin: the riot called the "*Bottle Conspiracy*," against the marquess Wellesley, lord-lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1822.
 Riot at Ballybay; Mr. Lawless was arrested, Oct. 9, 1828.
 Riot at Limerick; the provision-warehouses plundered and mischief done, June 15, 1830.
 Fatal affrays at Castlepollard, May 23, 1831; and Newtonbarry (*which see*), June 18, 1831.
 Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydfil, among the iron-workers, several of whom, fired on by the military, were killed and wounded, June 3, 1831.
 Riot at the Forest of Dean, June 8, 1831. *See Dean.*
 Nottingham castle burnt by rioters, Oct. 10, 1831.
 Reform riots at Bristol (*see Bristol*), Oct. 29, 1831.
 Affray at Castleshock, county of Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Gibbins, killed, Dec. 14, 1831.
 Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a body of persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic named Thom, or Courtenay, who, with others, was killed, May 31, 1838. *See Thomites.*
 Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the Chartists. Suppressed by proclamation, Dec. 12, 1838.
 Riots in Birmingham, when much mischief ensued, July 15, 1839. *See Birmingham.*
 Chartist riot at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839.
 Meditated Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons arrested, Jan. 11, 1840.
 Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales, in 1843.
 Chartist demonstration (*see Chartists*), April 10, 1848.
 Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castledwellan, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics; several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burnt, July 12, 1849.
 Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the ship-owners and the seamen, Feb. 23, 1851.
 Riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost, July 14, 1851.
 Riot at Stockport, Cheshire; two Catholic chapels destroyed and houses burnt, June 29, 1852.
 Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur, July 14, 1852.
 Fatal election riot at Six-mile-Bridge, in the county of Clare, in Ireland; five persons shot dead by the military, July 22, 1852. *See Six-mile-Bridge.*
 Riots at Wigan, among the coal-miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life, Oct. 28, 1853.
 Bread riots at Liverpool, Feb. 19, 1855.
 Riots at Hyde Park, about Sunday Bill, July, 1855; on dearthness of bread, Oct. 14, 21, 28, 1855.
 Riots at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the rev. Hugh Hanna, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 1857.
 Religious riots at St. George's in the East, London, on Sundays in Sept. and Nov. 1859.
 Break out of the convicts at Chatham, suppressed by the military, Feb. 11, 1861.
 Violent riots at Belfast begin, through an Orange demonstration, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favourers of Garibaldi) at Hyde Park, London, Sept. 28 and Oct. 5; and at Birkenhead, Cheshire, Oct. 8 and 15, 1862.

See Rebellions.

RIPON (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About A.D. 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfred in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069), and the Scots (1319 and 1323). The present see was erected in Oct. 1836, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income, 4500*l*.

BISHOPS.

1836. Charles Thomas Longley, translated to Durham in 1856. 1856. Robert Bickersteth (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

ROADS OF ENGLAND. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed in 1288. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and the succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1746. Loudon M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1813; he prescribes the breaking of stones to six ounces weight, and calculates the expense of breaking stones at a shilling a ton; clean flints and granite clippings answer best. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London; at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840. Asphalt pavement soon after. See *Roman Roads* and *Wooden Pavements*. An act "for the better management of the Highways" was passed in 1862, after much opposition. See *M'Adam*.

ROAD MURDER. On the night of June 29-30, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, 4 years old, was murdered, and his body hid in a garden water-closet. His sister Constance Kent, and the nurse Elizabeth Gough, the first suspected, after several examinations were discharged for want of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly; but the court of Queen's Bench in Jan. 1861 refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry.

ROASTING ALIVE. An early instance is that of Bocchoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C. *Lenglet*. Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1418, and M. Servetus for heresy at Geneva, in 1553. See *Burning Alive* and *Martyrs*.

ROBBERS. First punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, A.D. 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous Mac Cabe was hanged at Naas, Aug. 19, 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, May 10, 1749. The accomplished Barrington was transported, Sept. 22, 1790. See *Trials*.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire. Some assert that he was the earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died. *Stow*.

ROCHELLE (W. France), a sea-port on the Atlantic, belonged to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin in 1372. "It became a stronghold of the Calvinist party, and was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573. It was taken after a siege of thirteen months by cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it; but the citizens declined to admit him. A conspiracy here in 1822 caused loss of life to sergeant Bories and three companions.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, an ancient city, built by the Romans and called *Durobrivis*. The bishopric, founded by Augustin A.D. 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604; alterations were made in the diocese in 1845. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 35*l*. 3*s*. 2½*d*. per annum. Present income, 5000*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1793. Samuel Horsley, trans. to St. Asaph's, 1802.	1827. Hugh Percy, translated to Carlisle, Oct. 27.
1802. Thomas Dampier, translated to Ely, 1808.	1827. George Murray, died Feb. 16, 1860.
1809. Walter King, died Feb. 22, 1827.	1860. Joseph Cotton Wigram (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

ROCKETS, destructive war implements, were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The carcase-rockets were first used at Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, when they set the town on fire, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1765; to Aug. 1766.
 Charles, marquess of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*.
 William Dowdeswell, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, *lord president*.
 Duke of Newcastle, *privy seal*.
 Earl of Northampton, *lord chancellor*.
 Duke of Portland, *lord chamberlain*.
 Duke of Rutland, *master of the horse*.
 Lord Talbot, *lord steward*.
 Hon. Henry Seymour Conway and the duke of Grafton, *secretaries of state*.
 Lord Egmont, *admiralty*.
 Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
 Viscount Barrington, *secretary-at-war*.
 Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
 Hon. Charles Townshend, *paymaster of the forces*.

Earl of Dartmouth, *first lord of trade*.
 Lords Besborough and Grantham, *lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March to July 2, 1782, when the marquess died.
 Marquess of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Lord Camden, *president of the council*.
 Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.
 Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
 William, earl of Shelburne and Charles James Fox, *secretaries of state*.
 Augustus Keppel, *first lord of the admiralty*.
 Duke of Richmond, *master-general of the ordnance*.
 Thomas Townshend, *secretary-at-war*.
 Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, &c.

ROCROY (N. France). Here, May 19, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

RODNEY'S VICTORIES. Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, Jan. 16, 1780. On April 12, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

ROGATION WEEK. Rogation Sunday received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, derived from the Latin, *rogare*, to beseech. Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension, on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday or Ascension-day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop week, Grass week, and Procession week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

ROHILLAS, an Affghan tribe, who emigrated from Cabul at the end of the seventeenth century, and established themselves in the eastern parts of Delhi. They were after a struggle finally subdued by the English in 1849.

ROLLS' CHAPEL (London). Founded by Henry III. in 1233, for ordaining Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews, the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of Chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III. were kept in presses in this chapel. See *Records*.

ROMAGNA, a province of the Papal States, comprised in the legations of Forli and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, A.D. 753. Caesar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the king of Sardinia, who accepted it in March 1860. It now forms part of the province of Emilia, in the new kingdom of Italy. Population (1860) 1,014,582. See *Rome*.

ROMAINVILLE AND BELLEVILLE, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, March 30, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, called also ROMANISTS and PAPISTS. Their religion was the established one till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed. See *Penal Laws* and *Religion*.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the king's supremacy . 1535
 Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III. 1535; by Pius V. . 1570
 They rebel in . . . 1549 and 1567
 The Gunpowder Plot (*which see*) . . . 1605
 They suffer by Oates' fictitious popish plot . 1678
 They are excluded from the throne . . . 1689
 They suffer by the Gordon riots . . . June, 1780
 Various disabilities removed in . . . 1780 and 1791
 Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up . . . 1801-4

Roman Catholic Association organised in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics . 1824
 Bills in their favour frequently brought in with out effect from . . . 1813 to 1828
 An act of parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association, March 5, 1829; but it voted its own dissolution, Feb. 12 preceding.
 The Duke of Wellington and sir Robert Peel carry the great Catholic emancipation bill (20 Geo. IV. c. 7) in the commons, March 30;

ROMAN CATHOLICS, *continued.*

in the lords, April 10; it receives the royal assent	April 13, 1829	Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman Catholic lord mayor of Dublin	1841
The duke of Norfolk and lords Dormer and Clifford, the first Roman Catholic peers, take their seats	April 28, —	The "Papal Aggression" (<i>which see</i>)	Sept. 1850
The first English member returned, the earl of Surrey, for Horsham	May 4, —	Agitation in favour of the pope	1860-2
Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, takes his seat (first Roman Catholic M.P. since 1689), Aug.	—	[In 1851 there were in England 570 Roman Catholic chapels with 186,111 sittings.—The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland consists of four archbishops, 24 bishops, and (in 1854) 2291 priests; there are numerous monasteries and convents.]	
Mr. Alexander Raphael the first Roman Catholic sheriff of London	Sept. 28, 1834	Roman Catholic university founded at Drumcondra, Ireland	July 20, 1862
Sir Michael O'Loughlin, the first Roman Catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed	Oct. 30, 1836		

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads. *Camden.* "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the second and fourth centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances. *Bede.* They were:—

1st, WATLING-STREET, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language <i>Guetalin</i> (from Kent to Cardigan Bay).		been defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln).
2nd, IKENELD, or IKENILD-STREET, from its beginning among the <i>Icen</i> i (from St. David's to Tynemouth).		4th, ERMIN-STREET, from <i>Imunsul</i> , a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).
3rd, FOSSE, or FOSSE-WAY, probably from its having		

ROMAN WALLS. One was erected by Agricola (A.D. 79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots; the first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway frith (80 miles); the second from the frith of Forth near Edinburgh to the frith of Clyde near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (A.D. 121), and by Septimus Severus (A.D. 208). It commenced at Bowness near Carlisle and ended at Wallsend, near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about A.D. 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one. See *Bruce's "Roman Wall,"* published in 1853.

ROMANCES. As Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, was the author of *Ethiopics*, in Greek, the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." He flourished A.D. 398. *Huet de Origine Fabul. Roman.* Dunlop's "History of Fiction," published in 1814, is an esteemed book on this subject,

ROME, once the mistress of the world, and subsequently the seat of the most extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction ever acknowledged by mankind. Romulus is universally supposed to have laid the foundation of this celebrated city on the 20th of April,* according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. The numerous wars of the Romans led to their conquest of nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the empire was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia; by Æthiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Atlantic on the west.

Foundation of the city commenced by Romulus, B.C.	753	Romulus sole king of the Romans and Cures, B.C.	742
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives	750	Romulus murdered by the senators	716
The Cæminians defeated, and first triumphal procession	748	Numa Pompilius elected king of the Romans, 715; institutes the priesthood, the augurs and vestals	710
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation	747	Roman calendar of 10 months reformed, and made 12	710
		The Romans and the Albans, contesting for	

* In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine: and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for criminals, debtors, or murderers, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Celius and Quirinalis.

ROME, *continued.*

superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, and the three *Curatii*, Albans, having been elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the *Horatii*, united Alba to Rome about *B.C.*

War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed.

Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built.

The first census of the Roman state is taken (*Legend*).

The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin; royalty abolished: the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth.

Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage.

The Capitol finished, and dedicated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*.

The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic, 501; defeated at the lake Regillus.

First dictator made.

Secession of the Plebeians to the sacred mount; establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians.

First agrarian law passed; Spurius Cassius put to death by the Patricians.

C. Martius Coriolanus banished.

He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother.

Contests between the Patricians and Plebeians respecting the agrarian law.

The Fabii slain. (See *Fabii*).

The Secular Games first celebrated.

The Decemviri created.

Virginius kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from Appius Claudius.

The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians.

Military tribunes first created.

Office of Censor instituted.

Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber.

The Volci defeated, and their king Tolumnus slain.

War with the Tuscan.

A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence.

Æqui and Volsci defeated.

Two new questors are added to the former number.

Another and more dreadful famine occurs at Rome.

Three questors are chosen from the Plebeians for the first time.

Institution of the Lectisternian festival on account of a pestilence.

Vei taken after a siege of more than ten years.

Banishment of Camillus.

The Gauls, under Brennus, besiege Clusium (See *Gauls*).

They are expelled by Camillus.

Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the Capitol.

M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock, on a charge of aiming at sovereign power.

The first appointment of curule magistrates.

Lucius Sextus, the first Plebeian consul.

Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum.

The Gauls defeated in Italy.

War with the Samnites, which lasts 51 years.

Embassy to Alexander the Great.

Defeat at Caudium.

Priests first elected from the Plebeians.

The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arezzo.

The Etruscans defeated at the Vademonian lakes *B.C.* 283

War with Pyrrhus 280

First Punic war commenced (see *Punic Wars*) . . . 264

Attilius Regulus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians 255

Temple of Janus closed 235

Great invasion of the Gauls; repulsed 225

Second Punic war breaks out 218

The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ 216

Syracuse taken by Marcellus 212

Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama, in Africa . . . 202

The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 213 and 200; his defeat at Cynoscephalæ . . . 197

Death of Scipio Africanus the elder 185

Third Macedonian war begins, 177; Macedon conquered and annexed 168

First library erected at Rome 167

Philosophers and rhetoricians are banished Rome 161

Third Punic war begins 149

Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans (see *Corinth and Carthage*) 146

Numantine war in Spain 153-153

Attalus of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans 133

The Servile war in Sicily 132

Two plebeian consuls —

The Jugurthine war 112-106

The Mithridatic war (which see) 108-63

The Ambrones defeated by Marius 102

The Social war 90-88

Rome besieged by four armies (viz.: those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken 87

Sylla defeats Marius 82

Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by king Nicomedes 74

Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves 73-71

Syria conquered by Pompey 65

The Catiline conspiracy 63

Crassus killed by the Parthians 53

Gaul completely conquered 51

War between Caesar and Pompey 50

Battle of Pharsalia (which see) 48

Cato kills himself at Utica 46

Caesar killed in the Senate-house March 15, 44

Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony 43

Battle of Philippi (which see) 42

The Triumvirate (Octavius, Antony, & Lepidus) . 37

Lepidus ejected 33

Battle of Actium (which see) Sept. 2, 31

Octavius becomes emperor —

He assumes the title of *Augustus* 27

The empire now at peace with all the world; the Temple of Janus shut; Jesus Christ born. (See *Jesus*). 5

—

Ovid banished to Tomi *A.D.* 9

Tiberius retires to Caprea; tyranny of Sejanus . . 26

A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000.—(It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.)

Caractacus brought in chains to Rome 51

St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome 62

Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians 64

Seneca, Lucan, &c., put to death 65

Peter and Paul said to be put to death 67

Jerusalem levelled to the ground by Titus, *Spt. 8*, 70

The Dacian war continues 15 years 88

Pliny junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians, 102

Trajan's expedition into the East, against the Parthians, &c. 106

Trajan's column erected at Rome 114

ROME, *continued.*

Adrian, during his residence in Britain, erects the famous wall A.D.	121	Joseph Mazzini; temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid A.D.	1831
The Capitol destroyed by lightning	188	Election of Pius IX. June 16, 1846, who proclaims an amnesty; and authorises a national guard and municipal institutions	1847
Byzantium taken; its walls razed	196	The Romans desire to join the king of Sardinia against the Austrians; the pope hesitates; the Antonelli ministry retires; and the Mamiani ministry is formed	1848
The Goths are paid tribute	222	Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome Nov. 15	—
[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other Northern nations attack the empire.]		Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation of Italian nationality; the pope (Pius IX.) hesitates, the Romans surround the palace, and a conflict ensues. The pope accepts a popular ministry Nov. 16	—
Pompey's amphitheatre burnt	248	[Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, was shot in this conflict.]	
Pestilence throughout the empire	252	A free constitution published Nov. 20	—
Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius; 300,000 slain	269	The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta Nov. 24	—
Palmyra conquered and Longinus put to death, The Barbarians obtain Dacia	273	M. de Corcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope Nov. 27	—
The era of Martyrs	274	Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government Nov. 28	—
The Franks settle in Gaul. <i>Frérei</i>	284	A constituent assembly meets at Rome, Feb. 5, 1849	1849
Constantius dies at York	287	The Roman National Assembly divests the pope of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government Feb. 8	—
Four emperors reign at one time	308	The pope appeals to the great Roman Catholic powers Feb. 18	—
Constantine the Great, in consequence of a vision, places the cross on his banners, and begins to favour the Christians	312	Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under marshal Oudinot April 26	—
He tolerates the Christian faith	323	A French force repulsed from Rome with loss April 30	—
Puts his son Crispus to death	324	Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets May 5	—
Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice	325	The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome June 3	—
The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 328; dedicated to Constantine	330	After a brave resistance the Romans capitulate to the French army June 30	—
Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed	—	The Roman assembly dissolved July 4	—
Revolt of 300,000 Samaritan slaves from their masters	334	An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaëta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city July 4	—
Death of Constantine	337	The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome July 15	—
The army under Julian proclaims him emperor Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and re-opens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff	360	Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army Aug. 3	—
Julian killed in battle	363	The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples Sept. 4	—
Christianity restored by Jovian	—	He arrives at Rome; Cardinal Antonelli becomes foreign minister April, 1850	1850
The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers: the former has the Western portion, or Rome	364	He issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (see <i>Papal Aggression</i>) Sept. 24	—
See <i>Western and Eastern Empires</i> ; and <i>Italy</i> .		Important concordat with Austria Aug. 1853	1853
Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna	404	The pope visits his dominions June, 1857	1857
Taken by Alaric	410	Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara June, 1859	1859
Taken and pillaged by Genseric	455	They declare for adhesion to Piedmont Sept.	—
Odoacer, king of Italy	476	Accept Buonompagnias governor-general, Nov.	—
Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius	537	The pope appeals to Europe for help against Sardinia July 12	—
Retaken by the Goths, 547; and recovered by Narses	553	The Legations form a defensive alliance with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena Aug. 20	—
Rome independent under the popes about	728	The queen of Spain engages to send troops to Rome, if the French retire Aug. 26	—
They acquire much political power through Pepin of France and Charlemagne	800	The assembly at Bologna vote annexation to Piedmont, Sept. 7; the king engages to sup-	—
The emperor Henry IV. takes Rome	1084		
Arnold de Brescia endeavouring to reform church and state and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic	1149		
Nicolo di Rienzi, as tribune of the people, establishes a republic, but is compelled to abdicate, 1347; and is assassinated	1354		
Rise of the great families, Colonna, Orsini, &c. about	1377		
The city greatly embellished by pope Leo X. 1513-21	1527		
It is captured by the Constable de Bourbon	1527		
Harassed by the French, German, and Spanish factions, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century.			
Taken by the French, who proclaim a republic, Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans	1798		
Retaken by the French	1800		
Restored to pope Pius VII.	1801		
Annexed by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, and declared second city of the empire	1808		
Restored to the pope Jan.	1814		
Who re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits Aug.	—		
The papal government endeavour to annul all innovations, and thus provoke much opposition; the Carbonari increase in numbers	1815-17		
Political assassinations in the Romagna	1817		
The "Young Italy" party established by			

ROME, *continued.*

- port their cause before the great powers, Sept. 15; the pope annuls the acts of the assembly at Bologna; and denounces the punishment due to those who attack the holy see, Sept. 26; and dismisses the Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome . . . Oct. 1, 1859
- The Romagna, Modena, and Parma formed into a province, to be called *Emilia* . . . Dec. 24, —
- The Sardinian government annul the Tuscan concordat, Jan. 27; and the Lombard one, March 20, 1860
- Riots at Rome suppressed by the police with great cruelty . . . March 19, —
- The pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion in his states . . . March 26, —
- General Lamoricière takes command of papal army, March; which is re-organised, and increased by volunteers from Ireland, &c. May, —
- Irish volunteers are severely treated for insubordination; many dismissed . . . July, —
- The papal army estimated at 20,000 . . . Aug. —
- Tuscan volunteers enter the Papal States and are repulsed . . . May 19, —
- Insurrection in the Marches, Sept. 8; Fossombrone subdued by the papal troops; the people appeal to the Sardinian government, whose troops, under Cialdini and Fanti, enter the Papal States . . . Sept. 11, —
- Fanti takes Pesaro, Sept. 12; and Perugia, including general Schmidt and 1600 prisoners, Sept. 14, —
- Severe allocution of the pope against France and Sardinia; he appeals to Europe for help, Sept. 23, —
- Ancona besieged by sea and land . . . Sept. 17, —
- Cialdini defeats Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo, Sept. 18; and takes Ancona . . . Sept. 29, 1860
- Additional French troops sent to Rome . . . Oct. —
- The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia, Nov. —
- Monastic establishments suppressed in the Legations; the monks pensioned; educational institutions founded . . . Dec. —
- Subscriptions raised for the pope in various countries; the formal collection forbidden in France and Belgium; permitted in England, Nov. —
- The French emperor advises the pope to give up his revolted provinces . . . Dec. 21, —
- Publication of *Rome et les Evêques*, Jan. 6; and of *La France, Rome, et l'Italie*, Feb. 15; great excitement, and strong advocacy of the pope's temporal government (attacked by prince Napoleon) in the French chambers, March, 1861
- Petition to the emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome, signed by numbers of the Romans . . . May 10, —
- The emperor of France declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power . . . June, —
- Grand ceremony at the canonization of 27 Japanese martyrs (see *Canonization*) June 8, —
- The pope declares a severe allocution against the Italians . . . June 9, —
- Garibaldi calls for volunteers, taking as his watchword, "Rome or death!" . . . July 19, 1862
- Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the Papal government, Nov. —
- See *Italy*, and *France*, 1862.

KINGS OF ROME.

- BEFORE CHRIST.
753. Romulus: murdered by the senators. [Tatius, king of the Cures, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
716. [Interregnum.]
715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.
672. Tullus Hostilius: murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.
540. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.
616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
578. Servius Tullius: a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus: assassinates his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.
510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]

REPUBLIC.

- BEFORE CHRIST.
- 10-82. First period. From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla.
- 82-27. Second period. From Sylla to Augustus.

EMPERORS OF ROME.

- BEFORE CHRIST.
48. Caius Julius Cæsar; perpetual dictator: assassinated, March 15, 44 B.C.
31. Octavianus Cæsar: in the year 27 B.C. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR. *Livy.*
- AFTER CHRIST.
14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
37. Caius Caligula: murdered by a tribune.
41. Claudius I. (Tiber. Drusus): poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
54. Claudius Nero: deposed; put himself to death to escape a yet more terrible end.
68. Servius Sulpicius Galba: slain by the prætorian band.
69. M. Salvius Otho: stabbed himself after a reign of three months.
- Aulus Vitellius: deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.
- Titus Flavius Vespasian.
79. Titus (Vespasian), his son.
81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the twelve Cæsars; assassinated.
96. Cocceius Nerva.
98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus.)
117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
161. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law: the latter died in 169.
180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius: poisoned by his favourite mistress, Marcia.
193. Publius-Helvinus-Pertinax: put to death by the prætorian band.
- [Four emperors now start up: Didianus Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain].
193. Lucius Septimius Severus: died at York in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons.
211. M. Aurelius Caracalla, and Septimus Geta. Geta murdered the same year by his brother,

ROME, *continued.*

- who reigned alone till 217, when he was slain by his successor.
217. M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards : beheaded in a mutiny.
218. Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth : put to death for enormities.
222. Alexander Severus : assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus : assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son : the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 86th year.
238. Balbinus and Pupienus : put to death.
- Gordian, junior, grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year : assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor.
244. Philip the Arabian : assassinated by his own soldiers ; his son Philip was murdered, at the same time, in his mother's arms.
249. Metius Decius : he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus : both slain by the soldiery.
253. Maximianus : put to death after a reign of only four months.
253. Valerianus, and his son Gallienus : the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
260. Gallienus reigned alone.
- [About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power start up in different parts of the empire ; of these, Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]
268. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds : dies of the plague.
270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops : Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.
270. Aurelian : assassinated by his soldiers in his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]
- Tacitus, elected Oct. 25 : died at Tarsus in Cilicia, April 13, 276.
276. Florian, his brother ; his title not recognised by the senate.
276. M. Aurelius Probus : assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.
282. M. Aurelius Carus : killed at Ctesiphon by lightning ; succeeded by his sons,
283. Carinus and Numerianus : both assassinated, after transient reigns.
284. Diocletian : who associated as his colleague in the government,
286. Maximianus Hercules : the two emperors resign in favour of
305. Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus : the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor, his son,
306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great : whilst at Rome the pretorian band proclaimed
- Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were,
- Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power,
- Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last named pretender ; and
307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.
- [Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul, in 310 ; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311 ; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312 ; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]
323. Constantine the Great now reigned alone : died on Whitsunday, May 22, 337.
327. { Sons of Constantine : divided the empire between them : the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.
361. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood : mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363.
363. Jovian : reigned 8 months : found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.
364. Valentinian and Valens.
375. Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II.
379. Theodosius I., &c.
392. Theodosius alone.
- The Roman empire divided. See *Eastern Empire*, *Western Empire*, and *Popes*.

RONCESVALLE (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne was surprised and defeated by the Gascons, and his renowned paladin, Roland, or Orlando, slain, A.D. 778. On July 25, 1813, marshal Soult was defeated by the British entering France.

ROPE-MAKING MACHINE. One was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmd. Cartwright, in 1792. Many improvements have been made since.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER. Rosamond was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II. about 1173. A conspiracy was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and his other sons, against the king, on account of his attachment to her. Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clue of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstew church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, with every species of indignity, in 1191.

ROSARY. See *Beads*.

ROSAS (N. E. Spain), BAY OF, where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan, commanded by lieut. Tailour, which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, Nov. 1, 1809.

ROSBACH (Rosebec) in Flanders. Here Charles VI. of France beat the Flemings, who had revolted against their count, 1382. At Rosbach, in Prussia, a great battle was fought between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter sustained a complete defeat and severe loss, Nov. 5, 1757.

ROSES, WARS OF THE*. The partisans of the house of Lancaster chose the *red rose* as their mark of distinction, and those of York were denominated from the *white*. Edw. III. was succeeded by his grandson Richard II., who was deposed and succeeded by Roger Mortimer, earl of March, ancestor of the duke of Lancaster (son of John of Gaunt, the third son of Edward), as Henry IV. in 1399, in prejudice to the duke of York, descended from Lionel the second son of Edward III. Several conspiracies arose during the reign of Henry IV. and V., and civil war began in the reign of the weak Henry VI. which filled the kingdom with commotion, and deluged its plains with blood. First battle fought May 22, 1455, at St. Albans, the last at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. Above 100,000 men perished, and many noble families were either totally extinguished or ruined. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. 1486.

ROSETTA (in Egypt). Taken by the French in 1798; and by the British and Turks, April 19, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, May 21, 1807. Near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, was fought the memorable battle of Aug. 1, 1798, between the fleets of France and England, the latter commanded by Nelson. See *Nile*. Ali Pacha rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

ROSETTA STONE, discovered by the French in 1799; and brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long, and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz. hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 194 B.C.). It has been subjected to the investigations of Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

ROSICRUCIANS. A sect of mystical philosophers, who first appeared in Germany in the fourteenth century, and again early in the seventeenth century. They derived their name from the *Confessio Rosæ Crucis* of Valentine Andreas, 1615. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically; and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosopists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine.

ROSS, Cork (S. Ireland), a bishopric founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the sixth century. It was united to Cork in 1340; and Cloyne to both, by the Irish Church Temporalities act (1833). See *Bishops*. **ROSS, New, Wexford** (S.E. Ireland), a battle was fought between the royal troops commanded by general Johnston, and the insurgent force commanded by general Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey; when, after a most obstinate contest, the latter were defeated, losing more than 2600 killed, June 4, 1798. This was one of the best contested battles fought in the rebellion of that year.

ROTA CLUB. A society who met at Miles' Coffee-house in New Palace-yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell: their plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot: and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. *Biog. Brit.*

ROTHERSAY CASTLE. See *Wrecks*, 1831.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the thirteenth century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467.

ROUEN (N. France), an archbishopric A.D. 260, became the capital of Normandy in the tenth century. It was held by the English king till 1204; and was retaken by Henry V. Jan. 19, 1419. Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was burnt here May 30, 1431. It was subdued by the king of France in 1449; and was besieged 1562, and 1591.

ROUND-HEADS. In the civil war which began in 1641, the adherents of Charles I. were called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament were Round-heads. The term arose from those persons who distinguished themselves by having a round bowl or wooden dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut by the edges or brim of the bowl. See *Cavaliers*.

ROYAL ACADEMY. A society of artists met in St. Peter's court, St. Martin's-lane, about 1739, which Hogarth established as the society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, April 21, 1760. From this sprang the

* The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase *sub rosa*, "under the rose;" said, by Italian writers, to have risen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, A.D. 1526.

Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On Dec. 10, 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III. ; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president. *Leigh.* The first exhibition of the Academicians (at Pall-Mall) was in 1769. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset-house, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset-house, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among its professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner the painter gave funds to the academy for the award of a medal triennially for landscape painting. It was given to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1857. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy was appointed in 1862.

PRESIDENTS.

1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1792. Benjamin West.

1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.

1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.

1850. Sir Charles Eastlake, now PRESIDENT (1862).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was established 1823, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmoreland, who died Oct. 16, 1859), and was incorporated by charter in 1830. The first concert took place Dec. 8, 1828.

ROYAL ADELAIDE and ROYAL CHARTER. See *Wrecks*, 1850, 1859.

ROYAL ASSENT. If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares the Norman French, "*Le roy le veut*," the king wills it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of "*Le roy s'aviseira*," the king will advise upon it. This is the language usually adopted to the present day. *Hale.* By the statute 33 Hen. VIII. 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent. *Blackstone's Com.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it in January 23, 1571, and her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*. *Hume.* It was totally destroyed by the great fire Sept. 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation of the next edifice, Oct. 23, 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawksmore, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren's, in about three years ; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burnt Jan. 10, 1838, with a number of public offices, &c. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1842 under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen, Oct. 28, 1844.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, commenced in 1760, and opened ten years after—a magnificent building, whose expense was defrayed by lottery schemes, conducted by the merchants with an integrity that did them honour. *Hardie.*

ROYAL GEORGE. First-rate man-of-war of 100 guns, overset off Spithead, and suddenly went down while at anchor, by the guns rolling to one side. Rear-admiral Kempenfeldt, the crew, many marines, women, and Jews, in all above 600 persons were drowned, Aug. 29, 1782.*

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (London). See *Humane Society*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. This institution, the earliest of the kind in London, was founded, March, 1799, by count Rumford, and sir Joseph Banks, assisted by earls Spencer and Morton, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III. and was incorporated, Jan. 13, 1800, by royal charter as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810 ; the original plan, as drawn up by count Rumford, in 1799, having been considerably modified.†

The HOUSE (in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly) was purchased in June, 1799 ; and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1803, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Webster.

The LIBRARY was commenced in 1803, by the munificent subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. It now (1862) comprises about 33,000 volumes, the present annual increase being

about 900. Classified catalogues (by W. Harris) were published in 1809 and 1821 ; a new one (by B. Vincent) in 1857.

The MUSEUM contains choice geological specimens collected by Davy, Hatchett, Wollaston, &c. much of the original philosophical apparatus of Cavendish, and of Davy, Faraday, and other professors of the institution ; and other interesting objects, chiefly contributed by the members.

* By the use of the diving-bell, the ship imbedded in the deep, was surveyed in May 1817, *et seq.* Portions of the vessel and its cargo were brought up in 1830-42, under the superintendence of sir Charles Pasley, when gunpowder was ignited by the agency of electricity.

† The members are elected by ballot, and pay five guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

The first LECTURE was delivered March 4, 1801, by Dr. Garnett, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry. In 1802 he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Young, so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation. His "Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," first published in 1807, are still considered a textbook of physical science. His works on antiquarian literature (hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c.) are also highly esteemed. In Feb. 1801, Mr. (afterwards sir Humphry) Davy was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on May 31, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry. His lectures were eminently successful, and his discoveries in chemistry and electricity have immortalised his name, and conferred honour on the institution: by him the alkaloids, potassium and sodium, were discovered in 1807; the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety-lamp invented in 1815.—Professor W. T. Brande succeeded sir Humphry as professor of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1852, since which time he has been elected hon. professor. From 1816 to 1850 he delivered, in the laboratory of this institution, his celebrated chemical lectures to students.—In 1813, Professor Faraday, on the recommendation of sir H. Davy, was engaged as assistant in the laboratory, and in 1825 as its director: in 1827 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1820 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1823, he discovered the condensability of chlorine and other gases; in 1831 he obtained electricity from the magnet; in 1845 he exhibited the two-fold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances, the magnetism of gases, flame, &c.; and in 1850 he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism. Dr. J.

Tyndall, F.R.S., the present professor of natural philosophy, was first elected in July, 1853; he has since prosecuted his researches on magnetism, heat, glaciers, &c. here, and laid the results experimentally before the members.

In 1804 sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a SCHOOL OF MINES at this institution; but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

The WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS, on the Fridays from January to June, as now arranged, commenced in 1826. Discourses (of which abstracts are printed) are given at these meetings by the professors of the institution, and by the most eminent men in every department of science.

ENDOWMENTS. In 1833 John Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology: the former was bestowed on Mr. Faraday for life; the latter on Dr. Roget for three years, to be filled up afterwards by triennial election.—The Fullerian professors of physiology have been R. E. Grant, T. R. Jones, W. B. Carpenter, W. W. Gull, T. W. Jones, T. H. Huxley, R. Owen, and J. Marshall.—In 1838 Mrs. Acton gave 1000l. to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty as illustrated by discoveries in science; which have been awarded—in 1844 to Mr. G. Fownes; in 1851 to Mr. T. Wharton Jones; in 1858 no award was made.

The first officers were sir Joseph Banks, *president*, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of Winchelsea; Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Bernard, *treasurer*; rev. Dr. Samuel Glassey, *secretary*. The present are the duke of Northumberland, K.G. *president* (since 1842); W. Pole, esq., *treasurer* (since 1849); H. Benze Jones, M.D., *secretary* (who succeeded in Dec. 1860 the rev. John Barlow, who had held the office 18 years).

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT. See article *Marriage Act, Royal*.

ROYAL MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS. See *Military and Naval*.

ROYAL NAVY. See *Navy*.

ROYAL SOCIETY (London). In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments; the *Novum Organon* of Bacon, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, &c.), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, the hon. Robert Boyle, Dr. (afterwards sir) W. Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1658, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions; and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham College, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1559.

The society was organised in 1660, and constituted by Charles II. a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge." April 22, 1662.

Evelyn records the first anniversary meeting, St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, 1663.

The *Philosophical Transactions* begin March 6, 1664-5. In 1668, Newton invented his reflecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on April 28, 1686, presented to the society the MS. of his *Principia*, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and also at the expense of Halley the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society.

The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666), where it came into possession of a valuable library,

presented by Mr. Howard, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel. After various changes the fellows returned to Gresham College, where they remained till their removal to Crane-court, in a house purchased by themselves, Nov. 8, 1610. They remove to apartments granted them in Somerset-house, 1780; to apartments in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, 1857.

The first Copley Medal was awarded to Stephen Gray in 1731; the Royal Medal to John Dalton, 1826; the Rumford Medal, instituted in 1797, to count Rumford himself in 1800.

Parliament votes annually 1000l. to the Royal Society for scientific purposes.

Regulations made by which fifteen Fellows are to be elected annually, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually, or a composition of sixty pounds, March, 1847.

ROYAL SOCIETY, LONDON, *continued.*

PRESIDENTS.
 1660. Sir Robert Moray.
 1663. Lord Brouncker.
 1677. Sir Joseph Williamson.
 1680. Sir C. Wren.
 1682. Sir John Hoskyns.
 1683. Sir Cyril Wyche.
 1684. Samuel Pepys.
 1686. John, earl of Carbery.
 1689. Thomas, earl of Pomeroi.
 1690. Sir Robert Southwell.

1695. Chas. Montague (attds. earl of Halifax).
 1698. John lord Somers.
 1703. Sir Isaac Newton.
 1727. Sir Hans Sloane.
 1741. Martin Folkes.
 1752. Geo. earl of Macclesfield.
 1764. James, earl of Morton.
 1768. James Burrow.
 1768. James West.
 1772. James Burrow.

1772. Sir John Pringle.
 1778. Sir Joseph Banks.
 1820. Dr. W. H. Wollaston.
 1820. Sir Humphry Davy.
 1827. Davies Gilbert.
 1830. Duke of Sussex.
 1838. Marquess of Northampton.
 1848. Earl of Rosse.
 1854. Lord Wrottesley.
 1858. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie.
 1861. Major-gen. Edward Sabine.

ROYAL SOCIETIES. See *Societies.*

RUBICON, a small river flowing into the Adriatic sea, separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper. Roman generals were forbidden to pass this river at the head of an army. This was done by Julius Cæsar 49 B.C. who thereby began the revolt against the government and a deadly civil war.

RUBIDIUM, an alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum analysis, and made known in 1861.

RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL. A new magneto-electric apparatus constructed by M. Ruhmkorff in 1851. By its means most brilliant experiments are made. This apparatus has been since considerably modified by its inventor and others. M. Du Moncel published an account of it in 1859.

RULING-MACHINES, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from them without being discovered.

RUM (French *rhum*), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavour from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty (since 1858) on colonial rum imported into the United Kingdom is 8s. 2d. per gallon, on foreign rum (since 1846) is 15s. per gallon.

Imported.	Gallons.	Imported.	Gallons.	Imported.	Gallons.
1848	6,858,981	1853	5,206,248	1857	6,515,683
1851	4,745,244	1855	8,714,337	1860	7,027,854

RUMP PARLIAMENT. See *Pride's Purge.***RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS.*** See *Palmerston Administration, &c.*

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, (formed on the resignation of sir Robert Peel, July, 1846).

Lord John Russell, *first lord of the treasury.*

Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president of the council.*

Earl of Minto, *privy seal.*

Mr. (now sir Charles) Wood, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Viscount Palmerston, sir George Grey, and earl Grey,

foreign, home, and colonial secretaries.

Sir John Hobhouse (now lord Broughton), and earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere),

boards of control and trade.

The earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis

Thornhill Baring), *admiralty.*

Lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle,

late viscount Morpeth), *duchy of Lancaster.*

Mr. Fox Maule, *secretary at war.*

Marquess of Clanricarde, *postmaster*; T. B. Macaulay,

&c.

Lord Cottenham (succeeded by lord Truro), *lord*

chancellor.

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their

offices, Feb. 21, 1851: but were induced (after the

failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, March 3 following:—

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, or continuation of his first, March 1851.

Lord John Russell, *first lord of the treasury.*

Marquess of Lansdowne, *president of the council.*

Earl of Minto, *lord privy seal.*

Sir Charles Wood, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville, Dec. 22), and earl Grey, *home*

foreign and colonial secretaries.

Sir Francis T. Baring, *first lord of the admiralty.*

Lord Broughton, *board of control.*

Mr. Labouchere, *board of trade.*

Mr. Fox Maule (afterwards lord Pannure, and now

earl of Dalhousie), *secretary at war.*

Marquess of Clanricarde, *postmaster-general.*

Earl Granville, *paymaster-general.*

Lord Seymour, earl of Carlisle, &c.

Lord Truro, *lord chancellor.*

This ministry resigned Feb. 21, 1852. See *Derby*

Administration.

* Lord John Russell, 3rd son of John, duke of Bedford, was born Aug. 19, 1792; M.P. for Tavistock 1813; for London, 1817-61; was paymaster of the forces, 1830-34; secretary for home department 1835-9; for the colonies, 1839-41; first minister, July 1846 to March 1852; secretary for foreign affairs Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1853; president of the council, June 1854 till Feb. 1855; secretary for the colonies, March to Nov. 1855; secretary for foreign affairs since June, 1859; created a peer as earl Russell, July 30, 1861. His motion for reform in parliament was negatived in 1822; adopted March 1, 1831; he introduced the Registration bill, and a New Marriage bill, in 1836.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (Great Coram-street, London), was founded in 1808 by sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr. Mason Good, Henry Hallam, lord Abinger, and others. The building comprises a library, lecture room, news room, &c.

RUSSELL TRIAL. William lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Rye-House plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he supplicated to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him; upon which he said "My WIFE is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, July 21, 1683, having slept soundly the night before his execution. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying Sept. 29, 1723, in her 87th year. The attainder of this nobleman was reversed, 1 Will. III. 1689, his execution having been deemed a MURDER.

RUSSIA, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Rurick, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government A.D. 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1598. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II., is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, with a free toleration, however of other sects, even the Mahometans. By an imperial ukase, in 1802, six universities were established, viz., at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov, and Kasan; but literature has made little progress, the native publications being very few, and the best books being all translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation: the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The population of the empire in 1858 was 75,148,690. By the first Russian budget (1862), the estimated revenue was 34,500,000*l.*; expenditure, 37,850,000*l.*

Russia invaded by the Huns	A.D. 376	Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitz, which he cruelly revenges; 2000 tortured and slain; he beheads many with his own hand	1697
Rurick arrives at Novgorod (or New City), and becomes grand duke [anniversary kept Sept. 20, 1862.]	862	The Russians begin their new year from Jan. 1; (but retain the old style)	1700
Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire	904	War with Sweden, Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva	Nov. 30, —
Vladimir the Great marries princess Anne of Greece, and is baptised	988	Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital	1793
The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia about	1223	The Strelitz abolished	1794
The grand duke Jurie killed in battle	1237	Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pul-towa, and flees to Turkey	July 8, 1709
The Tartars establish the empire of the Khan of Kaptshak, and exercise great influence in Russia	1242	14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to colonise Siberia	—
Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes, &c.	1244	War with Turkey; Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the energy of the empress Catherine, who obtains a truce	June, 1711
He is made grand prince of Russia by the Tartars Tartar war; Moscow burnt	1252	Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire	1715
Tamerlane, after ravaging Tartary, invades Russia; but retires	1395	Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France	—
Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic	1462	The Jesuits expelled	1713
The foundation of the present monarchy laid	—	Conspiracy and mysterious death of the prince Alexis	July, —
Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia	1475	Peter II. (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland	1730
Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan	1479	Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I. reigns, in pre-judice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life	1741
His general Svenigorod attacks them and annihilates their power	1481	Peter III. dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catherine his wife	1762
Ivan takes the title of czar	1482	Ivan VI., the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death	1764
Accession of Ivan IV., a cruel tyrant	1533	Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed	1775
The English "Russian company" established; Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade	1554	Dismemberment of Poland; commenced by Catherine (see Poland), 1772; completed	1795
Discovery of Siberia	—	Successful invasions of the Crimea	1769-84
The royal bodyguard (the Strelitz) established	1568	Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies	1756
Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England	1579	Unsuccessful war with Persia	—
The race of Rurick, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct	1598	Russian treaty with Austria and England	1798
The imposition of Demetrius (see <i>Impostors</i>)	1606	Suwarrow with an army joins the Austrians, and checks the French in Italy	1799
Michael-Fedorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, ascends the throne	1613	Mental derangement of Paul	1800
Finland ceded to Sweden	1617	He is murdered	March 23, 1801
Russian victories in Poland	1654	Accession of Alexander I. (who makes peace with England)	1805
First Russian vessel built	1667	He joins the coalition against France	April, 1805
Subjugation of the Cossacks	1672	Allies defeated at Austerlitz	Dec. 2, —
Reign of Ivan and Peter I. or the Great	1682		
Peter sole sovereign	1689		
He visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford	1697		

RUSSIA, *continued.*

Treaty of Tilsit with France . . . July 8, 1807
 Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria, Sept. 26, 1809
 War with France . . . June, 1812
 The Russians defeated at Smolensko, Aug. 17, 1812
 and at the Borodino . . . Sept. 7, 1812
 Moscow burnt by the Russians, retreat of the French . . . Sept. —
 Alexander present at the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 1813; entered Paris . . . March, 1814
 He visits England . . . June, —
 Alexander forms the Holy Alliance . . . 1815
 The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession . . . Jan. 26, 1822
 Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow . . . Sept. 3, 1826
 Russian war against Persia . . . Sept. 28, —
 Nicholas visits England; invested with the order of the Garter . . . July 9, 1827
 Peace between Russia and Persia . . . Feb. 22, 1828
 War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see *Turkey*, and *Battles*) . . . April 26, —
 The war for the independence of Poland against Russia (see *Poland*) . . . Nov. 29, 1830
 Failure of the expedition against Khiva . . . Jan. 1840
 Treaty of London (see *Syria*) . . . July 15, —
 The emperor Nicholas arrives in London . . . June 1, 1844
 The grand duke Constantine arrives at Portsmouth in the *Hyperborean*, of 74 guns . . . June 9, 1846
 [For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, see *Hungary*.]
 Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see *Turkey*) . . . Nov. 5, 1849
 They are sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor . . . Jan. 1850
 Conspiracy against the life and policy of the emperor detected . . . Jan. 6, —
 Harbour of Sebastopol completed . . . Feb. —
 The emperor decrees seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 180,000 soldiers . . . Aug. —
 The czar visits Vienna . . . May 8, 1852
 Concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey . . . Feb. 1853
 Origin of the Russo-Turkish war (which see, and *Holy Places*) . . . March, —
 Conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz . . . Sept. 24, —
 And king of Prussia at Warsaw . . . Oct. 2, —
 Interview of Mr. J. Sturge and other quakers with the czar, to obtain peace . . . Feb. 1854
 Ten northern provinces put in a state of siege, March 5, —
 The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity . . . April 23, —
 Death of the czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II.; no change of policy, March 2, 1855
 Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff) . . . Nov. 3, —
 He visits his army at Sebastopol . . . Nov. 10, —
 Death of Prince Ivan Paskiewitsch, aged 74, Feb. 1, 1856

Amnesty granted to the Poles, May 27; political offenders, &c. . . Sept. 7, 1856
 Alexander II. crowned at Moscow . . . Sept. 2, —
 Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples . . . Sept. 2, —
 St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway begun by government, 1851: ceded to Great Russian railway company (about 335 miles, the half completed) . . . 1856
 Grand duke Constantine visits France and England . . . April, 1857
 The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at Stutgardt, Sept. 25; and the emperor of Austria at Weimar . . . Oct. 1, —
 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains . . . July 2, 1858
 A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement . . . Aug. 1858
 New commercial treaty with Great Britain . . . Jan. 12, 1859
 Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war, May 27, —
 The czar protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples . . . Feb. 13, 1860
 Fruitless meeting of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the regent of Prussia at Warsaw, Oct. 20-25, —
 Treaty with China, for enlargement of commerce . . . Jan. 1, 1861
 Decree for the total emancipation of the serfs (20,000,000) throughout the empire in two years . . . March 3, —
 Demonstrations and repression in Poland (which see) . . . Feb.—April, —
 Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an impostor asserting himself to be a descendant of Peter III.; many peasants shot and flogged . . . May and June, —
 Inundations at Kiev, Moscow; 615 houses under water . . . May, —
 Death of prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor of Poland . . . May 30, —
 Student riots at the university of St. Petersburg, which is closed, Oct. 6-9; re-opened, Oct. 24, —
 The nobles sign a petition for a political constitution . . . Nov. —
 Increased privileges granted to the Jews, Jan. 26, 1862
 Death of Nesselrode, the chancellor of the empire . . . March 23 or 24, —
 Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg, Moscow; and the government suppresses various educational institutions . . . June, —
 Anniversary of the foundation of the establishment of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod, celebrated . . . Sept. 20, —
 Re-organisation of the departments of justice decreed; juries to be employed in trials, &c. . . Oct. 14, —

DUKES, CZARS, AND EMPERORS.

DUKES OF KIOV.

862. Rurick.
 878. Igor.
 935. { Oleg, regent.
 { Swiatoslaw or Spendoblos.
 972. Jaropalk I.
 980. Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I., styled the Great.
 1015. Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaw I.
 1054. Isjialaw I.
 1078. Wsewolod I.
 1093. Swiatopalk.
 1114. Wladimir II.
 1125. Mstislaw or Michael I.

1132. Jaropalk II.
 1138. { Wiatshelaw,
 { Wsewolod II.
 1139. {
 1146. { Isjialaw II.
 1154. { Rostislaw.
 1155. Jurie or George I.; the city of Moscow was built by this duke.
 GRAND-DUKES OF WLADIMIR.
 { Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.
 1157. { Michael II.
 1177. Wsewolod III.
 { Jurie or George II.
 1213. { Constantine, until 1228.
 1238. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son.

RUSSIA, *continued.*

1245. Alexander-Nevski or Newski, the Saint.
 1263. Jaraslaw III.
 1270. Vasali or Basil I.
 1277. *Dmitri or Demetrius I.
 1284. *Andrew II.
 1294. *Daniel-Alexandrovitz.
 1302. *Jurie or George III. : deposed.
 1305. *Michael IFL
 1320. *Vasali or Basil II.
 1325. *Jurie or George III. : restored.
 [Those marked thus * are doubtful, owing to the difficulty that occurs at every step in early Russian annals.]

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan or John I.
 1340. Simon, surnamed the proud.
 1353. Ivan or John II.
 1359. Demetrius II. prince of Susdal.
 1362. Demetrius III. Donskoi.
 1369. *Vasali or Basil III. Temnoi.
 1425. Vasali or Basil IV.

CSARS OF MUSCOVY.

1462. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III. : took the title of czar 1482.
 1505. Vasali or Basil V. obtained the title of emperor from Maximilian I.
 1533. Ivan IV.
 1584. Feodor or Theodor I. : supposed to have been poisoned, and his son, Demetrius, murdered by his successor.
 1598. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.
 1606. Demetrius, the impostor, a young Polish monk : pretended to be the murdered prince Demetrius ; put to death.
 1606. Vasali-Chouiski, or Zouinski.
 1610. [Interregnum.]
 1613. Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanof, descended from the czar Ivan-Basilovitz.
 1645. Alexis, son of the preceding, styled the father of his country.

1676. Feodor or Theodor II.
 1682. { Ivan IV. and
 { Peter I. brothers of the preceding.

EMPERORS.

1689. Peter I. the Great, alone ; took the title of emperor in 1728, founded St. Petersburg, and elevated the empire.
 1725. Catherine I, his consort ; at first the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who is said to have been killed on the day of marriage.
 1727. Peter II. son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great : deposed.
 1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan.
 1740. Ivan VI. an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great : immured in a dungeon for 18 years ; murdered in 1764.
 1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.
 1762. Peter III. son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp : deposed, and died soon after, supposed to have been murdered.
 1762. Catherine II. his consort : a great sovereign ; extended the Russian territories on all sides ; died in 1796.
 1796 Paul, her son ; found dead in his chamber ; supposed to have been murdered.
 1801. Alexander, his son ; who after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte.
 1825. Nicholas, brother to Alexander ; succeeded, Dec. 1, 1825.
 1855. Alexander II. son of Nicholas, born April 23, 1818 ; succeeded at his father's death, March 2, 1855 ; married April 28, 1841, Mary princess of Hesse ; the PRESENT emperor of Russia (1862).
Heir : his son Nicholas, born Sept. 20, 1843.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.* The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the *Holy Places* (which see) in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favour of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, March 9, 1853 : to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied.

The Russians make further claims, and prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople Feb. 28, 1853), by various notes (between March 22 and May 18), demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek-Christians in Turkey, as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority, March 22—May 18, 1853
 Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected ; he quits Constantinople. May 21, —
 The sultan issues a hatti-scherif confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies June 6, —
 The English and French fleets anchor in Besika Bay June 13, —
 The Russians, under gen. Luders, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia July 2, —

Circular of count Nesselrode in justification, July 2 ; lord Clarendon's reply. July 16, 1853
 The conference of representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna, agree to a note, July 31 ; which is accepted by the czar, Aug. 10 ; but the sultan requires modifications, Aug. 19 ; which the czar rejects, Sept. 7, —
 Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles Sept. 14, —
 The sultan (with the consent of a great national council) declares war against Russia Oct. 5, —
 The Turkish fortress at Issaktecha fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war) Oct. 23, +
 The Turks cross the Danube at Widdon and occupy Kalafat Oct. 28—Nov. 3, —
 Russia declares war against Turkey Nov. 1, —

* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire, and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Nesselrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, Sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a man in a state of decrepitude and sickness, on the point of death, and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople ; but said in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, *continued.*

English and French fleets enter Bosphorus, Nov. 2, 1853
 Russians defeated at Oltonitza Nov. 4, —
 Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik Nov. 14, 18, 26, —
 Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope Nov. 30, —
 Collective note from the four powers requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace Dec. 5, —
 Contests at Kalafat (Russians defeated at Citate, Jan. 6) Dec. 31, 1853—Jan. 9, 1854
 At the request of the Porte (Dec. 5) the allied fleets enter the Black Sea Jan. 4, —
 Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation: viz. 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated Dec. 31), approved by the four powers Jan. 13, —
 Vienna conference closes Jan. 16, —
 Kalafat invested by the Russians Jan. 28-31, —
 Proposal in a letter from the emperor of France to the czar (Jan. 29) declined Feb. 9, —
 Turkish flotilla at Rustchuk destroyed by the Russians under Schilders Feb. 15, —
 Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg Feb. 27, —
 The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer" March 19, —
 Baltic fleet sails, under sir C. Napier (see Baltic) March 17, —
 Treaty between England, France, and Turkey, March 12, —
 Russians, under Gortschakoff, pass the Danube and occupy the Dobruzscha: severe conflicts in consequence; the Turks at last retire, March 23, 24, —
 France and England declare war against Russia, March 27, 28, —
 Rupture between Turkey and Greece (see Turkey) March 28, —
 Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English, March 31, —
 Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakai, May 30, —
 English vessel *Furious*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa April 8, —
 Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna, guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects, April 10, —
 Russians defeated at Kostelli by Mustapha Pacha April 10, —
 Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France April 10, —
 Treaty between Austria and Prussia April 20, —
 Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet April 22, —
 Russians, under gen. Schilders, assault Kalafat: they are repulsed; the blockade raised, April 19-21, —
 The *Tiger* steamer run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians May 12, —
 Russians defeated at Turtukai May 13, —
 Siege of Silistria begun May 17, —
 Allied armies disembark at Varna May 29, —
 Mouths of the Danube blockaded by allied fleets June 1, —
 Russians repulsed at Silistria; Paskiewitsch and many officers wounded June 5, —
 Turks defeated at Ouzgheti (in Asia) June 16, —
 Severe conflict before Silistria, the siege raised, June 18-26, —
 Batteries at the Suliha mouths destroyed by capt. Parker June 26, 27, —

Captain Parker killed July 8, 1854
 Russians defeated at Giurgevo. July 7, —
 10,000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic July 15, —
 Turks defeated at Hayazi in Armenia, July 29, 30, —
 And again near Kars Aug. 5, —
 Bombardment and surrender of Bomarsund, Aug. 16, —
 [In July and August the allied armies and fleets in the East suffered severely from cholera.] Aug. 16, —
 The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia, about Aug. 28, —
 They begin to evacuate the principalities, Aug. and Sept. —
 By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14) the Austrians, under count Coronini, enter Bucharest Sept. 6, —
 Allies sail from Varna, Sept. 3, and land at Old Fort, near Eupatoria Sept. 14, —
 Russians finally evacuate the principalities, Sept. 20, —
 Skirmish at the Bulgancé Sept. 19, —
 Battle of the Alma (see Alma) Sept. 20, —
 Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol, Sept. 23, —
 Allies occupy Balaklava Sept. 26, —
 Death of marshal St. Arnaud Sept. 29, —
 General Canrobert appointed his successor, Nov. 24, —
 Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success) Oct. 17, —
 Battle of Balaklava—gallant charge of the light cavalry under lord Cardigan, with severe loss, Oct. 25, —
 Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by generals Evans and Bosquet Oct. 26, —
 Battle of Inkerman; defeat of the Russians, Nov. 5, —
 Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari, Nov. 6, —
 Great tempest in the Black Sea, loss of the *Prince*, and many other vessels with stores, Nov. 14-16, —
 Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia—a commission to meet at Vienna: signed Dec. 2, —
 Russian sortie Dec. 20, —
 Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna) Jan. 5, 1855
 Sardinia joins England and France Jan. 26, —
 Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness Jan. and Feb. —
 Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria, Feb. 17, —
 Death of emperor Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II. (no change of war policy), March 2, —
 Sortie from the Malakhoff tower (15,000 men), March 22, —
 Capture of Russian rifle-pits April 19, —
 Arrival of Sardinian contingent May 8, —
 Resignation of gen. Canrobert, succeeded by gen. Pelissier May 16, —
 Desperate night combats May 22-24, —
 Expedition into the sea of Azoff (under sir E. Lyons and sir G. Brown); destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores, May 24, —
 Taganrog bombarded June 3, —
 Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango June 5, —
 Russians evacuate Anapa June 5, —
 The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken, June 6, 7, —
 Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Redan June 18, —

* 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery were landed in one day.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, *continued.*

Death of lord Raglan; succeeded by general Simpson	June 28, 1855	Sir Wm. Codrington takes the command in room of gen. Simpson	Nov. 14, 1855
Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by gen. Williams	July 15, —	Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life	Nov. 15, —
Bombardment of Swaaborg	Aug. 9, —	Sweden joins the allies by a treaty	Nov. 21, —
Battle of the Tchernaya—defeat of the Russians,	Aug. 16, —	Capitulation of Kars to gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defence by gen. Williams	Nov. 26, —
Ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakhoff taken; Russian sortie repulsed	Aug. 18, —	Death of admiral Bruat	Nov. 27, —
The French take the Malakhoff (<i>which see</i>) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet	Sept. 8, &c., —	Russian attack on the French posts at Baidar repulsed	Dec. 3, —
Tanan and Fanagoria captured	Sept. 24, —	Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St. Petersburg,	Dec. 12, —
The Russians assaulting Kars are defeated with great loss	Sept. 29, —	Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English	Jan. 2, 1856
Russian cavalry defeated (50 killed, 105 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French	Sept. 29, →	Council of war at Paris	Jan. 11, —
Kinburn taken (1420 prisoners, 174 guns),	Oct. 17, —	Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace	Feb. 7, —
Russians blow up Oczakoff	Oct. 18, —	Destruction of Sebastopol docks completed,	Feb. 1, —
Large stores of corn destroyed near Gheisk in the sea of Azoff	Nov. 4, →	Report of sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published	Feb. 5, —
Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Taurus by the Turks under Omar Pacha,	Nov. 6, —	Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till March 31 agreed on	Feb. 25, —
The czar visits his army near Sebastopol,	Nov. 10, —	Suspension of hostilities	Feb. 29, —
		Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, in London	April 2, —
		The Crimea evacuated	July 9, —

RUTHENIUM, a rare metal, discovered in the ore of platinum by M. Claus in 1845.

RUTHERFORD'S ACT, Lord (13 & 14 Vict. c. 36), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

RUTHVEN, **RAID OF**, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles in 1582. They compelled the king to dismiss his favourites, Arran and Lennox. Ostensibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1584.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman Catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design was said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22, 1683. See *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered June 12 following. Algernon Sidney suffered death on a charge of being concerned in this conspiracy, Dec. 7, 1683. The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

RYSWICK (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed Sept. 20, and by the emperor of Germany, Oct. 30, 1697.

S.

SABBATARIANS. Though commonly applied to the denomination of Seventh-day Baptists, or (as they call themselves) "Sabbath-keepers," yet, in the seventeenth century, this name was given to the English Puritans, who insisted that Sunday was "the Sabbath." Traces exist of Sabbatarian or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the sixteenth century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a long and violent controversy arose among English divines on these two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour

* The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds about 3500; died of cholera, 4244; of other diseases nearly 16,000; total loss about 19,500 (including 270 officers); 2673 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 41,041,000*l*. The French lost about 63,500 men; the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness. See *Scutari*, *Times*, and *Nightingale*.

of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the only true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but it so prevailed, notwithstanding, that after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. In 1851 there were only three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are numerous and flourishing.

SABBATH, THE, ordained by the Almighty. *Gen. ii.* Jews observe the seventh day in commemoration of the creation of the world and of their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of man. See *Sunday*.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between the years 1740 and 1747, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. The school-room was used as an hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the schools, about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782. See *Sunday Schools*.

SABBATICAL YEAR. A Jewish institution, 1491 B.C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c. that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c. *Josephus*.

SABELLIANISM, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais in Egypt), who flourished in the third century, and who taught that there was but *one* person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council held at Rome A.D. 263. Somewhat similar views were put forth in the middle of the last century by Drs. Watts and Doddridge.

SABINES. The people from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them; so that the Sabines became a part of the Roman government and people, 750 B.C. To this day one of the ecclesiastical provinces is called Terra Sabina, whose chief town is Magliano.

SACHEVEREL RIOTS. See *Riots*.

SACRAMENT (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery). The council of Trent in 1547 affirmed that there were seven sacraments: viz. baptism, the Lord's supper, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. The name was given to the Lord's supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under pope Urban II. 1096. *M. de Marca*. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance, in 1414. *Dr. Hook*. Henry VIII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 1314. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the grave-digger of the church at Zurich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776. In 1614, by the Test Act, all members of both houses of parliament were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics. See *Test Act*.

SACRED. This term was first added to the title of Majesty, in the style of the kings of England, at the time of the accession of James I. 1603. See *Titles*.

SACRED WAR, *Sacrum Bellum*. The first, concerning the temple at Delphi, took place 448 B.C. In this war the Athenians and Lacedæmonians were auxiliaries on opposite sides. The second Sacred War occurred on Delphi being seized by the Phocians, 357 B.C. This latter war was terminated by Philip of Macedon taking all the cities of the Phocians, and dispersing the inhabitants, 346 B.C. *Plutarch*.

SACRIFICE. The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel; it consisted of milk and the firstlings of his flock, 3875 B.C. *Josephus; Usher*. Sacrifices to the gods were first introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1773 B.C. The offering of human sacrifices seems to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into Greece, Persia, and other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God ceased with the sacrifice of the Redeemer, A.D. 33. (*Heb. x. 12—14.*) Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the emperor Constantius II. A.D. 341.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups, which led to several maladies of the hips and legs. Saddles were in use in the third century, and are mentioned as made of leather in A.D. 304. They were known in England about the year 600. Side-saddles for ladies were introduced by Anne, queen of Richard II. in 1388. *Slow.*

SADDUCEES. A Jewish sect, said to have been founded by Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, about 200 B.C., who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. The Sadducees were strongly opposed by the Pharisees.

SADLER'S WELLS (N. London), so called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1683. Many superstitious notions were attached to the waters before the Reformation. In the course of time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The present theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, Oct. 15, 1807. See *Theatres*.

SAFETY-LAMP. One was invented in 1815 by sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable substances around, while flame alone ignites gas. It should be mentioned, that the father of all safety-lamps is Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* for 1817. A safety-lamp, the "Geordy," was also devised by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815. A miner's electric light, by MM. Dumas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on Sept. 8, 1862.

SAFFRON (*Saffran*, French; *Saffrano*, Italian), the flower of crocus, was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1339, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar*. *Miller*. It was cultivated in England in 1582; and the best grows in Essex, between Cambridge and Saffron Walden.

SAGE (*Sauge*, French; *Salvia*, Latin), a wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves. *Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia Mexicana*, was brought from Mexico A.D. 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia Africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.

SACRAMENTO, Sr., a Portuguese settlement in S. America, claimed by Spain in 1680, but relinquished in 1713; ceded in 1777; and acquired by the emperor of Brazil in 1825.

SAGUNTUM (now *Murviédro*, in Valencia, E. Spain), renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The heroic citizens, after performing incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses, and all their effects, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes and of dead.

SAINT. See the names with this prefix throughout the book.

SAILORS' HOME, in Well-street, London Docks; established in 1835. In one year it admitted 5444 boarders, who in addition to the comforts of a home, had the privilege of evening instruction, the use of a savings' bank, &c. The establishment is self-supporting, aided by subscriptions. Similar institutions have since been established.

SALAD. First introduced into England, with other garden roots from Artois, about 1520. It was not till the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., viz. about 1547, that any salads, carrots, cabbage, or other edible roots, were produced in England. *Butler*. Queen Catherine (Henry's first consort), when she wanted a salad, was obliged to despatch a messenger thither on purpose. *Hume*.

SALAMANCA (W. Spain), taken from the Saracens, A.D. 861. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built, 1513. Near here a battle was fought between the British and allies commanded by lord Wellington and the French army under marshal Marmont, July 22, 1812. Wellington was victorious, though the loss of the allies was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men; but that of the enemy was much greater. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colours, and two eagles: 8000 men are believed to have been killed and wounded. Marmont was the seventh French marshal whom lord Wellington had defeated.

in the course of four years. An immediate consequence of this victory was the capture of Madrid with 2500 more prisoners and an immense quantity of stores.

SALAMIS (near Athens). In a great sea-fight, Oct. 20, 480, B.C., Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 310 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia, which consisted of 2000 sail. After this battle, Xerxes retired from Greece, leaving behind him Mardonius, with 300,000 men, to carry on the war, and suffer more disasters. In his retreat he found the bridge of boats he had crossed over at the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, destroyed by a tempest.—Near Salamis, in Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 449, B.C.

SALDANHA BAY, South Atlantic ocean, northward of the cape of Good Hope. Here a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was captured by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; two ships of the line and seven smaller vessels surrendered; and sir George was created lord Keith, in consequence of this great and bloodless achievement, which was executed with wonderful judgment, Aug. 17, 1796.

SALENCKEMEN, on the Danube, where a victory was gained by the imperialists under prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the grand vizier Mustapha Kiuprighi, Aug. 19, 1691.

SALIQUE, or **SALIC LAW**, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, A.D. 424, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511. *Henault*. This law prevailed long in Spain, but was formally abolished, March, 1830; and on the death of Ferdinand VII. his daughter succeeded to the sceptre as Isabella II., Sept. 29, 1833. See *Spain*. By this law also Hanover was separated from England, when queen Victoria ascended the English throne, in 1837.

SALISBURY (Wilts), founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard III., in 1483. On **SALISBURY PLAIN** is Stonehenge (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. The first seat of the BISHOPRIC was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, A.D. 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to this city, under the authority of a papal bull, in 1217. It has yielded to the church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced April 28, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections, and its spire the loftiest in the kingdom. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Present income 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

1797. John Fisher, died July 2, 1825.

1825. Thomas Burgess, died Feb. 19, 1837.

1837. Edmund Denison, died March 6, 1854.

1854. Walter Kerr Hamilton (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

SALMON FISHERIES. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including sir Wm. Jardine) was published in Feb. 1862.

SALT (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium), is procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wielitzka, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the **WICHES** (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire and Lancashire. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt-duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823; and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825. During the French war, the duty reached to 30*l.* per ton. For the salt-tax in France, see *Gabelle*.

SALT-PETRE (from *sal petrae*, salt of the rock), or **NITRE**, is a compound of the gas nitrogen and the metal potassium, and hence is called Nitrate of Potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer matches. Boyle in the seventeenth century demonstrated that salt-petre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid), and potash; but the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777), and Davy (1807), showed its real com-

position. It is found in all parts of the world, particularly in caves and other places where animal decomposition has taken place. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French revolutionary war, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

SALUTE AT SEA. It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. Merchantmen lower their mainyard; but men-of-war strike only their topsail. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honour within their gulf, &c. See *Flag* and *Naval Salute*.

SALVADOR, St., one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by the illustrious Christopher Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance from the dangers to which he was exposed in his voyage of discovery) named it St. Salvador, Oct. 11, 1492. The island is, however, still called by sailors Cat Island.

SAMARCAND (in Tartary), was conquered by the Mahometans 707 A. D.; by Genghis Khan 1219, and by Timour in 1359.

SAMARITANS. Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B. C., and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B. C.), the conqueror Shalmaneser placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat the Samaritan, 332 B. C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B. C. (See *John* iv. & viii. 48, and *Luke* x. 33.)

SAMNITES, a warlike people of South Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 292 B. C. Their brave leader Caius Pontius, who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B. C.

SAMOS, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor. Colonised by Ionians about 1043 B. C. The city was founded about 986. Here Pythagoras was born 555 B. C., and flourished in the favour of Polycrates, who aided him in his travels, 532. Samos was taken by the Athenians 440; and with Greece, became subject to Rome 146. It was taken by the Venetians A. D. 1125, who here made velvet (*samet*), and became subject to the Turks 1459.

SANCTION. See *Pragmatic*.

SANCTUARIES. See *Asylums*. Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by king Lucius to churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burein's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan A. D. 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-grand, 1529. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1503, at the request of Henry VII.: it was abolished at the Reformation.—In London persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's-rents, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. This security was abolished 1696, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II.

SANDALS. See *Shoes*.

SANDEMANIANS. See *Glasites*.

SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE. Founded, first at High Wycombe, in 1799. Removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. The college, for which the land was purchased at Blackwater, near Bagshot, consists of two departments, called the Senior and Junior: competitive examination for entrance into the junior departments began in Feb. 1858.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. In *Owhyhee*, one of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. The king and queen visited London in 1824, and died there in July. These people have made great progress in civilisation, and embraced Christianity before any missionaries were settled among them. The present king Kamehameha IV. when 20 years old succeeded his uncle, Dec. 15, 1854. He married Miss Emma Rooker, 1856. His heir the prince of Hawaii was born May 20, 1858. An English bishopric was established at Honolulu in 1861, for which Dr. Thos. Staley was consecrated Aug. 18, 1862.

SANHEDRIM. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or as some say, seventy-three members, usually considered to be that established by Moses,

Num. xi. 16,—1490 B. C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, *John* xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I. at Paris, July 23, 1806, and assembled accordingly, Sept. 18.

SANITARY LEGISLATION. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1490 B. C. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1802. Tardieu published his "*Dictionnaire de Hygiène*," 1852-54. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honour of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1832; his "*Philosophy of Health*" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. The results are—

Nuisances Removal Act passed (subsequently repealed)	1845—1848	Burial Act (and subsequent amendments) 1852—1853
Baths and Washhouses Act	1846—1847	Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act (and amendment)
Public Health Act, and subsequent Supplemental Acts	1848	Nuisances Removal Act [amended in 1860]
Common Lodging Houses Act	1851—1853	Diseases Prevention Act
Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act	1851	Local Government Act
		Public Health Act

SANSKRIT, the ancient language of the Brahmins of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir Wm. Jones, who published a translation of the poem *Sakuntalâ* in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, comprising sacred books, (the Vedas,) history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford was founded by Colonel Boden. The first professor H. H. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the *Rig-veda Sanhita*, the sacred hymns of the Brahmins, and several poems, &c. The present professor, Monier Williams (elected 1860), published an English and Sanskrit dictionary, 1851. Professor Max Müller published his *History of Sanskrit Literature* in 1859, and has edited part of the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

SANTA CRUZ (Teneriffe, Canary Isles). Here admiral Blake entirely destroyed 16 Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore. This exploit was so miraculous, that all who knew the place wondered any sober man, with what courage soever endowed, would have undertaken it; and the victors could hardly persuade themselves to believe what they had done; whilst the surviving Spaniards thought they were devils, and not men, who had destroyed their ships in such a manner, April 20, 1657. *Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, July 24, 1797.*

SAPPHIC VERSE, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honours, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B. C. Some consider the story fabulous.

SAPPHIRE. This precious stone is of an azure or beautiful sky-colour, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond; it is so hard as scarcely to bear engraving. It was most highly prized by the ancient inhabitants of the East, and many nations attributed all their happiness and success to wearing it about their person, more as a charm than an ornament. Thomas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at three hundred thousand pounds, 1733. With us, this stone is the fourth in the order of value. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gaudin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

SARACENS. A celebrated people from the deserts of Arabia. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death (A. D. 632), they had conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 711, *et seq.*, and (under Abderahman) established the caliphate of Cordova in 755, which gave way to the

* It was remarkable, that captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following characteristic note, addressed to the lady of Captain Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the glorious hero with his left hand:—"MY DEAR MRS. FREMANTLE,—Tell me how Tom is I hope he has saved his arm. *Mine is off*; but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is.

"Ever yours, HORATIO NELSON."

Moors in 1237. The empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258. *Blair*.

SARAGOSSA (N. E. Spain), anciently *Cæsarea Augusta*, was taken from the Arabs by Alfonso of Spain, in 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the archduke Charles, in 1710. On Dec. 17, 1778, four hundred of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa was taken by the French, after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, Feb. 20, 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence.

SARAH SANDS. See *Wrecks*, 1857.

SARATOGA (New York State, N. America). Here general Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans (Oct. 7), being surrounded, surrendered with all his army to the American general Gates. Not less than 5791 men laid down their arms, Oct. 17, 1777. The American accounts stated the number to be much greater. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

SARAWAK. See *Borneo*.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (550 B.C.), Romans (subjugated 231), Saracens, Genoese, and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1720, with the title of king. See *Savoy*. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,194,807. The king of Sardinia was recognised as king of Italy by his parliament, in Feb., and by the British government, March 31, 1861.

James of Arragon becomes master of a large part of Sardinia . . . A.D. 1324
 Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope . . . 1708
 Given to the emperor Charles VI. . . . 1714
 Recovered by the Spaniards 1717
 Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of king, as an equivalent for Sicily . . . 1720
 Victor Amadeus abdicates in favour of his son . 1730
 Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison 1732
 The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French 1792
 The king resigns his crown to his brother, duke of Aosta June 4, 1802
 Piedmont annexed to Italy, and Napoleon crowned king of Italy Dec. 26, 1805
 The king resides in Sardinia 1798—1814
 Piedmont restored to its rightful sovereign, with Genoa added to it Dec. 1814
 King Charles-Albert promulgates a new code . 1837
 Cavour establishes the newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ("the Revival") 1847
 The king grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria March 23, 1848
 Defeats the Austrians at Goito; and takes Peschiera May 30, —
 Sardinian army defeated by Radetzky, July 26, —
 Sardinians at Milan capitulate to Radetzky, Aug. 5, —
 Armistice between Sardinia and Austria, Sept. 21, —
 Hostilities resumed March 12, 1849
 Radetzky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara March 21, —
 Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara March 23, —
 Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son, Victor-Emmanuel March 23, —
 The Austrians occupy Novara, &c. . . . March 23, —
 Another armistice March 26, —
 Death of Charles-Albert, the ex-king, at Oporto, July 28, —
 Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed Aug. 6, —
 Adoption of the Siccardi law, which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions April 9, 1850
 Arrest of the bishop of Turin May 4, —
 He is released from the citadel June 2, —
 Cavour minister of foreign affairs 1851
 Bill for suppression of convents passed, March 2, 1853

Convention with England and France signed: a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia April 10, 1855
 10,000 troops under general La Marmora arrive in the Crimea May 8, —
 Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya Aug. 16, —
 The king visits London, &c. Nov. 30, &c. —
 Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England April 16, 1856
 Rupture with Austria; subsequent war, see *Austria*, 1857, *et seq.*
 Cavour declares in favour of free-trade, June, 1857
 Prince Napoleon marries princess Clotilde, Jan. 30, 1859
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, July 11; count Cavour resigns, July 13;
 Ratazzi administration formed July 19, —
 The emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor-Emmanuel, advocating the formation of an Italian confederation: the latter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians Oct. 20, —
 Treaty of peace signed at Zurich Nov. —
 Garibaldi retires into private life Nov. 17, —
 Count Cavour returns to office Jan. 16, 1860
 The Sardinian government refers the question of annexation of Tuscany, &c., to the vote of the people Feb. 29, —
 Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government; the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people, Feb. 25, —
 Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Emilia, March 14; by Tuscany, March 16; accepted by Victor-Emmanuel, March 18—20, —
 Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France, signed, March 24, —
 Prussia protests against the Italian annexations March 27, —
 New Sardinian parliament opens April 2, —
 Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, April 15; by Savoy, April 22, —
 The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (*which see*) May 18, —
 The chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice May 29, —
 The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (see *Italy and Rome*) Sept. 11, —
 Victor-Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples, Oct. 15, —

SARDINIA, *continued.*

Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia

Oct. 21, 1860

[For future history see *Italy*.][For the disputes, and war with Austria, and the events of 1859-61, see *Austria, France, Rome, Sicily, and Naples*.]KINGS OF SARDINIA. See *Savoy*.

1720. Victor-Amadeus I. king (as duke II.); resigned, in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732.

1730. Charles-Emmanuel I. his son.

1773. Victor-Amadeus II. his son.

1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the preceding; resigned his crown in favour of his brother.

1802. Victor-Emmanuel I.

1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, May 26, 1805.]

1814. Victor-Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.

1821. Charles-Felix; succeeded by his nephew.

1831. Charles-Albert; abdicated in favour of his son, March 23, 1849. Died at Oporto, July 28, 1849.

1849. Victor-Emmanuel II., March 23; born March 14, 1820; the PRESENT (1862) king of Italy.

Heir: Humbert, prince of Piedmont; born March 14, 1844.SARDIS. See *Seven Churches*.

SARMATIA, the ancient name of modern Russia and Poland.

SARUM, Old (Wiltshire), an ancient town, the origin of Salisbury, *which see*.

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116 B.C. *Livy*. The Satires of Horace (35 B.C.) Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persius (about A.D. 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1761), and Pope (1729), in modern times.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian empire, formed by Darius Hystaspes about 516 B.C.

SATURDAY (the last, or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath. See *Sabbath*). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons, and according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day. *Pardon*. It is more properly from Saturn, *dies Saturni*. *Addison*.

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,230 miles. His satellites were discovered by Galileo and Simon Meyer, 1608-9-10; his belt, &c., by Huyghens, in 1634; his fifth satellite by the same, in 1655; and his sixth and seventh by Herschel, in 1789. Cassini was also a discoverer of the satellites of the planet. In heathen mythology, Saturn is the father of the gods.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in the golden reign of Saturn. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines: whilst others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumus. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased. *Langlet*.

SAVINGS' BANKS.* The rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1803-4 a Charitable Bank was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. Henry Dundas established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened in Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings' banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Sir Geo. Rose developed the system and brought it under parliamentary control, 1816.

In 1840 there were 550 banks; 766,354 depositors; amount 22,060,904*l*.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings' banks were passed in 1828 and 1847; and extended to Scotland in 1833.

On Nov. 20, 1851, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above twenty thousand Friendly Societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but

unknown number of persons: the amount of deposits was 32,893,511*l*.

Amount of stock held on account of savings' banks in 1853, 34,546,334*l*.; in 1857, 35,108,596*l*.; in 1859, 38,995,876*l*. In 1861 the savings' banks received 8,764,870*l*.; paid 9,621,539*l*.; estimated capital, 41,332,945*l*. (depositors, 1,479,723). The military savings' bank held 204,377*l*.; the seamen's savings' banks held 25,448*l*.

For Post-Office Savings' Banks, established in 1861, see under *Post Office*.

* The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel, 1792, open to all depositors.

SAVINGS' BANKS, *continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST TWENTY THOUSAND DEPOSITORS WHO OPENED ACCOUNTS.

Domestic servants	7245	Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c.	7473	Persons not classed, viz. widows, teachers, sailors, &c.	3098
Labourers and porters	672		
Miners	1454		

SAVOY, formerly *Sapaudia* or *Sabaudia*, formerly a province in N. Italy, East of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 118 B.C. The Alemanni seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the thirteenth century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by a treaty from Spain, in 1713, which he afterwards exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. See *Sardinia*. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the king of Sardinia in 1814; but was once more annexed to France 1860,* in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, April 23, 1860. Savoy was visited by the emperor and empress of the French in Aug. 1860.

DUKES OF SAVOY.

1391. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1416; he was named pope as Felix V. He abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439; renounced the tiara, 1449; died in 1451.	1496. Philip II.
1439. Louis.	1497. Philibert II.
1465. Amadeus IX.	1504. Charles III.
1472. Philibert I.	1553. Emanuel-Philibert.
1482. Charles I.	1553. Charles-Emanuel I.
1489. Charles II.	1580. Victor-Amadeus I.
	1630. Francis Hyacinthe.
	1638. Charles-Emanuel II.
	1675. Victor-Amadeus II. became king of Sicily, 1713; exchanged for Sardinia in 1720.

SAVOY PALACE, London, was given to Peter of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in 1236. Here was held the CONFERENCE between the clergy and the non-conformists in 1661. It was taken down to make way for Waterloo Bridge.

SAW. Invented by Dædalus. *Pliny*. Invented by Talus. *Apollodorus*. Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Beecher says saw-mills were invented in the seventeenth century; but he errs. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau, in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. The attempts to introduce saw-mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned.

SAXE-WEIMAR (Central Germany). The grand dukes are descended from John Frederic, the Protestant elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor in 1548. See *Saxony*. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hilberghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also spring from him. They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favoured literature, and their capital Weimar has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy in 1858, 267,112.

GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.	1853. Charles Alexander, July 8; born June 24,
1828. Charles Frederic.	1818, the PRESENT (1862) grand duke.
	<i>Heir</i> ; Charles Augustus, born July 31, 1844.

SAXONY, a kingdom in North Germany. The Saxons were a fierce warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later western empire, frequently attacked France, and conquered Britain (*which see*). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country. Witi-kind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785. From him descended the first and the present ruling family (the houses of Supplinburg, •Guelph, and Ascania intervened from 1106 to 1421). Saxony became a duchy A.D. 880, an electorate, 1180, and a kingdom, 1806. It was the seat of war, 1813; the king being on the side of Napoleon. Population in 1858, 2,122,148.

* This annexation was severely censured by the British government, March 22, 1860.

SAXONY, *continued.*

ELECTORS.

1423. Frederic I.
 1428. Frederic II.
 [His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]
 1464. Ernest.
 1486. Frederic III.
 1525. John.
 1532. John Frederic; deprived by the emperor Charles V.; succeeded by
 1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).
 1553. Augustus.
 1586. Christian I.
 1591. Christian II.
 1611. John George I.
 1656. John George II.

1680. John George III.
 1691. John George IV.
 1694. Frederic Augustus I., king of Poland, 1697.
 1733. Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland.
 1763. Frederic Augustus III. becomes king, 1806.

KINGS.

1806. Frederic Augustus I.
 1827. Anthony Clement.
 1836. Frederic Augustus II. succeeded by his brother.
 1854. John, Aug. 9 (born Dec. 12, 1801), the PRESENT
 (1862) king.
Heir: His son, Frederic Augustus Albert, born
 April 23, 1828.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons might arise. *Chambers*. This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II. 1378.

SCANDINAVIA. The ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (*which see*), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about A. D. 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-kings or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, the northern regions of America, about the ninth century.

SCARLET, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, A. D. 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667. *Beckmann*.

SCEPTICS. The sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B. C. Pyrrho was in continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything; never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence.

SCEPTRE, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; afterwards carved and made shorter. Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B. C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A. D. 481. *Le Gendre*.

SCHIEHALLIEN, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, made his observation with a plumb-line in 1774, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water.

SCHLESWIG. See *Holstein*. Schleswig-Holstein gives title to the prince Christian, heir to the throne of Denmark (*which see*). The royal assent to the marriage of his daughter princess Alexandra with the prince of Wales was announced Nov. 1, 1862.

SCHOOLS. Charity schools were introduced in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687. *Rapin*. Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1733. *Scully*. In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4836; and the number of children, 181,467. The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children, 38,164: in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In 1851, there were 2310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1713 Church of England schools in England and Wales; 282 Protestant Dissenting schools in England and Wales; 98 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the Free Church; the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars. In the same year (1851) the estimated sums voted for education were: for Great Britain, 150,000*l.*, for Ireland, 134,560*l.* See *Education, Design, &c.*

SCIENTIFIC FUND. In 1859, several Fellows of the Royal Society commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a permanent fund to be expended in aiding necessitous men of science and their families. In the spring of 1860, 3365*l.* had been subscribed. See *Literary Fund*.

SCILLY ISLES (the Cassiterides or Tin-islands). They held commerce with the Phœnicians; and are mentioned by Strabo as being ten in number. A memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under Sir Cloudesley Shovel occurred here. This brave admiral, returning from an expedition against Toulon, mistook these rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost. The rest of the fleet escaped. Oct. 22, 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SCIO MASSACRE. See *Chios*.

SCONE, near Perth. The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster Abbey, by Edward I. in 1296.

SCOTLAND. See *Caledonia*. This important member of the British empire was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI. of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter kingdom; he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland. Each country had a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. See *England*.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II. and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed | A.D. 843 | James I. captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France | 1406 |
| The Norwegians invade and occupy Caithness in the 9th century | | St. Andrew's university founded | 1411 |
| The feudal system established by Malcolm II. | 1004 | The university of Glasgow founded by bishop William Turnbull | 1451 |
| Divided into baronies | 1032 | University of Aberdeen founded by bishop Elphinstone | 1494 |
| The Danes are driven out of all parts of Scotland | 1040 | Battle of Flodden Field, where James IV. is slain, and his army, comprising the flower of the Scotch nobility, is cut to pieces. (See <i>Flodden</i>) | Sept. 9, 1513 |
| Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized | — | James V. banishes the Douglasses | 1528 |
| Malcolm III. aided by Edward the Confessor, meets the usurper at Dunsinane; Macbeth is killed by Macduff | 1057 | He establishes the court of session. (See <i>Session</i>) | 1532 |
| The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland, by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans | 1080 | Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived. (See <i>Thistle</i>) | 1540 |
| Siege of Alnwick: Malcolm III. killed by the governor | 1093 | Mary, afterwards the queen of Scots, born | Dec. 8, 1542 |
| Splendid reign of David I. who compiles a code of laws | 1124 | Succeeds her father, James V. when but a few days old | Dec. 13, — |
| Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders are cut to pieces by Alexander III. who now recovers the Western Isles | 1263 | The regent, cardinal Beaton, persecutes the reformers, 1539, 1546; he is assassinated at St. Andrew's | May 29, 1546 |
| John Baliol and Edward Bruce contend for the throne | 1291 | The Scots defeated at Pinkie | Sept. 10, 1547 |
| Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favour of John | 1292 | Mary marries the dauphin of France, afterwards Francis II. | April 20, 1558 |
| John Baliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster-hall against the earl of Fife. <i>Stow's Chron.</i> | 1293 | Francis II. dies leaving Mary a widow | 1559 |
| Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the monuments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see <i>Coronation Chair</i>) | 1296 | The Reformation begins in Scotland, during the minority of Mary | between 1550 and 1560 |
| William Wallace defeats the English at Cambuskenneth, and expels them, 1297; but is defeated at Falkirk, July 22, 1298; is taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield as a traitor | Aug. 23, 1305 | The Reformation is consummated by John Knox, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith from France | Aug. 21, 1561 |
| Robert Bruce, crowned, 1306; he defeats the English, 1307; and takes Inverness, 1313; defeats the English at Bannockburn (which see) | June 25, 1314 | Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London. <i>Slow</i> | 1562 |
| David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, by queen Philippa of England (and detained in captivity 11 years) | 1346 | Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley | July 27, 1565 |
| Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy, and earl Douglas. (See <i>Otterburn, Battle of</i>) | Aug. 15, 1388 | David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley, in her presence | March 9, 1566 |
| Robert III. defeated at Homeldene Hill | 1402 | Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death) | Feb. 10, 1567 |
| | | James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, seizes on the person of the queen, who marries him, ... | May 15, — |
| | | The unfortunate Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles | June 15, — |
| | | Resigns her crown to her infant son James VI.; the earl of Murray appointed regent July 22, ... | — |
| | | Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray, at the battle of Langside. (See <i>Langside</i>) | May 15, 1568 |
| | | The regent Murray murdered | Jan. 23, 1570 |

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

The earl of Lennox appointed regent July 12, 1570
 The earl of Lennox murdered; the earl of Mar
 chosen regent Sept. 6, 1571
 Death of the Reformer John Knox, aged 67
 Nov. 24, 1572
 [His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most
 of the nobility, and by the regent Morton
 (chosen the day of his decease) who exclaims,
 when Knox was laid in his grave, "There lies
 he who never feared the face of man!"]
 The university of Edinburgh founded. (See
Edinburgh.) 1582
 The Raid of Ruthven. (See *Ruthven.*) —
 Mary, having taken refuge in England, May 16,
 1568, is, after a long captivity, beheaded at
 Fotheringay Castle. (See *Fotheringay.*) Feb. 8, 1587
 Gowrie's conspiracy Aug. 5, 1600
 Union of the crown of Scotland with that of
 England, by the accession of James VI. to
 the throne of the latter kingdom March 24, 1603
 Charles I. attempts in vain to introduce the
 English liturgy, 1637; gives way to the Co-
 venant, 1638; a Scotch army enters England,
 1640; he is betrayed by the Scottish army into
 the hands of the English parliament Jan. 30, 1647
 Marquess of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh,
 Sept. 13, 1645; put to death at Edinburgh,
 May 21, 1650
 Scotland united to the English commonwealth
 by Oliver Cromwell 1651
 Charles II. crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, defeated
 at Worcester Aug. 22, —
 Revives episcopacy in Scotland 1661
 The Covenanters defeated on the Pentland hills
 Archbishop Sharpe is dragged from his carriage,
 near St. Andrew's, by some fanatics, headed
 by John Balfour of Burley, and despatched
 with swords in the presence of his daughter,
 May 3, 1679
 The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drum-
 clog, June 1; but are routed at Bothwell
 bridge June 22, —
 Revolution in favour of William III. and estab-
 lishment of presbytery 1688
 Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe. (See
Glencoe.) Feb. 13, 1692
 Union of Scotland with England, forming to-
 gether the kingdom of Great Britain, May 1, 1707
 Insurrection under the earl of Mar in favour of
 the son of James II. (See *Prétender.*) 1715
 The rebels defeated at Preston, Nov. 12, and at
 Dumbane (or Sheriffmuir) Nov. 13, —
 Captain Porteous is killed by a mob in Edin-
 burgh. (See *Porteous.*) Sept. 7, 1736

Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth,
 Sept. 4; at Edinburgh, Sept. 16; with the
 Highlanders defeats sir John Cope at Pres-
 ton-Pans, Sept. 21; takes Carlisle, Nov. 15;
 arrives at Manchester, Nov. 28; at Derby,
 Dec. 4; retreats and arrives at Glasgow,
 Dec. 25, 1745
 Defeats general Hawley at Falkirk, Jan 17; is
 totally defeated at Culloden April 16, 1746
 Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino are executed
 for high treason on Tower-hill Aug. 18, —
 The Highland dress prohibited by act of par-
 liament (But the act was afterwards repealed),
 Aug. 12, —
 Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, executed at the age
 of 80 April 9, 1747
 Thomson, the poet, dies Aug. 27, 1748
 The Old Pretender, the "Chevalier de St.
 George," dies at Rome, in his 88th year,
 Dec. 30, 1765
 Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir, the
 Young Pretender, dies at Rome Jan. 31, 1788
 Death of Robert Burns July, 1796
 Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" published 1806
 Cardinal York (the last of the Stuarts) dies,
 Aug. 19, 1807
 The Court of Session is formed into two divisions
 "Waverley" published — 1814
 The establishment of a jury court under a lord
 chief commissioner 1815
 Visit of George IV. to Scotland October 1822
 Sir Walter Scott dies Sept. 21, 1832
 Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strath-
 bogie are deposed by the General Assembly
 of the Church of Scotland for obeying the
 civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law.
 (Their deposition was formally protested
 against by the minority of ministers, headed
 by Dr. Cook.) May 28, 1841
 The General Assembly condemn patronage as
 a grievance to the cause of true religion that
 ought to be abolished May 23, 1842
 Visit of the Queen, prince Albert, and the
 court; she lands at Granton pier, Sept. 1, —
 The Queen embarks Sept. 13, —
 Secession of the non-intransigent ministers of the
 Church of Scotland (about 400) at the General
 Assembly. (See *Free Church.*) May 18, 1843
 Death of Jeffrey Jan. 26, 1850
 National association for vindication of Scottish
 rights, formed Nov. 1853
 Act for better government of the universities
 passed Aug. 1858
 See *Edinburgh.*

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are, by many his-
 torians, deemed in a great measure fabulous. The
 series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander
 the Great.]

330. Fergus I.: ruled 25 years; lost in the Irish
 Sea.* * * * *

AFTER CHRIST.

357. Eugenius I. son of Fincornachus; slain in
 battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and
 the confederate Picts.

* * With this battle ended the kingdom of the
 Scots, after having existed from the coro-

nation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years
 the royal family fled to Denmark. *Bocce
 Buchanan.*

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

404. Fergus II. † (I.) great-grandson of Eugenius and
 40th king; slain in battle with the Romans.
 420. Eugenius II. or Evenus, son of Fergus; reigned
 37 years.
 451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother of Eugenius;
 defeated and drowned.
 457. Constantine I. brother of Dongardus: assassi-
 nated by Dugall, a noble whose daughter he
 had dishonoured.

* Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having
 defeated the Britons and slain their king Coilus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity
 for ever. He went to Ireland, and having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching
 from the shore, near the harbour, called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A.M. *Anderson.*

† Some call this Fergus the *first* king, and suppose that either the foregoing kings were fabulous, or
 that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority. The controversy thus arising,
 I leave to be decided by the antiquaries, and must follow the received histories of Scotland. *Anderson.*

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

479. Congallus I. nephew of the preceding: a just and prudent king.
501. Goranus, brother of Congallus: murdered. *Boece.* Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life. *Scott.*
535. Eugenius III. succeeded his uncle, Goranus: "none excelled him in justice."
558. Congallus II. brother of Eugenius III.
569. Kinnatellus, brother of the preceding: resigned in favour of Aidanus.
570. Aidanus or Aidan, son of Goranus.
605. Kenneth or Kennet I. son of Congallus II.: reigned one year.
606. Eugenius IV. son of Aidanus.
621. Ferchard or Ferquhard, son of the last: confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself. *Scott.*
632. Donald IV. brother of Ferchard: drowned in Loch Tay.
646. Ferchard II. son of Ferchard I.: "the most execrable of kings;" died from the bite of a mad wolf.
664. Malduinus, son of Donald IV.: strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.
684. Eugenius V. brother of Malduinus.
688. Eugenius VI. son of Ferchard II.
698. Amberkeletus, his nephew: fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.
699. Eugenius VII. his brother: some ruffians designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death. *Scott.*
715. Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.
730. Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII.
761. Eugenius VIII. son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous: put to death by his nobles, and his parasites strangled.
764. Fergus III. son of Etfinus: killed by his jealous queen, who afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.
767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.
787. Achaius: a just and wise prince.
819. Congallus III.: a peaceful reign.
824. Dougal or Dougal, son of Solvathius: drowned.
831. Alpine, son of Achaius: taken prisoner, and beheaded by the Picts.
834. Kenneth II. son of Alpine, and surnamed Mac Alpine: defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.
854. Donald V. brother of Kenneth: dethroned, and terminated an inglorious reign in prison, dying by his own hand.
858. Constantine II. son of Kenneth: taken in battle by the Danes, and beheaded.
874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot: died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement for his sensuality and crimes.
876. Gregory the Great; distinguished for bravery, moderation, and justice.
893. Donald VI. son of Constantine; an excellent prince.
904. Constantine III. son of Ethus; resigned in favour of Malcolm, after a long reign, and retired to a monastery.
944. Malcolm I. son of Donald VI.: murdered.
953. Indulfus or Gondulph: killed by the Danes in an ambushade.
961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm: murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres castle.
965. Cullen or Culenus, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor: assassinated at Methven by a thane, whose daughter he had dishonoured.
970. Kenneth III. brother of Duffus: murdered by Fenolla, the lady of Fettercairn.
994. Constantine IV. son of Culenus, usurped the throne: slain.
995. Grimus, or the Grim, son of Duffus: routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.
1003. Malcolm II. son of Kenneth III.: assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight crossing a frozen lake, were drowned by the ice giving way. Malcolm was succeeded by his grandson.
1033. Duncan I.: assassinated by his cousin.
1039. Macbeth, usurper; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife.
- * * * Historians so differ, up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.
1057. Malcolm III. (Canmore), son of Duncan: killed while besieging Alnwick castle.
1093. Donald VII. (Donald Bane), brother of Malcolm, usurped the throne: fled to the Hebrides.
1094. Duncan II. natural son of Malcolm; also an usurper: murdered.
1094. Donald Bane, again: deposed.
1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm; Henry I. of England married his sister Maud, who had taken the vows, but not the veil.
1107. Alexander the Pious, brother.
1124. David, brother: married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.
1153. Malcolm IV. grandson to David.
1165. William, surnamed the Lion: brother.
1214. Alexander II. son of William: married Jean, daughter of John, king of England.
1249. Alexander III.: married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England: dislocated his neck, when hunting, near Kinghorn.
1285. Margaret the "Maiden of Norway" grand-daughter of Alexander, "recognised by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner:" died on her passage to Scotland.
- A competition for the vacant throne, Edward I. of England decides in favour of
1292. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.
- [Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I. a great prince.
1329. David (Bruce) II. son of Robert. Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
1332. Edward Balliol, son of John: resigned.
1342. David II. again: eleven years a prisoner in England; succeeded by his nephew,
1371. Robert (Stuart) II.: succeeded by his son,
1390. Robert III. whose proper name was John, changed on his accession.
1406. James I. second son of the preceding: imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423; conspired against and murdered at Perth, Feb. 20, 1437. *Banks.*
1437. James II. son of James I. whom he succeeded at seven years of age: killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle by a cannon bursting, Aug. 3, 1460.
1460. James III. a weak prince, succeeded his father: killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn-field, June 11, 1488.
1488. James IV.: married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England: killed at the battle of Flodden.
1513. James V.: son of the last king: succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues.
1542. Mary, daughter of James V.: born Dec. 8, 1542, succeeded in her infancy. See *Annals* above.
1567. James VI. son of Mary. In 1603, on the death of queen Elizabeth, he succeeded to the throne of England and the kingdoms became united.

See *England.*

SCREW. This instrument was known early to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented 236 B.C. is still in use, and still bears that philosopher's name. It is stated that with the assistance of the screw, one man can press down or raise up as much as 150 men can do without it.

SCREW-PROPELLER consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a wind-mill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle is as old as the wind-mill. It was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. However, in 1836 patents were obtained by F. P. Smith and captain John Ericsson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw, the Archimedes and the Rattler, were constructed in the United States. The latter was tried in England in 1845. Since then the screw-propeller has been largely employed.

SCULLABOGUE. See *Massacres*, 1798.

SCULPTURE is said to have begun with the Egyptians and the Greeks. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 560 B.C. Bezaleel and Aholiab built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C.; and their excellence is recorded as the gift of God, *Exodus xxxi. 3*. Dipcenus and Scyllis, statuarys at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Phny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans; and in the middle ages had much degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1861.

EMINENT SCULPTORS,

Pheidon flourished	B.C. 869	Michael Angelo Buonarroti,	Flaxman	A.D. 1754-1806
Myron	480	Angelo	Chantrey	1781-1841
Phidias	442	Bernini	Thorwaldsen	1770-1844
Praxiteles	363	Roubiliac, statue of sir I.	Sir R. Westmacott	1775-1836
Lysippus	328	Newton	Rauch	1777-1837
Chares	288	Bacon	J. Gibson	1791
		Canova	J. Thomas	1813-1862
				1757-1822

SCUTAGE or ESCUAGE. The service of the shield (scutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159. *Cowel*.

SCUTARI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, A.D. 324. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army, in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (£15,000*l.*) subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper. See *Times*.

SCYTHIA, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C. when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt. They are thought to have at one time held the Crimea. See *Tartary*.

SEA FIGHTS. See *Naval Battles*.

SEAL. See *Great Seal* and *Privy Seal*. Seals were not much in use with the Saxons: but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. Sealing of deeds and writs was practised in England, A.D. 1043. There was a seal of king Edward's at Westminster, 1188. Until William I.'s time the name was written, adding the sign of the cross. Arms were then introduced in seals. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. Arnulphus, earl of Flanders, used one about 940. Wax was first used,

hung at the bottom of the deed, wrapped in cloth, parchment, or tin, about 1213. Sealing-wax for letters was not brought into general use in England until 1556.

SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England to the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633. The Dutch after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780; again 1800. See *Armed Neutrality and Flag*.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (N. Spain), was taken by the French under the duke of Berwick in 1719. It was besieged by the British and allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken, Aug. 31, 1813. The loss sustained by the besiegers, though not considerable, was chiefly British.—On May 5, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under general Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, by the Carlists, Oct. 1, 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men, and 37 officers killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded.

SEBASTOPOL, or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S. W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbour were constructed by an English engineer, colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place will be memorable hereafter for its eleven months' SIEGE, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced Oct. 17, 1854, without success.* After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on Sept. 8, 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of whom five were generals, 24 superior, and 116 inferior officers; 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers); 1886 wounded; and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place. The works were utterly destroyed in April 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III. when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253. *Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs; this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament; and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal,

* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned, Feb. 1855. The committee sat from March 1 to May 15, lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. Its report was presented June 18. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on July 17 that the house should pass a vote of severe reprobation on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On July 19 his motion was lost by a majority of 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent sir John McNeill and col. Tulloch to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to parliament in Feb. 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavourable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unshaken.

and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs. *Beatson*. There are now five secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, and India (appointed in 1858), all in the cabinet.

SECTS, RELIGIOUS. See under *Worship*, and their respective titles.

SEDAN CHAIRS, so called from Sedan, on the Meuse, in France. The first seen in England was in 1581. One was used in the reign of James I, by the duke of Buckingham, to the great indignation of the people, who exclaimed that he was employing his fellow creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into fashion in London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

SEDMOOR (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth (the natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters) who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, July 6, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner, in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He was beheaded on July 15, following.

SEDITION. Sedition acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition bill passed Dec. 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June 1797. The seditious meetings and assemblies' bill passed March 31, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

SEICENTO. See *Italy*, p. 372, note.

SEIDLICE (Poland), where a battle was fought April 10, 1831, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. The killed and wounded on both sides amounted to many thousands. This success was soon followed by fatal reverses.

SEISMOMETRY, from *seismos*, Greek for earthquake, an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1858.

SELENIUM, a rare greyish-white metal discovered in the stone riolite by Berzelius, in 1817.

SELEUCIA, a part of Syria, was made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucidae, it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; was several times given up and retaken; was subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE. It dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator, 311 years and four months B.C. It was used in Syria for many years and frequently by the Jews until the fifteenth century, and by some Arabians. Opinions are very much at variance as to the precise commencement of this era. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin Sept. 1, 312 B.C.) subtract 311 years and four months.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE, which ordained that no member of parliament should in future hold any office or command, civil or military, granted or conferred by either or both of the houses or by any authority derived from them, was passed April 3, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the earl of Essex, and other Presbyterians, out of the way of his obtaining the supremacy. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia, in 1858.

SELLASIA, Laconia. Here the Spartans under Cleomenes were defeated by Antigonus Doson and the Achæans, 222 B.C.

SEMINCAS, Castile, Spain. Here, in 938, the Moors were totally defeated by Ramirez II. king of Leon and Asturias. It is said that more than 80,000 of the infidels were slain.

SEMPACH (Switzerland). Here was fought a battle between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria, July 9, 1386. The Swiss, after prodigies of valour, gained a great victory; the duke was slain. They thereby established the liberty of their country; and the day is still annually commemorated at Sempach.

SEMPER EADEM ("Always the same"), one of the mottoes of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Anne as the motto for the royal arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702. It was suspected by many of the politicians of the day that this motto was meant to denote her Jacobitism. It ceased to be used after her reign.

SENESCHAL, a high officer of the royal household, held by military commanders under the kings of France, particularly of the second and third races. In the reign of Philip I. 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

SENONES, a Celtic tribe, invaded lower Italy, and were defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus the consul at Arretium, 284, but were almost exterminated by Dolabella, 283.

SEPOYS (a corruption of *Sipáhi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Madras*, 1807, and *India*, 1857.

SEPTEMBER, the seventh Roman month reckoned from March (from *septimus*, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa, 713 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.

SEPTEMBRIZERS. In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, Sept. 2-5, 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered; among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrizers.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted, "that a parliament should be holden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16 Charles II., when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least; but parliaments for a longer period than a year were held after Henry VIII. ascended the throne. The Triennial act was confirmed soon after the revolution of 1688 by 6 Will. and Mary, c. 2. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the second year of George I.'s reign, May 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad, it was enacted that the then parliament should continue for seven years." This *Septennial act* has ever since been in force. See *Parliaments*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. See *Quadragesima Sunday*, and *Week*.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 B.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter. *Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch; but St. Justin and others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation. *Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days. *Hewlett*. The above statements are merely *traditional*. See *Bible*.

SERFDOM. See *Slavery*, and *Russia*, 1861.

SERINGAPATAM (S. India). See *Mysore*. The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Saib, was fought May 15, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000*l.* sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war the Madras army, under gen. Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, April 5, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army, April 14; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, May 4, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW. These are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and who by way of eminence are called serjeants of the coif. The judges, when speaking to them, call them brothers. The serjeant's coif was originally a skull cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone*.

SERVANTS. An act laying a duty on male servants was passed in 1775. This tax was augmented in 1781 *et seq.* A tax on female servants was imposed in 1785; but this latter act was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*; in 1850 it produced about the same sum.

SERVIA, a hereditary principality nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about A.D. 640. The emperor Manuel subjected them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stephen, till their country was finally subdued by the sultan Mahomet II. in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000.

The Servians rebel but are thoroughly quelled,	Alexander becoming unpopular, is compelled to abdicate, and Alexander Milosch is elected prince
Assist Austria by free companies	Dec. 23, 1858
Again rebel, and capture Belgrade	Plot against Milosch frustrated, July 11; the Servian assembly meets
Kara George, aided by the Russians, establishes a government	July 13, 1860
The Turks break a treaty and Kara George flees	Milosch dies; succeeded by his son Michael Obrenovitch III.
They appoint Milosch as governor; who rebels, March, 1815	Sept. 26, —
Kara George returning, is executed	Rising movement to render Servia independent of Turkey
Milosch recognised as hereditary prince by the sultan	March, 1861
Milosch becoming despotic is compelled to abdicate	Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which leads to bloodshed; June 15 the city bombarded; submits, June 17; the Turkish Pasha dismissed, June 19, 1862
His son Michael also retires; Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince	A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Aug.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts
	Oct. 7, —

SESSION COURTS. The sessions in England were appointed to be held quarterly, 2 Hen. V. 1413. The times for holding these courts were regulated by statute 1 Will. IV. 1831. See *Quarter Sessions* and *Court of Session*. The kirk-session in Scotland consists of the minister and elders of each parish. They superintend the affairs of their own community in religious concerns, determine on matters of lesser scandal, dispense the money collected for the poor, and manage what relates to public worship.

SETTLEMENT, ACT OF, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, was passed in 1689. This name is also given to the statutes by which the crown is limited to the present royal family, 1701. The Irish act of settlement, passed in 1662, was repealed in 1689. See *Hanover*.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the Apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2nd and 3rd chapters of his Revelation, viz., Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, A.D. 96.

1. *Ephesus* (*which see*). Paul founded the church here A.D. 57. In A.D. 59 he was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius: to the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, A.D. 60 (Acts xix. xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (A.D. 527), and still remains so.
2. *Smyrna*. Now an important commercial city and seaport of Ionia. Polycarp, its first bishop, suffered martyrdom, A.D. 175.
3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetærus, 283 B.C., and part of Bithynia. It was renowned for its library. Attalus III. the last king, bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people, 133 B.C. It is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.
4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak-hissar, "White Castle."
5. *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus (560 B.C.), is now a miserable village, named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia*. Was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (about 159-138 B.C.); was taken by Bajazet I. A.D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
7. *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia, has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place called Eske-hissar, "The old castle."

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, a name given to the conflict maintained by Frederic II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France from 1756 to 1763. He gained and lost several sanguinary battles, and enlarged his dominions. See *Battles*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST. See article *Sabbatarians, &c.*

SEVERUS'S WALL. See *Roman Walls*.

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, A.D. 1563. This city is the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans. It opened its gates to the Saracens in A.D. 712, soon after their invasion of the kingdom, and continued in their hands upwards of five centuries. It was taken from them by the Christians in 1247, after one of the most obstinate sieges in Spanish history. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 9, 1729. In the late peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, Aug. 27, 1812: the French left it at the general evacuation of the south of Spain in consequence of their signal defeat in that battle.

SEVRES. See *Porcelain*.

SEWERS. See *Metropolitan Board*. The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) now in progress (1862) consists of the Northern High-level, Middle-level, and Low-level, and Southern High-level and Low-level. It is asserted that the disinfection and useful agricultural employment of sewage has been successful at Exeter and Carlisle. See *Carbolic Acid*.

SEWING-MACHINE. The first practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas's shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Two threads are wrought into the fabric to be sewn, by a needle and shuttle, which interlace the threads and form a strong seam. In some machines now in extensive use, two needles are employed to make with two threads a double chain stitch, and a more-simple machine makes by the aid of one needle and a hook, the common single chain stitch with one thread. These machines are all of American origin.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. See *Quadragesima Sunday and Week*.

SEXTANT. This instrument is used in the manner of a quadrant, and contains sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. It is for taking the altitude of the planets, &c. Invented by the celebrated Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550. *Vine's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about A.D. 995. *Ashe*.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. William Shakspeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, April 23, 1564, and died on his birthday, 1616. The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 [a facsimile of a part of this edition was published in 1862]; the second, 1632; * the third 1664; the fourth, 1685; all in folio. A fine critical edition of the text, edited by Alexander Dyce, was published in 1857. *Boydell's* edition, with numerous plates, was published in nine vols. folio, in 1802. *Ayscough's Index* to Shakspeare was published in 1790; *Twiss's Index*, in 1805; *Mrs. Cowden Clarke's* invaluable Concordance, 1847. See *Ireland's Forgeries*.

SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, London, was situated near the spot still called Bankside, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. Shakspeare was himself part-proprietor; here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt. This was the end of Shakspeare's connection with this theatre: it was rebuilt the following year, much in the same style, about A.D. 1603.

SHAKESPEARE'S JUBILEE. That projected by David Garrick was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, Sept. 6-8, 1769; a similar festival was kept April 23, 1836.

SHAKESPEARE'S NATIVE PLACE. In 1847, a number of

persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually set up for sale: they held a meeting at the Thatched-House Tavern, London, Aug. 26, in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakspearian Club at Stratford-upon-Avon; and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end Shakspeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 3000*l.* Sept. 26, 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakspeare, no relation of the poet, gave 2500*l.* to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN was bought by subscription got up by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, in Oct. and Nov. 1864.

SHAMROCK. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was introduced by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, A.D. 432. When he could not make them understand him by his words, he showed the Irish a stem of clover or trefoil, thereby exhibiting an ocular demonstration of the possibility of three uniting into one, and one into three.

SHARPSBURG (Maryland). In Sept. after the severe battle at Bull Run on Aug. 30, 1862, gen. McClellan marched in pursuit of the confederate army under gen. Lee which had invaded Maryland, and came up with it on the 13th. The latter was compelled to retire after an action on the 14th; on the 16th he was joined by Stonewall Jackson; and on the 17th a desperate and sanguinary contest took place near Antietam creek and the Sharpsburg road. The confederates, said doubtfully to have been defeated, retired in good order, and crossed the Potomac on the 20th. The loss was very heavy on both sides.

* In 1849, Mr. J. P. Collier, editor of an edition of Shakspeare, purchased a copy of the second folio, on which was written in pencil, a number of corrections, supposed to have been made soon after the time of publication. At first he thought little of these marks; but in 1853 he was induced to publish "Notes and Emendations" derived from this volume. Much controversy ensued as to the authenticity of these corrections; and in 1859 it was generally agreed that they were of modern date, and consequently became comparatively speaking valueless.

SHAWLS are of Indian origin. The manufacture was introduced into this country by Barrow and Watson, in 1784, at Norwich. It began at Paisley and Edinburgh about 1805. *Ure*.

SHEEP were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 8 Edw. IV. 1467. *Anderson*. Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, particularly as the unrestricted importation since 1846 vastly swells the amount. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs; in 1858, 184,482. In Aug. and Sept. 1862, many sheep in Wiltshire died of small-pox; and on Sept. 11, government declared its intention of enforcing the act for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated.

SHEEPSHANKS' DONATIONS. On Feb. 2, 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000*l*. In accordance with the donor's directions, the pictures were placed at the South Kensington Museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie.—On Dec. 2, 1858, the trustees of the late Rev. Richard Sheepshanks presented 10,000*l*. to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

SHEERNESS (N. Kent), a royal dockyard, planned and fortified by Charles II. in 1667, was taken by the Dutch, under admiral De Ruyter, June 11, same year. The dock has been greatly improved since 1815.

SHEFFIELD, on the river *Sheaf*, West Riding, Yorkshire; renowned for cutlery, plated goods, &c. Sheffield thwytles are mentioned by Chaucer in the time of Edward III. Sheffield in the time of the Conqueror was obtained by Roger de Buishi; and has since been held by the Lovetots, Nevils, Talbots, and Howards.

St. Peter's church built temp. Henry I.	Plate assay office established	1773
Hospital and almshouses erected by the earl of Malmesbury	Made a borough by the Reform act	1832
Cutlery company incorporated	Wesley college opened	1838
The castle (built in the 13th century) was taken and demolished by the parliamentarians	Sheffield and Manchester railway opened	1845
Cutlery's hall built	Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institution opened	1849
	John A. Roebuck (grandson of Dr. Roebuck of Sheffield), M.P. for Sheffield	May, 1849-62

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION, formed at the death of the marquis of Rockingham, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; and was succeeded by the "Coalition" administration.

The earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne), <i>first lord of the treasury</i> .	Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend (afterwards lord Sydney), <i>secretaries</i> .
William Pitt, <i>chancellor of the exchequer</i> .	Viscount Keppel, <i>admiralty</i> .
Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, <i>president of the council</i> .	Duke of Richmond, <i>ordnance</i> .
Duke of Grafton, <i>privy seal</i> .	Lord Thurlow, <i>lord chancellor</i> .
	Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, &c.

SHELLS. See *Bombs*.

SHERIFF. The office of sheriff is from *shire-reeve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1. Rich. I. 1189. The nomination of sheriffs according to the present mode took place in 1461. *Stow*.—Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308; and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI. 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1734. See *Bailiffs*.

SHERIFFMUIR. See *Dumblane*.

SHETLAND ISLES (Scotland), were taken by Magnus III. of Norway; but annexed to Scotland, 1469.

SHIBBOLETH. The word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. *Judges* xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHITES, a Mahometan sect, predominant in Persia. See *Mahometanism*.

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was five pence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the conquest. After the conquest the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called *shilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, but in small quantity, 18 Hen. VII. 1503. *Dr. Kelly*. In 1505. *Bishop Fleetwood*. A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Chas. II. 1662. See *Coins*.

SHIP-BUILDING. The art is attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece, by Danaus, 1485 B.C. *Blair*. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C. *Lenglet*. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VIII. 1509; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l*. *Stow*. Before this time, 24-gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. Iron is now greatly used in ship-building. See *Navy* and *Steam Vessels*.

SHIP-MONEY was first levied about A.D. 1007, to form a navy, and caused great commotions. This impost being illegally levied by Charles I. in 1634, led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons, or 12,000*l*.; Bristol in one ship, of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship, of 400 tons. John Hampden refused to pay the tax, and was tried in the Exchequer in 1636. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in its favour, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, and died June 24, 1643.

SHIPPING, BRITISH. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the eighteenth century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785. See *Navy* and *Navigation Acts*.

NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840.

Country.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
England	15,830	1,983,522	114,593
Scotland	3,318	378,194	25,999
Ireland	1,889	160,289	11,283
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	633	39,630	4,473
British Plantations	6,075	497,798	35,020
Total	27,745	3,068,433	181,283

The following are the numbers of the Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (exclusive of River Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade:—

	1849.			1856.			1861.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.*	Tonnage.
Sailing	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	19,288	3,918,511
Steamers	414	108,321	8,446	851	331,055	22,838	997	441,184
Total	18,221	3,096,342	152,611	19,270	4,156,077	173,918	20,285	4,359,695

* Men employed—sailing vessels, 144,949; steamers, 27,008; total, 171,957.

SHIPWRECKS. See *Wrecks*.

SHIRES. See *Counties*.

SHIRTS are said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the eighth century. *Du Fresnoy*. Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans. *Stow*.

SHOEBURYNESSE (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1842 and 1855, and by an act of parliament in 1862 was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery." See *Canon*, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles on Nov. 12, 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 5½ inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected, that they might not do this with ships in motion.

SHOES, among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by the Jewish women. *Isaiah* iii. 18. Among the Greeks shoes were of various kinds. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably, that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. Sandals (at first merely soles, afterwards highly ornamented) were worn by women of distinction. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula wore his enriched with precious stones. The Indians, like the Egyptians, wore shoes made of the bark of the papyrus. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV. 1467. See *Dress*. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668. *Stow*; *Mortimer*. The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of *shoe-strings* in 1791.

SHOEBLACK BRIGADES (Blue, Red, and Yellow) were established at various times by the Ragged School Union (*which see*), founded 1844. In 1855, 108 boys had cleaned 544,800 pairs of boots and shoes, and thus earned 2270*l.*; of which 1235*l.* had been paid to the boys, 527*l.* to their bank, and 516*l.* to the society. The brigades earned 4548*l.* in 1859.

SHOP-TAX. The act by which a tax was levied upon retail shops was passed in 1785; but it caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby shoplifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699. This statute has been some time repealed.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV. and afterwards of lord Hastings. She did public penance in 1483, and was afterwards confined in Ludgate; but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty; and sir Thomas Moore mentions having seen her, which contradicts the story of her having perished by hunger. *Harleian MSS.*

SHORT-HAND. See *Stenography*.

"SHORT-LIVED" ADMINISTRATION—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville, existed from Feb. 10 to Feb. 12, 1746.

SHOT. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordnance to get 7000 stones made at the quarries at Maidstone. Since then, chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells; all which are described in Scofield's work on "Projectile Weapons of War, and Explosive Compounds," 1858. See *Bombs* and *Cannon*.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION. Charles duke of Shrewsbury was made lord treasurer, July 30, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne; his patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., Oct. 13 following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury. See *Halifax*. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), arose on the ruin of the Roman town Uriconium (see *Wroxeter*), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a parliament in 1397. On July 21 or 23, 1403, was fought the sanguinary battle of Shrewsbury between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterwards Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand gave the victory to the king. *Hume*. Shrewsbury grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in 1553, and endowed by Elizabeth.

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, A.D. 50.*

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast. See *Carnival*.†

* It is asserted that while Caractacus was being led through Rome, his eyes were dazzled by the splendours that surrounded him. "Alas!" he cried, "how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home, could envy me an humble cottage in Britain?" The emperor was affected with the British hero's misfortunes, and won by his address. He ordered him to be unchained upon the spot, and set at liberty with the rest of the captives.

† After the people had made confession, according to the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom yet preserved of eating pancakes and fritters at

SIAM,* a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was re-discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed April 30, 1855, and ratified April 5, 1856; and one with France in August following. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen; they brought with them magnificent presents, which they delivered crawling, on Nov. 16. They were at Paris in June 1861.

SIBERIA (N. Asia). In 1580 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jermak Timofejew. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither.

SIBYLS. The Sibyllæ were women believed to be inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her; whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burned three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin conferring with the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B. C.

SICILIAN VESPERS, the term given to the massacre of the French in Sicily, commenced at Palermo, March 30, 1282. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to its development and accomplishment. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Drochet, a Frenchman, who, advancing towards her, began to use her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, they slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary; and the massacre became general throughout the island.

SICILY (*Trinacria*, three-cornered). The ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came hither from Italy about 1294 B. C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived 80 years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B. C. The Phenicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-582), and at last the Carthaginians were masters of nearly the whole island (404 B. C.); they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the (harybdis were thus formed. Its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (*which see*); the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy. Population of Sicily in 1856, 2,231,020.

Arrival of Ulysses. <i>Homer</i>	B. C. 1186	Dionysius II. sells Plato for a slave, who is	
Syracuse founded. <i>Eusebius</i>	about 732	ransomed by his friends	360
Gela founded. <i>Thucydides</i>	680 or 713	Dionysius expelled by Timoleon	343
Agrirentum founded	582	Who governs well; and dies	337
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death.		Agathocles usurps sovereign power at Syracuse,	
See <i>Bronze Bull</i>	549	317; defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians,	
Law of Petalism instituted	460	310; poisoned	289
Athenian expedition fails	413	Pyræhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily; expels	
War with Carthage	409	the Carthaginians from most of their settle-	
Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes		ments, but returns to Italy	278-277
peace with the Carthaginians and reigns	406-367	The Romans enter Sicily	264

Shrovetide, the Greek Christians eating eggs, milk, &c., during the first week of Lent. On Shrove Tuesday the people in every parish throughout England formerly confessed their sins; and the parish bell for the purpose was rung at ten o'clock. In several ancient parishes the custom yet prevails of ringing the bell, and obtains in London the name of pancake-bell.

* **SIAMSE TWINS**. Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They are named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Captain Coffin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married sisters. In 1860 they were said to be still living.

SICILY, *continued.*

Agrirentum taken by the Romans	B.C. 262	the Two Sicilies re-established; Ferdinand returns to Naples	1815
Palermo besieged by the Romans	254	He abolishes the new constitution	—
Archimedes flourishes	about 236	Revolution at Palermo suppressed	1820
Hiero II. defeated by the Romans, 263; becomes their ally, and reigns till	216	The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution; a provisional government proclaimed	Jan. 12, 1848
The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province; Archimedes slain	212	The king nominates his brother, the count of Aquila, viceroy, Jan. 17; promises a new constitution	Jan. 29, —
The Carthaginians lose half their possessions, 241; all the remainder	—	The Sicilian parliament decrees the exclusion of the Bourbon family, April 13; and invites the duke of Genoa to the throne	July 11, —
The Servile wars	135, 134, and 132	Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans	Sept. 7, —
Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero)	73-71	Catania taken by assault, April 8; Syracuse surrenders, April 23; and Palermo	May 15, 1849
Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey	42-36	Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4 <i>et seq.</i> ; the rebels retire into the interior	April 21 <i>et seq.</i> 1860
Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440; by the Goths, 493; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius	A.D. 535	Garibaldi and his followers (2200 men) embark at Genoa, May 5; and land at Marsala, May 11; he abandons his ships; and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the king of Sardinia	May 14, —
Conquered by the Saracens	832	He defeats the royal troops at Calatafimi, May 15; storms Palermo, May 27; which is bombarded by the royal fleet, May 28; an armistice agreed to	May 31, —
The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I. son of Tancred, 1058; who takes the title of count of Sicily	1061-1090	A provisional government formed at Palermo, June 3; which is evacuated by the Neapolitans	June 6, —
Roger II. son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies	1131	Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo, July 20, 21, —	—
Charles of Anjou, brother to St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king	1266	Convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (retaining the citadel of Messina)	July 30, —
The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place. See <i>Sicilian Vespers</i>	1282	The Sicilian constitution proclaimed	Aug. 3, —
Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon; but Naples remains to the house of Anjou	—	Garibaldi embarks for Calabria: see <i>Naples</i> , Aug. 19, —	—
Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples	1435	Professor Saffi (late of Oxford) a short time dictator	Sept. —
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic	1501	The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for annexation to Sardinia (432,054 against 667), Oct. 21, —	—
Victor, duke of Savoy, made king of Sicily, by the treaty of Utrecht	1713	Victor-Emmanuel visits Sicily	Dec. 1, —
Which he gives up to the emperor Charles VI., and becomes king of Sardinia	1720	Citadel of Messina blockaded, Feb. 28; surrenders to general Cialdini	March 13, 1861
Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies	1735	King Victor-Emmanuel warmly received at Messina	May, 1862
The throne of Spain, becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty	1759	Imprudent speeches of Garibaldi at Marsala, July 19; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, Aug. 19; embarks for Italy	Aug. 24, —
Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons	1783	Sicily placed under blockade; removed in Sept., tranquil. (See <i>Italy</i> , 1862.)	Oct. —
The French conquer Naples (<i>which see</i>); Ferdinand IV. retires to Sicily	1806		
Political disturbances	1810		
New constitution granted, under British auspices	1812		
The French expelled from Naples; kingdom of			

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded it is said about 2080 B.C. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achaean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polycletes (436) and Lysippus (238 B.C.).

SIDON (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537; and surrendered to Alexander, 332. See *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under admiral the hon. sir Robert Stopford and Commodore Charles Napier, Sept. 27, 1840. See *Syria* and *Turkey*.

SIEGES, MEMORABLE. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years. *Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years. *Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the twelfth century; for details see separate articles.

Acre, 1192, 1799, 1832, 1840.	by a French engineer named Renav; 1816.	Almeida, Aug. 27, 1810.
Algerias, 1341.		Amiens, 997.
Algiers, 1681, Bomb vessels first used	Alkmaer, 1573.	Ancona, 1174, 1799, 1860.

SIEGES, MEMORABLE, *continued.*

Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1746, 1832.
 Arras, 1640.
 Azoff, 1736.
 Badajoz, March 11, 1811; April 6, 1812.
 Bagdad, 1258.
 Barcelona, 1697, 1714.
 Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789.
 Belle-Isle, 1761.
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622, 1747, 1814.
 Berwick, 1333.
 Bethune, 1710.
 Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794.
 Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799.
 Bommel: *the invention of the covert-tower*, 1794.
 Bonn, 1672, 1689, 1793.
 Bouchain, 1711.
 Boulogne, 1544.
 Breda, 1625.
 Brescia, 1238, 1512, 1849.
 Breslau, 1807.
 Brisac, 1638, 1704.
 Brussels, 1695, 1746.
 Donarsund, 1854.
 Buda, 1541, 1686.
 Burgos, 1812, 1813.
 Cadiz, 1812.
 Calais, 1347 (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Calais, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in 1388. RYMER'S FEED.*), 1558, 1596.
 Calvi, 1794.
 Candia: *the largest cannon then known in Europe, used here by the Turks*, 1667.
 Carthage, 1706-7, 1740.
 Chalus, 1199.
 Charleroi, 1693.
 Chartres, 1508.
 Cherbourg, 1758.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812.
 Colchester, 1648.
 Comorn, 1849.
 Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.
 Condé, 1676, 1793, 1794.
 Coni, 1691, 1744.
 Constantinople, 1453.
 Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807.
 Corfu, 1716.
 Courtray, 1646.
 Cracow, 1702.
 Cremona, 1702.
 Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813, 1814.
 Delhi, 1857.
 Donay, 1710.
 Dresden, 1756, 1813.
 Drogheda, 1649.
 Dublin, 1500.
 Dunkirk, 1645, 1793.

Flushing, Aug. 15, 1809.
 Frederickshald: *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
 Gaeta, 1435, 1734, 1860-1.
 Genoa, 1747, 1800.
 Girona, 1809.
 Ghent, 1708.
 Gibraltar, 1704, 1779, 1782-3.
 Glätz, 1742, 1807.
 Göttingen, 1760.
 Graves, 1674.
 Grenada, 1491, 1492.
 Groningen, 1594.
 Haarlem, 1572, 1573.
 Harfleur, 1415.
 Heidelberg, 1688.
 Herat, 1838.
 Ismail, 1790.
 Kars, 1855.
 Kehl, 1733, 1796.
 Landau, 1702 *et seq.*, 1792.
 Landrecy, 1712, 1794.
 Laon, 988, 991.
 Leipzig, 1757 *et seq.*, 1813.
 Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810.
 Leyden, 1574.
 Liège, 1608, 1688, 1702.
 Lille, 1708, 1792.
 Limmerick, 1651, 1691.
 Londonderry, 1689.
 Louisbourg, 1758.
 Luxembourg, 1795.
 Lyons, 1793.
 Maestricht, 1579, 1673: *Vauban first came into notice: 1676, 1748.*
 Magdeburg, 1631, 1806.
 Malaga, 1487.
 Malak, 1565, 1798, 1800.
 Mantua, 1797, 1799.
 Marseilles, 1524.
 Mentz, 1689, 1793.
 Menin, 1706.
 Messina, 1282, 1719, 1848, 1861.
 Metz, 1552-3.
 Mons, 1691, 1709, 1792.
 Montargis, 1426.
 Montauban, 1621.
 Montevideo, Jan. 1807.
 Mothe: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, an English engineer, first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
 Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794.
 Naples, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.
 Nice, 1706.
 Newport, 1600.
 Olivonza, 1801, 1811.
 Olmutz, 1758.
 Orleans, 1428, 1563.
 Ostend, 1601, 1798.
 Oudenarde, 1706.
 Padua, 1509.

Pampeluna, 1813.
 Paris, 806, 1420, 1594.
 Parma, 1248.
 Pavia, 1524, 1655.
 Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
 Philipshurg, 1644, 1676, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery à-ricochet*, 1734, 1799.
 Pondicherry, 1748, 1793.
 Prague, 1741-1744.
 Quesnoy, 1793, 1794.
 Rheims, 1359.
 Rhodes, 1521.
 Riga, 1700, 1710.
 Rochelle, 1573, 1627.
 Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.
 Romorentin: *artillery first used in sieges*, VOLTAIRE, 1356.
 Rouen, 1419, 1449, 1591.
 Roxburgh, 1460.
 St. Sebastian, 1813.
 Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1809: *the two last dreadful*.
 Sebastopol, 1854-5.
 Schweidnitz: *first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression*, 1757-1762.
 Scio (*see Greece*), 1822.
 Seringapatam, 1799.
 Seville, 1247-8: *one of the most obstinate sieges mentioned in Spanish history*.
 Silistria, 1854.
 Smolensk, 1632, 1812.
 Stralsund: *the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised with certainty*, 1715.
 Tarragona, 1811.
 Temeswar, 1716.
 Thionville, 1792.
 Thorn, 1703.
 Tortosa, 1811.
 Toulon, 1707, 1793.
 Toulouse, 1217.
 Tournay, 1340, 1513, 1583, 1667, 1709 (*this was the best defence ever drawn from counter-mines*), 1792.
 Trèves, 1635, 1673, 1675.
 Tunis, 1279, 1535.
 Turin, 1640, 1706.
 Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1712.
 Valenciennes, 1677, 1793, 1794.
 Vannes, 1342.
 Venloo, 1702.
 Verdun, 1792.
 Vienna, 1529, 1683.
 Wakefield, 1460.
 Warsaw, 1831.
 Xativa, 1246.
 Xeres, 1262.
 Ypres, 1648.
 Zurich, 1544.
 Zutphen, 1586.

SIERRA LEONE (West Africa), discovered in 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with 60 whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill-health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government to form a settlement, Dec. 9, 1786. The settlement was attacked by the French, Sept. 1794; by the natives, Feb., 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by the Ashantee chief, Jan. 21, 1824.—16 & 17 Vict. c. 86, relates to the government, &c. of this colony. It is now a bishopric. See *Ashantees*.

SIGN MANUAL, ROYAL. When the sovereign was so ill as to be unable to write, a stamp was employed; in the case of Henry VIII. 1547; James I. 1628; and George IV., May 29, 1830. *Rosse*.

SIGNALS are alluded to by Polybius. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain

latitude: this is said to have been the first set of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system for the navy was invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II. 1665. *Guthrie*.

SIKHS, a people of North India, invaded the Mogul's empire, 1703-8. See *Punjab and India*.

SILESIA, formerly a province of Poland, was invaded by John of Bohemia, 1325, and ceded to him, 1355. It was conquered and lost several times during the seven years' war by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace in 1763.

SILICIUM (from *silex*, flint), a metal, next to oxygen, the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicium was discovered by Berzelius in 1823. *Gmelin*. See *Water-glass* and *Ransome's Stone*.

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, Sept. 26, 1829, after nine months' siege, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854, it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made. The Russian general was compelled to return in consequence of a dangerous confusion. On June 2, Mussa Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed. On June 9, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on June 13, under prince Gortschakoff and general Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat, as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, captain Butler and lieutenant Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. To them, in fact, the successful defence is attributed. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge; and lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the sixth century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, A.D. 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and weaved the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I. about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk throwing-mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714. Six new species of silk-worm rearing in France: 1861.*

SILURES, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 50. The chief, Caractacus, was taken to Rome.—From this tribe is derived the geological term "Silurian strata," among the lowest of the palæozoic or primary series, from their occurrence in the above mentioned counties. *Murchison's "Siluria."*

SILVER exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs. and worth 1680*l*. In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, A.D. 709. *Tyrrrell*. Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300. See *Mirrors*. In 1855, 561,906 oz. and in 1857, 532,866 oz. were obtained from mines in Britain.

* In 1858, M. Guérin-Mèneville introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the *Cynthia Bombyx*, which feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The *Cynthia* yields a silk-like substance termed *Ailantine*, which promises to become valuable.

SILVER COIN. Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say at Ægina, in Greece, 783; others, by Pheidon of Argos, 869 B.C. At Rome it was first coined by Fabius Pictor, 269 B.C. Used in Britain 25 B.C. The Saxons coined silver pennies which were 22½ grains weight. In 1302, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England. See *Skillings*, &c. New silver coinage, 1816. From 1816 to 1840, inclusive, were coined at our mint in London, 11,108,265½ 15s. in silver, being a yearly average of 444,330*l.* The total amount of the seniorage received on this coin was 616,747*l.* 8s. 2*d.* *Parl. Ret.* In the ten first years of Victoria, from 1837 to 1847, the amount of silver coined was 2,440,614*l.* See *Coin of England*.

SIMONIANS, a sect named after the founder, Simon Magus, the first heretic, about A.D. 41. A sect of social reformers called St. Simonians sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them in London, Jan. 24, 1834. St. Simon died in 1826.

SIMPLON, a mountain road, leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from thirty to forty thousand.

SINGING. See *Music* and *Hymns*.

SINGAPORE. See *Straits Settlements*.

SINKING FUND. First projected by sir Robert Walpole, whose act was passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l.* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of one million, which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by Dr. Hamilton in 1813. In July, 1828, the sinking fund was limited to the actual surplus of revenue.

SINOPE (Sinoub), an ancient sea-port of Asia Minor, formerly capital of the kingdom of Pontus, said to have been the birth-place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On Nov. 30, 1853, a Turkish fleet of 7 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of 6 sail of the line, 2 sailing vessels, and 3 steamers, under admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this event, the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black sea, Jan. 3, 1854.

SION COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elsyng, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elsyng Spital. In 1340 he changed it to an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office, who, with sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed 3000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and alms-house on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Charles I. 1630 and 16 Charles II. 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily accessible by the public) maintained by a treasury grant.

SIRENE, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds, was invented by Baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819.

SIX ARTICLES. See *Articles*.

SIX CLERKS, officers of the court of chancery, who were anciently *clerici* or *clergy*. They were to conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeit their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 & 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. The six clerks continued for many ages officers of the chancery court, and held their offices in Chancery-lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued. *Law Dict.* The Six Clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 1841.

SKINS. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes and made use of instead of kettles to boil meat, in the north of England, and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III. 1327. *Iceland.* In 1857, 4,489,163 skins of oxen, lambs, kid, &c. dressed and undressed, were imported into Great Britain.

SLAVERY has existed from the earliest ages. The traffic in men came from Chaldaea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war

were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 3000 in one night.—Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves 335 B.C. See *Helots*. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labour they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.—*Serfdom*, a modified form of slavery, was abolished by Frederic I. of Prussia in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1766, by the emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary states in 1781; and by Nicholas I. of Russia, on the imperial domains in 1842: his successor, Alexander II., on March 3, 1861, decreed its total abolition throughout his empire. Slavery is to cease in the Dutch West Indies on July 1, 1863.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and others to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals were termed villains (of and pertaining to the *vill*). They were devisable as chattels during feudal times. Severe statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II. 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.* In 1574 queen Elizabeth gave a severe blow to serfdom by ordering her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates. *Slouv*. Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1660, when tenures in capite, knight's service, &c. were abolished; and in 1772 it was decided that slavery could not exist in England.†

SLAVERY IN UNITED STATES. Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave-holding in that state.

Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N.W. of the Ohio," which contained an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said state, July 13, 1787; after 1800 several of the states prayed, without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition.
Louisiana purchased, which is considered by many as fatal to the constitution 1803
The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the Southern States (see *Cotton*) led to a corresponding increase in the demand for slave labour. The *Missouri Compromise*, drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N. Lat. carried Feb. 1820
Contest between the slave-holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas; a similar division to that of Missouri obtained, Dec. 25, 1845

Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state; but the Fugitive Slave act passed (*which see*) 1850
The Missouri Compromise was abrogated by the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave-holding states; civil war ensued. See *Kansas*: 1854
Dred Scott's case (see *United States*) 1857
John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see *United States*), Nov. 1859
Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, elected president of the United States, Nov. 4, 1860
Secession of South Carolina Dec. —
Slavery abolished in the district of Colombia, April 16, 1862
President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the Southern states if they have not returned to the Union on Jan. 1, 1863, Sept. 22, —
See *United States*, 1862.

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In 1790 . 697,897 | In 1810 . 1,191,364 | In 1820 . 2,009,031 | In 1850 . 3,294,313 | In 1860 . 4,002,996

* A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever: second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547.

† Determined by the judgment of the court of king's bench, at the instance of Mr. Granville Sharpe. A poor slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. G. Sharpe, he was restored to health, when his unfeeling and avaricious master again claimed him. This was resisted, and a suit was the consequence, which established, by its result in favour of the black, the great point, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, June 22, 1772.

In 1853 John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to arrest him, and escaped to Canada. The American government claimed him as a murderer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C. (Jan. 15, 1861), obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his appearance before the court of queen's bench. Anderson was, however, discharged on Feb. 16 following, on technical grounds.

In elections five slaves are reckoned as three free men.—The following are the

FREE STATES.		SLAVE STATES.	
Maine.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	* Mississippi.
New Hampshire.	Ohio.	Maryland.	* Louisiana.
Vermont.	Michigan.	* Virginia.	* Texas.
Massachusetts.	Indiana.	* North Carolina.	* Arkansas.
Rhode Island.	Illinois.	* South Carolina.	* Tennessee.
Connecticut.	Wisconsin.	* Georgia.	Kentucky.
New York.	Iowa and Kansas.	* Florida.	Missouri.
New Jersey.	California.	* Alabama.	* Have seceded from the Union.

SLAVE TRADE. The slave trade from Congou and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. The commerce in man has brutalised a tract fifteen degrees on each side the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of four millions of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed (1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans.

In 1768 the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786 the annual number was about 100,000.

In 1807 it was shown by documents, produced by government, that since 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.

SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND: begun by sir John Hawkins. His first expedition with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct. 1562. See *Guinea*.

England employed 130 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1786.

Slave-trade question debated in parliament, 1787.

The debate for its abolition lasted two days, April, 1791.

Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798.

The question introduced under the auspices of lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, March 31, 1806.

The trade abolished by parliament, March 25, 1807.

Thomas Clarkson, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in labouring to effect the extinction of the slave trade, died, aged 85, Sept. 1846.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—The trade was abolished by Austria in 1782; by the French convention in 1794. The Allies, at Vienna, declared against it, Feb. 1815. Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, March 29, 1815.

Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826.

Its revival was proposed in the Congress of the United States of America, Dec. 14, 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 58.

In June, 1857, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey *free* negroes from Africa to Guadaloupe and Martinico, French colonies. This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see *Charles et Georges*), was eventually given up in Jan. 1859.

It is said that about 40,000 slaves were landed at Cuba in 1860.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the abolition of the slave trade, was signed, April 7: ratified, May 20, 1862.

SLAVES, EMANCIPATION OF. Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000*l.* sterling, passed Aug. 28, 1833. Slavery terminated in the British possessions on Aug. 1, 1834, and 770,280 slaves became free. Slavery was abolished in the East Indies, Aug. 1, 1838.

SLIDING-SCALE. See *Corn Laws*.

SLING, an ancient missive weapon. In *Judges* xx. 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about 1406 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath 1063 B.C. (1. *Sam.* xvii.). The natives of the Balearic isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economise their powder.

SLUYS (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began the action, which was fierce and bloody, the English archers galling the French on their approach. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken: thirty thousand Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconceivable: June 24, 1340.

SMALCALD (Hesse), **TREATY OF,** entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, 1529-30. See *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would enter into this league, was induced to sign the treaty at Nuremberg, in July 1532, allowing liberty of conscience to the Lutherans.

SMALL POX, *Variola* (the diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, was the first who accurately described it, about A.D. 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying

the Indians by thousands. In 1694, queen Mary of England died of small pox, as did in 1711 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741 the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London in 1723 one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small pox, and in France in 1754 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. In Sept. and Oct. 1862 a great many sheep died of small pox in the West of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to.

SMITHFIELD, WEST, in the heart of London, was once a favourite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace is said to have been put to death here in 1305. On June 15, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by king Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary, 277 persons perished by fire; the last sufferer being Bartholomew Leggatt, in 1555.—Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle-market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts, and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000*l.* In 1846 there were sold here 226,132 beasts, 1,593,270 sheep and lambs, 26,356 calves, 33,531 pigs. There were about 160 salesmen. The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and after parliamentary investigation, an act was passed on Aug. 1, 1851, appointing metropolitan market commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, &c.; and to close the market at Smithfield. Smithfield was used as a cattle-market for the last time on June 11, 1855; and the new market in Copenhagen-fields was opened on June 13. See *Metropolitan Market*. By an act passed in 1861 a dead-meat and poultry market is to be erected in Smithfield, and Newgate market is to cease.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," a handsome building at Washington, U.S., was founded in 1846, by means of a legacy of above 100,000*l.* bequeathed for the purpose to the United States government by James Smithson, illegitimate son of sir Hugh Smithson, who became duke of Northumberland in 1766. It publishes and freely distributes scientific memoirs and reports.

SMOKE NUISANCE. After much opposition, an act was passed in 1853 to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney shafts and steamers above London bridge. In 1856 another act, obtained for its further application to steamers below London bridge, and to potteries and glass-houses previously exempted, came into operation, Jan. 1. 1858; similar enactments have been made for all the kingdom.

SMOLENSKO (Russia). The French in a most sanguinary engagement here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolenskó, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, Aug. 16-19, 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

SMUGGLERS. The customs duties were instituted originally to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates; and they afterwards became a branch of public revenue. The act so well known as the Smugglers' Act was passed in 1736. Its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place, 1826 and 1835.

SMYRNA. See *Seven Churches*.

SNEEZING. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague A.D. 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

SNUFF-TAKING took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. It soon became general, from which the revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than 5,000,000*l.* per annum. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home

* The Smithfield Club, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, was established in 1798. For many years the members supported a cattle show in December in Goswell-street, which was removed to Baker-street in 1840, and to the New Agricultural Hall, Liverpool-road, Islington, in 1862.

consumption; the duty was 88,263*l*. See *Tobacco*. In 1858, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars, in 1861, 2,110,429 lbs. were imported.

SOANE MUSEUM, No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, &c.

SOAP. This article was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galen; and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods clothes were cleaned by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water. *Odyssey*, book vi. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap imposed in 1711, was totally repealed in 1853 (then set down by the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) as yielding a yearly revenue of 1,126,000*l*.)

SOBRAON (N. W. India). The British army, 35,000 strong, under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, Feb. 10, 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating-bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and more than 13,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2338 men.

SOCIALISM was advocated in London, Jan. 24, 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He laboured indefatigably to propagate his doctrines, and established a settlement at New Harmony in America in 1824. He died Nov. 17, 1858, aged 90. The French socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country, and were much implicated in the revolution in 1848.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings. The first meeting was at Birmingham, Oct. 12-16, 1857; 2nd at Liverpool, Oct. 11-16, 1858; 3rd at Bradford, Oct. 11-15, 1859; 4th at Glasgow, Sept. 24-29, 1860; 5th at Dublin, Aug. 14-22, 1861; 6th in London, June, 1862.

SOCIAL WARS. See *Athens* and *Marsi*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed, Aug. 11, 1854, "to afford facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of Literature and Science," by grants of land, &c.: and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions are exempted from the operation of the act.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Royal Society	Charter 1662	Royal Asiatic Society	Charter 1823
Christian Knowledge Society	1698	Law Society	(Charter 1831) —
Society of Antiquaries	(Charter 1751) 1717	Mechanics' Institution, London	—
Society of Dilettanti	1734	Athenaeum Club	1824
Royal Society of Edinburgh	(Charter 1783) 1739	Western Literary Institution	1825
Society of Arts	(Charter 1847) 1753	Eastern Literary Institution	—
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society	1781	Zoological Society	1826
Royal Irish Academy	Charter 1786	Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	1827
Linnean Society	(Charter 1802) 1788	Ashmolean Society, Oxford	1828
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society	1793	Royal Geographical Society	1830
Royal Institution	(Charter 1810) 1800	Gaelic Society	—
Royal Horticultural Society	(Charter 1809) 1804	United Service Institution	1831
Medico-Chirurgical Society	(Charter 1834) 1805	Royal Astronomical Society	—
London Institution	—	British Association	—
Geological Society	(Charter 1826) 1807	Marylebone Literary Institution	1832
Russell Institution	1808	Entomological Society	1833
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society	1812	Statistical Society	1834
Newcastle Antiquarian Society	1813	Westminster Literary Institution	—
Institution of Civil Engineers	(Charter 1828) 1818	Surtees Society	—
Cambridge Philosophical Society	(Charter 1832) 1819	Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society	1835
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society	1820	Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter 1837)	—
Royal Society of Literature	(Charter 1826) —	Botanical Society	1836
Medico-Botanical Society	1821	Numismatic Society	—
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	1822	Electrical Society	1837
Yorkshire Philosophical Society	—	Ornithological Society	—
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society	—		

SOCIETIES, &c., *continued.*

Royal Agricultural Society	1838	Sydenham Society	1843
Camden Society	—	Ethnological Society	—
Royal Botanical Society	1839	Law Amendment Society	—
Microscopical Society	—	Syro-Egyptian Society	1844
Ecclesiological Society	—	Ray Society	—
Parker Society	1840	Cavendish Society	1846
Percy Society	—	Hakluyt Society	—
London Library	—	Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham)	1847
Shakespeare Society	—	Institute of Actuaries	1848
Chemical Society	1841	Arundel Society	1849
Pharmaceutical Society	—	Meteorological Society	1851
Philological Society	1842	Photographic Society	1853
Dublin Philosophical Society	—	Genealogical Society	—
Archæological Association	1843	Juridical Society	1855
Archæological Institute	—	Horological Institute	1858

SOEINIAN. Persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1562), and his nephew Lælius (died 1604), Siennese noblemen. They held—1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; and 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war. *Hook.* They established a church in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1563.

SODIUM, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by sir Humphry Davy from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. Common salt (chloride of sodium) is a compound of sodium and chlorine.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine). These cities, with all their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven, 1898 B.C., *Gen.* xix.

SODOR is a village of Icolmkill. Dr. Johnson calls it "the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence," he adds, "savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." The bishop's seat was at Rushin, or Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and in Latin is entitled *Sodorensis*. But when that island became dependent upon the kingdom of England the western islands withdrew themselves from the obedience of their bishop, and had a bishop of their own, whom they entitled also *Sodorensis*, but commonly bishop of the Isles. See *Isles*. Germanus was settled here by St. Patrick in 447. The bishop of Sodor and Man is not a lord of parliament. See *Man*.

SOLAR SYSTEM. The system nearly as now accepted, after the investigations and discoveries of many enlightened centuries and ages, was taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. In his system of the universe he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (*which see*). The system of Pythagoras was revived by Copernicus, and it is hence called the Copernican system. Its truth was fully demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton, in 1695.

SOISSONS (France), capital of the Gallic Suessiones, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 57 B.C. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Ægidius, till his defeat by Clovis, A.D. 486. Several councils have been held at Soissons (in 744, 1092, 1122).

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME was established at Hampstead, near London, in Aug. 1857, by the surplus of the money collected by the Central Association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers in active service during the Crimean war.

SOLEBAY, or **SOUTHWOLD BAY** (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II., May 28, 1672. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy fled, and were pursued by the British to their own coasts. In this obstinate and bloody engagement the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and some thousand men were killed and wounded.

SOLFÉRINO (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of June 24, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under general Hesse; the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and were expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, on June 23. The conflict began

early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians were after desperate encounters compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals M'Mahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, July 12.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the legal officer next in rank to the attorney-general, to whom he is deputy. Those below with a * became attorney-general.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1839. *Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards lord Truro),
Dec. 5. | 1851. Sir W. Page Wood, March 28. |
| 1841. *Sir William Follett (second time), Sept. 6. | 1852. *Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Feb. |
| 1844. *Sir Frederick Thesiger (since lord Chelms-
ford), April 17. | — *Sir Richard Bethell, Dec. |
| 1845. *Sir Fitzroy Kelly, July 17. | 1856. Rt. hon. James Stuart Wortley, Nov. |
| 1846. *Sir John Ferriar, July 4. | 1857. Sir Henry Keating, May. |
| — Sir David Dundas, July 18. | 1858. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, March. |
| 1848. *Sir John Romilly, April 4. | 1859. Sir Henry Keating, June. |
| 1850. *Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, July 12. | — *Sir William Atherton, Dec. |
| | 1861. Sir Roundell Palmer. |

SOLIFIDIANS (from *solus*, only, and *fides*, faith), a name given to the Antinomians (*which see*).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE was founded at Jerusalem 480 years after the deliverance from Egypt, 1012 B.C., and solemnly dedicated to the Lord Jehovah, on Friday, Oct. 30, 1004 B.C., being 1000 years before the birth of the Redeemer. *Usher, Lenglet*. Solomon was the author of many books, of which we have still preserved in the Bible, his *Proverbs*, the *Book of Ecclesiastes*, the *Canticles* or *Song of Songs*, and the 71st and 126th *Psalms*.

SOLWAY MOSS, bordering on Scotland. On Nov. 13, 1771, it swelled, owing to heavy rains. Upwards of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees &c. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages. Near Solway Moss the Scots were defeated by the duke of Norfolk, Nov. 25, 1542.

SOMBRERO (West Indies). On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. captain W. Lake, for having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. After sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain-water, he was saved by an American vessel, Dec. 13, 1807; and returned to England. Sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament, and he received 600*l.* as a compensation from captain Lake, who was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, Feb. 20, 1810.

SOMERSET THE BLACK. See *Slavery in England*.

SOMERSET-HOUSE (London), formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution. Here resided at times queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catherine, queen of Charles II. Old Somerset-house, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present edifice, from a design by sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, Jan. 17, 1771, and the Royal Society met here in 1780. Large suits of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling and other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing, forming the King's College (*see King's College*), was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were ordered to be transferred to Pimlico.

SOMNATH GATES, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat which was destroyed by Mahmood of Ghuznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol; but Mahmood broke it to pieces and found it filled with diamonds, &c. He carried the gates to Ghuznee. When that city was taken by gen. Nott in 1842, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored after an exile of 800 years. They are made of sandal wood, and are figured in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx.

SONNET, a poem in fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by rules. The most celebrated sonnets were written by Petrarch, said to be the inventor (about 1327); Shakespeare (1609); Milton (born 1608); and Wordsworth (1820).

SONNITES. The orthodox Mahometans who now possess the Turkish empire. See *Mahometanism*.

SONTHALS, a tribe of Northern India, brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered; till, partly from the instigations of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July 1855, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

SOPHIA, ST. (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (wisdom) by Constantius II. 360; the second, the present edifice, a short distance from the Sublime Porte, was built by Justinian, 532. Since the Mahometan conquest, in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. It abounds in curiosities. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

SORBONNE, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603. See *Witchcraft*.

SUDAN, or **SOTJAH**, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. These officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Nouredin, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, A.D. 1165, after having killed the caliph Cayn.

SOULAGES COLLECTION. About 1827, M. Soulages of Thoulouse, collected 790 specimens of Italian art and workmanship, &c. These were bought for 11,000*l.* by 73 English gentlemen, with the view of first exhibiting them to the public, and afterwards selling them to the government. They formed part of the "Art Treasures" exhibited at Manchester in 1857.

SOUND. Fewer than thirty vibrations in a second give no sound; and when the vibrations exceed 7520 in a second, the tones cease to be discriminated. Roberval states the velocity of sound at the rate of 560 feet in a second; Gassendi at 1473; Derham, at 1142 feet. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather, in 1738, it was found to be 1107. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea. See *Acoustics*.

SOUND DUTIES. Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsinore and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (A.D. 1348), by which the former undertook to maintain lighthouses, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450; other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more; and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these dues should be capitalised; which was eventually agreed to, the sum agreed on being 30,476,325 rix-dollars. In Aug. 1857, the British government paid 10,126,855 rix-dollars (1,125,206*l.*) to the Danes as their proportion.—The passage of the Sound was effected, in defiance of strong fortresses, by sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, April 2, 1801. See *Baltic Expedition*.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross, of H.M.S. *Ædipus*, in 1840, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One of them was taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, where it extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. Another sounding was made in the latitude of 33 degrees S. and longitude 9 degrees W. about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, when 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clausentum and the Saxon Hantune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions; Canute when king occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar school was founded by Edward VI. On July 17, 1861, a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts was inaugurated, and on Oct. 15, 1862 the Hartley institution was opened by lord Palmerston.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was discovered by capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by capt. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (1834); and it was occupied Dec. 26, 1836, by capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonised according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, &c., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after, the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realised; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralysed this province by drawing off a large part of the labouring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favour of the copper mines and agriculture, &c. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne; but in 1852 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of 2,215,167*l.* principally for bread-stuffs, farm produce, &c. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Sir Dominic Daly was appointed governor in Nov. 1861. Population in 1855, 85,821; in 1857, 185,698.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a fanatic, born in 1750, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, and among whom were military officers, although the low and ignorant were her principal dupes. In 1792 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation, chap. xii.; and a disorder gave her the appearance of pregnancy after she had passed her grand climacteric, favouring the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died Dec. 27, 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES of North America. The possibility of the dissolution of the Union was spoken of in congress in 1811, and in 1812, during the war with Great Britain, in the Northern States, who suffered much by it, secession was much discussed and advocated. Afterwards agitation in the Southern States for the extension of slavery and in the Northern States for its abolition, led to the dissensions which eventually led to the great secession of 1860-1. On Nov. 4, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected president of the United States. This led to the formal secession of South Carolina, on Dec. 20, 1860; and of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, in 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery in Alabama, Feb. 18, 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, see *United States*, 1861-2.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT. The Southern Ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520; and explored by Wallis and Carteret in 1766. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is ice-bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was discovered in the first instance by capt. John Biscoe, on Feb. 27, 1831, in lat. 65° 57' S., long. 47° 20' E. extending east and west 200 miles,—this he named Enderby Land, after the gentlemen who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt. Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on Feb. 15, 1832, situated in lat. 67° 1' S., long. 71° 48' W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentlemen) in 1838, when capt. Balleny had command, who, in Feb. 1839, discovered the Balleny Islands, in lat. 67° S., long. 165° E., and in March, 1839, Salvia Land, in lat. 65° 10' S., long. 118° 30' E. In 1840, a French expedition, under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition, under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a southern continent, and this was again added to by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. sir James Clark Ross, who discovered much land in the years 1841 and 1842, and penetrated as far south as 78° 11'.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.), was opened on June 24, 1857. A special Exhibition of Works of Art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November.

SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE commenced with the establishment of the South-sea company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1720, ruining thousands of families, and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.* were seized in 1721 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he com-

pounded the fraud for 10,000*l.* and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artifices of the directors having raised the shares, originally of 100*l.* to the price of 1000*l.* A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov. 1720, and Aislable, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721. See *Law's Bubble*.

SOUTHWARK. This part of London was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognisance of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—*Southwark-bridge* was begun Sept. 23, 1814, and was completed March 26, 1819, at an expense of 800,000*l.* It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5308 tons.

SOUTHWOLD. See *Solebay*.

SOVEREIGN, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1489 22½ pieces, in value 20*s.* "to be called the sovereign," were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold. *Ruding*. In 1542 sovereigns were coined in value 20*s.*, which afterwards, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Edw. VI.), passed for 24*s.* and 30*s.* By 56 Geo. III. sovereigns of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20*s.* and were issued from the Mint, July 1, 1817. See *Coin and Gold*.

SPA-FIELDS (N. London). Here upwards of 30,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, Nov. 15, 1816. A second meeting, Dec. 2 following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snowhill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman the seaman was hanged, March 12, 1817.

SPAIN (the ancient Iberia and Hispania). The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japhet. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (360 B.C.) successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans conquered the whole country, 207 B.C. Population of Spain in 1857, 15,464,078; of the colonies, 4,528,633. Estimated revenue in 1861, 19,324,743*l.*; expenditure, 19,386,800*l.*

The Carthaginians enriched by the mines of Spain (B.C. 480 *et seq.*), form settlements B.C. 360
Hamilcar extends their dominions in Spain 238-233
New Carthage (Carthagena) founded by Hasdrubal 229
At his death, Hannibal, his son, takes the command, 221; and prepares for war, 220; he takes Saguntum, 219; crosses the Alps and enters Italy 218
The Romans carry the war into Spain; two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal 212
Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 210; and drives the Carthaginians out of Spain 207
Numantine war 153-133
Virginius, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain, 145; makes peace with the consul Fabius Servilius, 142; assassinated by order of the Romans 140
Insurrection of Sertorius, 78; subdued by Pompey, and assassinated 72
Julius Cæsar quells an insurrection in Spain 67
Pompey governs Spain 60-50
Revolt through the rapacity of Crassus 48-47
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans A.D. 409
Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths 414
The Vandals pass over to Africa 427
Theodoric I. vanquishes the Suevi 452
Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain 466
Recared I. expels the Franks 587
He abjures Arianism, and rules ably till Wamba's wise administration; he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens 672-677
The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic 709
His defeat and death at Xeres 711

Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova A.D. 711
Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik 712-13
Emirs rule at Cordova; Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon 718
The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel 732 or 733
Abderrahman the first king at Cordova 755
Unsuccessful invasion of Charlemagne 777-78
Sancho Iñigo, count of Navarre, &c. 873
Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile 1026
The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Ramirez I. 1035
Leon and Asturias united to Castile 1037
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besançon 1095
The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens 1091 *et seq.*
Exploits of the Cid Rodrigo about 1100
Dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova 1094-1144
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alphonsus of Leon 1144
Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova 1144-1225
Cordova, Toledo, Seville, &c., taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon 1233-1248
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, last refuge from the power of the Christians 1238
The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France 1274
200,000 Moors arrive to assist the king of Granada 1327
They are defeated at Tarifa, by Alphonsus XI. of Castile, with great slaughter 1340
Reign of Pedro the Cruel 1350
His alliance with Edward the Black prince 1363
Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain 1369
Ferdinand II. of Aragon marries Isabella of

SPAIN, *continued.*

- Castile; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy. 1474
- Establishment of the Inquisition. 1480-4
- Persecution of the Jews. 1492-8
- Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand. 1492
- Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western world. —
- Mahometans persecuted and expelled. 1499-1502
- Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre. 1512
- Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain; Charles I. of Spain. 1516
- Able administration of Ximenes; ungratefully used, 1516; his death. 1517
- Charles elected emperor of Germany. —
- Dreadful insurrection in Castile. 1520-21
- Philip of Spain marries Mary of England. 1554
- Charles retires from the world. 1556
- Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the Protestants. 1561
- The Escorial begun building. 1562
- Revolt of the Moriscos, 1567; suppressed. 1570
- Portugal united to Spain by conquest. 1580
- The Spanish Armada destroyed. See *Armada*. 1588
- Philip III. banishes the Moors (900,000). 1598-1610
- Philip IV. loses Portugal. 1640
- Death of Charles II., last of the house of Austria; accession of Philip V. of the house of Bourbon. 1700
- War of the Succession. 1702-13
- Gibraltar taken by the English. 1704
- Siege of Barcelona. 1713
- Able government of cardinal Alberoni; he re-established the authority of the king, reformed many abuses, and raised Spain to the rank of a first power, 1715-1720; ordered to quit Spain. 1720
- Charles, son of Philip V. conquers Naples. 1735
- Charles III. king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain. 1759
- War with England. 1756
- Battle of Cape St. Vincent. Feb. 14, 1797
- Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English. Oct. 29, 1804
- Battle of Trafalgar. See *Trafalgar*. Oct. 21, 1805
- Sway of Godoy, prince of Peace. 1806
- The French enter Spain; a Spanish army sent to the Baltic. 1807
- Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father. July 25, —
- Treaty of Fontainebleau. Oct. 27, —
- The French take Madrid. March, 1808
- The prince of Peace dismissed. March 18, —
- Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand. March 19, —
- And at Bayonne, in favour of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown. May 1, —
- The French massacred at Madrid. May 2, —
- The province Asturias rises *en masse*. May 3, —
- Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne. May 25, —
- Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain, July 12; retires. July 29, —
- Battle of Vitoria. Aug. 21, —
- Supreme Junta installed. Sept. —
- Madrid retaken by the French, and Joseph restored. Dec. 2, —
- Napoleon enters Madrid. Dec. 4, —
- The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambery in Savoy. Dec. 5, —
- The French take Ferrol, Jan. 27; Saragossa, Feb. 21; Oporto, Feb. 29; Cordova and Seville. Nov. 1809
- Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo. July 10, 1810
- The Spanish cortes meet. Sept. 24, —
- Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, May 6, 1811
- Soult defeated at Albuera. May 16, 1811
- Constitution of the cortes. May 8, 1812
- Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19; storms Badajoz, April 6; defeats Marmont at Salamanca. July 22, —
- He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, June 21; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, July 28; takes St. Sebastian, Aug. 31; and enters France. Oct. 8, 1813
- Ferdinand VII. (infamously ungrateful) restored. May 14, 1814
- Slave trade abolished for a compensation. 1817
- Insurrection at Valencia repressed. 1819
- Spanish revolution begun. Jan. 1820
- Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the cortes. March 8, —
- The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz. March 1823
- The French enter Spain, April 7; and invest Cadiz. June 25, —
- Battle of the Trocadero. Aug. 21, —
- Despotism resumed; the cortes dissolved; executions of liberals. Oct. —
- Riego put to death. Nov. 27, —
- The French evacuate Cadiz. Sept. 21, 1828
- Cadiz made a free port. Feb. 24, 1829
- Salique law abolished. March, 1830
- Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition, and a complete change made in the ministry. Oct. 25, 1832
- Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to his brother's throne should the king die, April 29, 1833
- Death of Ferdinand VII., and his queen assumes the title of governing queen, until Isabella II. her infant daughter, attains her majority. Sept. 29, —
- The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid. Oct. 27, —
- The quadruple treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne. April 22, 1834
- Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain, July 10, —
- The peers vote his exclusion from the throne, Aug. 30, —
- Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero commanded the royalists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarregui killed near Bilbao. 1835
- Sir De Eacy Evans, lord John Hay, and others, raised a British legion for the queen of Spain, —
- They defeat the Carlists at St. Sebastian, Oct. 1, 1836
- Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao. Dec. 25, —
- General Evans takes Irun. May 17, 1837
- The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace. Aug. 29, 1839
- Don Carlos seeks refuge in France. Sept. 13, —
- Surrender of Morello. May 28, 1840
- Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France with a body of his troops. July 7, —
- The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages. Aug. 25, —
- Revolutionary movement at Madrid; the authorities triumphant. Sept. 1, —
- Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the cortes. Sept. 9, —
- Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid. Oct. 5, —
- The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero, Oct. 5; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; visits France; next Sicily; but returns to France, Oct. 12, —
- Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio. Dec. 29, —
- The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen, April 12, 1841
- Queen Christina's protest to the Spanish nation, July 19, —
- Insurrection in favour of Christina is com-

SPAIN, *continued.*

- menced at Pampeluna by general O'Donnell, and Concha . . . Oct. 2, 1847
 Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid; his followers are repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards . . . Oct. 7, —
 Don Diego Leon shot at Madrid . . . Oct. 15, —
 Zurbano captures Bilbao . . . Oct. 21, —
 Rodil, the constitutional general, enters Vittoria . . . Oct. 21, —
 Montes de Oca shot . . . Oct. 27, —
 General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory . . . Oct. 27, —
 Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension . . . Oct. 26, —
 Fueros of the Basque provinces abolished, . . . Oct. 29, —
 Borio and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid . . . Nov. 9, —
 Espartero enters Madrid . . . Nov. 23, —
 General pardon of all persons, not yet tried, concerned in the events of October, Dec. 13, —
 The effective strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men . . . June 28, 1842
 An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona: the national guard joins the populace, Nov. 13; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops: the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel . . . Nov. 15, —
 Barcelona blockaded; the British consul refuses refuge to any but British subjects on board British ships . . . Nov. 26, —
 The regent Espartero arrives before Barcelona, Nov. 29; its bombardment and surrender . . . Dec. 3, 4, —
 The disturbances at Malaga . . . May 25, 1843
 The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona . . . June 11, —
 [Coruna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]
 Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders . . . July 15, —
 Espartero bombards Seville . . . July 21, —
 The siege is raised . . . July 27, —
 [The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flies to Cadiz, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship *Malabar*.]
 The new government deprives Espartero of his titles and rank . . . Aug. 16, —
 Espartero arrives in London . . . Aug. 23, —
 Re-action against the new government breaks out at Madrid . . . Aug. 23, —
 The young queen Isabella II. 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age; Narvaez (husband of the queen-mother), lieutenant-general . . . Nov. 8, —
 The queen-mother, Christina, returns to Spain, . . . March 23, 1844
 Zurbano's insurrection, Nov. 12, 1844; he is shot . . . Jan. 21, 1845
 Don Carlos, from Bourges, formally relinquishes his right to the crown, in favour of his son, . . . May 18, —
 Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb. 12; they return to power, March 17; and again resign, . . . March 28, 1846
 Escape of Don Carlos and others from France, . . . Sept. 14, —
 Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz; and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duke de Montpensier . . . Oct. 10, —
 [The Montpensier marriage occasions the displeasure of England, and disturbs the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]
 Amnesty granted to political offenders, Oct. 18, —
 Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin named La Riva . . . May 4, 1847
 He is sentenced to "death by the cord," and is executed . . . June 23, 1847
 Espartero restored . . . Sept. 3, —
 Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours . . . May 19, 1848
 Narvaez dismissed and recalled . . . 1849
 Diplomatic relations between the two countries not restored . . . until April 18, 1850
 The queen of Spain delivered of a male child, which lives but ten minutes . . . —
 The American expeditions under Lopez against Cuba. See *Cuba* and the *United States*, 1850, 1851
 Resignation of Narvaez . . . Jan. 10, —
 The infante don Henrique permitted to return to Spain . . . Feb. 2, —
 Madrid-Aranjuez railway opened . . . Feb. 9, —
 The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the attempt upon Cuba . . . Dec. 11, —
 Her majesty gives birth to a princess, Dec. 20, —
 Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Merino, a Franciscan . . . Feb. 2, 1852
 Gen. Castaños, duke of Baylen, renowned in the war against the French, dies in his 96th year, . . . Sept. 23, —
 Narvaez exiled to Vienna . . . Jan. 1853
 Ministerial changes—Lersundi forms a cabinet, . . . April 11, —
 Resignation of Lersundi—Sartorius's cabinet, . . . Sept. —
 Birth and death of a princess . . . Jan. 5, 1854
 General O'Donnell, Concha, and others, banished . . . Jan. 18, —
 Disturbances at Saragossa, &c. . . Feb. —
 Don Francisco (father of the king consort) marries an "unfortunate" woman . . . March, —
 Military insurrection near Madrid . . . June 28, —
 The movement headed by Espartero; Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government: barricades in Madrid . . . July 1-17, —
 Triumph of the insurrection; resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero, . . . July 19, —
 Peace restored: the degraded generals reinstated, &c.; Espartero forms an administration . . . July 31, —
 The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain, . . . Aug. 28, —
 Ministerial crisis: Espartero resigns, but resumes office . . . Nov. 21-30, —
 New constitution of the cortes proposed, Jan. 13, 1855
 The cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people: they permit liberty of belief, but not of worship . . . Feb. —
 Don Carlos dies . . . March 10, —
 Insurrection at Valencia . . . April 6, 1856
 Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed headed by Marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, July 14; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed . . . July 15, 16, —
 Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa, quelled by O'Donnell, as dictator . . . July 15-23, —
 Amnesty granted to political offenders, Oct. 19, —
 O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister . . . Oct. 12, 1857
 Espartero resigns as senator . . . Feb. 1, —
 Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed; cruel military executions; 98 insurgents shot (24 at Seville) . . . June and July, —
 Ministerial changes; Armero becomes minister, . . . Oct. 26, —
 Isturitz becomes minister, Jan. 14; O'Donnell becomes minister . . . July 1, 1858
 Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, &c. . . Sept. 20, —
 Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochin China announced . . . Dec. 1, —
 War with Morocco (*which see*) . . . Nov. and Dec. 1859
 O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; inde-

SPAIN, *continued*

cisive conflicts reported; battle at Castellijos; a Spanish "Bataklava" charge	Jan. 1, 1860	and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation	June 28, 1860
The Moors defeated near Tetuan; which surrenders	Feb. 4, —	The emperor Napoleon's proposal to admit Spain as a first-class power is opposed by England, and given up	Aug. —
An ineffectual truce	Feb. 16-23, —	The comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste	Jan. 14, 1861
The Moors totally defeated at Guad-el-ras,	March 23, —	The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be re-established, May 20, —	—
Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, and Tetuan to be held till paid	March 26, —	Republican insurrection at Loja suppressed,	July, —
General Ortega, governor of the Balearic Isles, lands near Tortosa, in Valencia, with 3000 men, and proclaims the comte de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.; his troops resist, and he is compelled to flee, with the comte and others	April 3, —	The queen said to be governed by the nun Fatrocinio	Dec. —
He is arrested and shot	April 19, —	Spanish intervention in Mexico (see <i>Mexico</i>),	Dec. 8, —
The comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand are arrested at Tortosa, April 21; they renounce their claim to the throne, April 23, —	—	Much church property in course of sale	April, 1862
An amnesty proclaimed	May 2, —	José Alhama and Manuel Matamoras, protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment	Oct. 14, —
Their brother Juan asserts his right, June 5; —	—	The Spanish government resent the insult received by an alcalde of Havana from the captain of the United States vessel <i>Montgomery</i> ; redress promised	Oct. and Nov. —

KINGS OF SPAIN.

REIGN OF THE GOTHS.

411. Ataulfo, murdered by his soldiers.
 415. Sigorio: reigned a few days only.
 — Valia, or Wallia.
 420. Theodoric I.: killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.
 451. Thorismund, or Forismund: assassinated by his favourite.
 452. Theodoric II.: assassinated by
 466. Euric, the first monarch of all Spain.
 483. Alaric II.: killed in battle.
 506. Gesalric: his bastard son.
 511. Amalaric, or Amalaric: legitimate son of Alaric
 531. Theudis, or Theodat: assassinated by a madman.
 543. Theudisela, or Theodisela: murdered.
 549. Agila, taken prisoner, and put to death.
 554. Atanagildo.
 567. Liuva, or Levua I.
 568. Leuvigildo: associated on the throne with Liuva, in 568; and sole king in 572.
 586. Recaredo I.
 601. Liuva II.: assassinated.
 603. Vitoricus: also murdered.
 610. Gundemar.
 612. Sisibut, or Sisobuth, or Sisobert.
 621. Recaredo II.
 — Suintila: dethroned.
 631. Sisenando.
 636. Chintilla.
 640. Tulga, or Fulca.
 642. Cindasuinto: died in 652.
 649. Recesuinto: associated on the throne this year, and in 653 became sole king.
 672. Wamba, or Wamba: dethroned, and died in a monastery.
 680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
 687. Egica, or Egiza.
 698. Vitiza, or Witiza; associated on the throne; in 701 sole king.
 711. Rodrigo, or Roderic: slain in battle.
 [Six independent Suevic kings reigned 409-469; and Two VANDALIC kings: Gunderic 409-423; his successor Genseric with his whole nation passed over to Africa.]

MAHOMETAN SPAIN.

CORDOVA.

- I. *Emirs*. The first, Abdolasis; the last, Yussuf-el-Tebri: A.D. 714-755.
 Kings. The first, Abderahman I.; the last, Abul Ali: 755-1238.

GRANADA.

- Kings. The first, Mohammed I.; the last, Abdalla: 1238-1492.

CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEON.

713. Pelagius, or Pelayo: overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.
 737. Favila: killed in hunting.
 739. Alfonso the Catholic.
 757. Froila: murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother and successor,
 768. Aurelius or Aurelio.
 774. Mauregato, the Usurper.
 788. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.
 799. Alfonso II. the Chaste.
 842. Ramiro I.: he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle. *Rabbe*.
 850. Ordoño I.
 866. Alfonso III. surnamed the Great: relinquished his crown to his son.
 910. Garcias.
 914. Ordoño II.
 923. Froila II.
 925. Alfonso IV. the Monk: abdicated.
 930. Ramiro II.: killed in battle.
 950. Ordoño III.
 953. Ordoño IV.
 956. Sanecho I. the Fat; poisoned with an apple.
 967. Ramiro III.
 983. Veremundo II. (Bermuda) the Gouty.
 993. Alfonso V.: killed in a siege.
 1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda): killed.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

873. Sancho Iago, Count.
 885. Garcia I., king.
 905. Sanecho Garcias: a renowned warrior.
 924. Garcias II. surnamed the Trembler.
 970. Sanecho III. surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).
 1035. Garcias III.
 1054. Sanecho III.
 1076. Sancho IV. Ramirez, king of Aragon.
 1094. Peter of Aragon.
 1104. Alfonso I. of Aragon.
 1134. Garcias IV. Ramirez.
 1150. Sancho V. surnamed the Wise.
 1194. Sancho VI. surnamed the Infirm.
 1234. Theobald I. count of Champagne.

SPAIN, *continued.*

1253. Theobald II.
 1270. Henry Crassus.
 1274. Joanna : married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285.
 1305. Louis Hutin of France.
 1316. John : lived but a few days.
 — Philip V. the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles I. the IV. of France.
 1328. Joanna II. and Philip, count d'Evreux.
 1343. Joanna alone
 1349. Charles II. or the Bad.
 1387. Charles III. or the Noble.
 1425. Blanche and her husband John I. afterwards king of Aragon.
 1479. Eleanor.
 — Francis Phœbus de Foix.
 1483. Catherine and John d'Albret.
 1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great.
 1065. Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand. Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.
 1072. Alfonso VI. the Valiant, king of Leon.
 1099. Urraca and Alfonso VII.
 1126. Alfonso VIII. Raymond.
 1157. Sancho III. surnamed the Beloved.
 1158. Alfonso IX. the Noble.
 [Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II., 1157-1188.]
 1214. Henry I.
 1217. Ferdinand III. the Saint and the Holy. In him Leon and Castile were perpetually annexed.
 1252. Alfonso X. the Wise, (the Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under his direction).
 1284. Sancho IV. the Great and the Brave.
 1295. Ferdinand IV.
 1312. Alfonso XI.
 1350. Peter the Cruel : deposed ; reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England : slain by his natural brother and successor.
 1369. Henry II. the Gracious ; poisoned by a monk.
 1379. John I. : he united Biscay to Castile.
 1390. Henry III. the Sickly.
 1406. John II. son of Henry.
 1454. Henry IV. the Impotent.
 1474. Isabella, now queen of Castile ; her marriage with Ferdinand of Aragon led to the union of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon.
 1504. Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip ; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming an imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign ; and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon.

KINGS OF ARAGON.

1035. Ramiro I.
 1062. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre).
 1094. Peter of Navarre.
 1104. Alfonso the Warrior, king of Navarre.
 1134. Ramiro II. the Monk.

SPANISH ARMADA. See *Armada*.

SPANISH LANGUAGE (*Lengua Castellana*) is a dialect of Latin largely intermingled with Arabic, which was the legal language till the 14th century. Spanish did not become general till the 16th century.

EMINENT SPANISH AUTHORS.

<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Garcilasso de la Vega	1503	Mariana	1536	Solis	1610
Boscán	1490	Herrera	1563	Feyjos	1701
Las Casas	1474	Lope de Vega	1635	Yriarte	1790
Cervantes (author of Don Quixote)	1547	Quevedo	1647	Condé	1765
		Calderon	1601		1820

1137. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.
 1163. Alfonso II.
 1196. Peter II.
 1213. James I. ; succeeded by his son.
 1276. Peter III. conquered Sicily (*which see*) in 1282.
 1285. Alfonso III. the Beneficent.
 1291. James II. surnamed the Just.
 1327. Alfonso IV.
 1336. Peter IV. the Ceremonious.
 1387. John I.
 1395. Martin I.
 1410. [Interregnum.]
 1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.
 1416. Alfonso V. the Wise.
 1458. John II. king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso : died 1479.
 1479. Ferdinand II. the Catholic, the next heir ; in consequence of his marriage with Isabella of Castile (1574), the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V. (of Castile), the Catholic. This prince having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain ; succeeded by his grandson.
 1516. Charles I. son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria : became emperor of Germany, as Charles V. in 1519 : resigned both crowns and retired to a monastery.
 1556. Philip II. his son, king of Naples and Sicily ; a merciless bigot : married Mary, queen-regnant of England : died a most dreadful death, being covered with ulcers.
 1598. Philip III. his son drove the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces.
 1621. Philip IV. his son : a reign of unfortunate war with the Dutch and French : he lost Portugal in 1640.
 1665. Charles II. his son ; last of the Austrian line : he nominated, by will, as his successor,
 1700. Philip V. duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France : hence arose the war of the Succession, terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.
 1724. Louis I. who reigned only a few months.
 1724. Philip V. : again.
 1745. Ferdinand VI. the Wise : liberal and beneficent.
 1759. Charles III. brother-king of the Two Sicilies, which he gave to his third son Ferdinand.
 1788. Charles IV. son of Charles III. ; the influence of Godoy, prince of Peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign : Charles abdicated in favour of his son and successor, in 1808, and died in 1819.
 1808. Ferdinand VII. whom Napoleon of France also forced to resign.
 — Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon : forced to abdicate.
 1814. Ferdinand VII. restored : succeeded by
 1833. Isabella II., daughter, (born Oct. 10, 1830) : ascended the throne, Sept. 29, 1833 ; married her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, October 10, 1846. The PRESENT (1862) queen of Spain.
 [Heir ; Alfonso, prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857.]

SPANISH ERA. See *Eras*.

SPANISH MARRIAGES. See *Spain*, Oct. 10, 1846.

SPARTA, the capital of Laconia, one of the most considerable republics of the Peloponnesus, and the formidable rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valour of its citizens, for eight centuries. The epoch of its foundation is much disputed. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained the names by which it is most known. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers. They cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. All their laws, all their institutions, all their education, in a word, the very constitution of their republic, were calculated to make them warriors.

Sparta founded. <i>Pausanias</i>	B.C. 1490	defeated at Cyzicum, and Mindarus slain in the battle	B.C. 410
Tyndarus marries Leda: Helen born	***	The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians.	409
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers	1213	Reign of Pausanias.	408
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenæ	1201	The Athenians defeated at Egospotamos by Lysander	405
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen	1198; which leads to	Athens taken by him, which ends the Peloponnesian war	404
The Trojan war	1193	Agésilas (king 308) enters Lydia	396
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta	1176	The Athonians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans which begins the Corinthian war	395
Reign of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon. <i>Pausanias</i>	1175	Agésilas defeats the Allies at Coronea	394
The kingdom is seized by the Heraclidae. <i>Leaglet</i>	1104	The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidus; Lysander killed in an engagement	—
Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father, Aristodemus	1102	The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmea. <i>Leaglet</i>	378
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws. <i>Eusebius</i>	881-384	The Spartans lose the dominion of the seas; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus	376
Charilaus declares war against Polymnestor, king of Arcadia	848	The Spartans defeated at Leuctra	371
Alcemenes, known by his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians	813	Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta	369
Niander succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives	800	Battle of Mantinea: the Thebans obtain the victory. See <i>Mantineia</i> .	362
Theopompus introduces the Ephori into the government	about 760	Pyrrhus invades Sparta; is defeated before the walls	294
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphip taken	743	Agis endeavours to revive the laws of Lycurgus	244
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle*	735	Leonidas vacates the throne, and dies from Sparta	243
The Progeny of the Parthenie, the sons of Virgins	733	He is recalled, and becomes sole sovereign; Agis put to death	241
Battle of Ithome	730	Reign of Cleomenes III. the son of Leonidas	236
Ithome taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war ends, which had lasted nineteen years	724	He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus.	225
Conspiracy of the Parthenii with the Helots to take Sparta	707	Antigonus meets Cleomenes on the plains of Sellasia, routs his army, and enters Sparta as conqueror	222
The Parthenii colonise Tarentum	706	Cleomenes retires to Egypt	—
The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Lacedæmonians. [This war lasts fourteen years.]	685	The Spartans murder the Ephori	221
Carnian festivals instituted	675	Maechanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori	210
The Messenians settle in Sicily	669	He is defeated and slain by Philipæmen, prætor of the Achean league	206
The states of Greece unite against the Persians	482	Government of Nabis, execrable for his cruelties	—
Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylae. (See <i>Thermopylae, Battle of</i>)	480	The Romans besiege Sparta, and the tyrant sues for peace	197
Persians defeated by Pausanias	479	The Ætolians obtain Sparta by treachery: Nabis is assassinated	192
He is put to death for treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general	472	The laws of Lycurgus abolished	188
An earthquake at Sparta destroys thirty thousand persons; rebellion of the Helots	466	Sparta, under the protection or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time	147
Plataea taken by the Spartans	428		
The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country	426	Taken by Mahomet II.	A.D. 1460
Agis (king 427) gains a great victory over the Argives and Mantineaans	418	Burnt by Sigismund Malatesta	1463
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus,		Rebuilt as Misitra; it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece (1862).	

* This celebrated battle was fought between 300 select heroes of each nation, and all perished except two Argives and one Spartan. The latter remained on the field, whilst the two former repaired to Argos to announce their victory. Each party claimed the advantage; the Argives because they had lost the fewest men; the Lacedæmonians, because they remained masters of the field. A second battle was fought, in which the Argives were beaten. *Pausanias*.

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION. He was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C.; ravaged Southern Italy; and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavoured to conduct his forces into Sicily, but on the way was defeated and slain by Crassus, 72 B.C.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Peter de Montfort, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III. 1260; but sir Petre de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III. 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour, as speaker, March 6, 1678; when serjeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March 20, 1694.

RECENT SPEAKERS.

1801. Henry Addington (aft. visct. Sidmouth) Jan. 22.
— Sir John Mitford (aft. baron Redesdale) Feb. 11.
1802. Charles Abbot (aft. lord Colchester), Feb. 10.
1817. Charles Manners Sutton (aft. visct. Canterbury), June 2.

1835. James Abercromby (aft. baron Dunfermline), Feb. 19.
1839. Charles Shaw Lefevre (aft. visct. Eversley), May 27.
1857. John Evelyn Denison April 30 (PRESENT speaker, 1862).

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652. Philosophically explained and brought into notice by Moreland, 1671.

SPECIES. Much controversy amongst naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life of the strong against the weak. In accordance with his theory, man himself may have been derived from a monad or primordial germ.

SPECTACLES, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about A.D. 1285. According to Dr. Plott, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Mr. Manni gives proof in favour of Salvino being the inventor, in his Treatise.

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on March 1, 1711; the last Aug. 2, 1715. The papers by Addison have one of the letters CLIO at the end. The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele; a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.—The Spectator newspaper began in 1828.

SPECTRUM, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit and refracted by a prism. The colours thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The discovery was made by Newton, whose "Optics" were published in 1704. Several of these colours are considered to be compounds of three primary ones, according to Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue; according to Young (1801), red, green, and violet; according to Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue.* The colour of a flame varies according to the substance producing it or introduced into it; so the spectrum is found to vary also. This has led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1860), by which they have discovered two new metals, and have even drawn some conclusions as to the nature of the sun's atmosphere, by comparing the solar spectrum with that produced by flames into which iron, sodium, and other substances have been introduced.

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun-dials, are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C.; and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes, about 225 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPINNING. The art was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, such was their veneration for it. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art of spinning about 1500 B.C. Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp. The wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner; and a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune.

* *Fraunhofer's Lines.* In 1802 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum; 1815 Joseph Fraunhofer not only observed them but constructed a map of them, giving 590 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed has reached above 2000.

Augustus Cæsar usually wore no garments but such as were made by his wife, sister, or daughter. The spinning-wheel was invented at Brunswick, about A.D. 1530. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning-wheel, when Hargreaves, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning jenny, with eight spindles. Hargreaves also erected the first carding-machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreaves; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, and, for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769. At first he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1774-9, Crompton invented the mule (*which see*), a wonderful improvement in this art. *Phillips.*

SPIRES (in Bavaria). The emperors held many diets at Spire since 1309, and it was the seat of the Imperial chamber till 1688, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spire, called there by the emperor Charles V. 1529. See *Protestants*.

SPIRIT-RAPPING, &c. Spiritual manifestations (so called) began it is said in America, about 1848, and attracted attention in this country about 1851, in the shape of table-turning, &c. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited Mr. Hume and Mr. Forster, noted "spiritual mediums."

SPIRITS. See *Distillation*. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state.

In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.

In 1851 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,976,596. The total amount paid was £6,177,218*l.*, of which 3,758,186*l.* were paid by England, 1,252,297*l.* by Scotland, and 1,006,735*l.* by Ireland. The total duty on home consumption paid in 1853 was £6,760,422*l.*

In 1858, 9,195,154*l.* was paid as duty on 27,370,934 gallons.

In 1855, *methylated spirits* of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty free.

In 1850, 27,657,721 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom. The uniform duty of 8*s.* per gallon was paid on 24,254,403 gallons for home consumption, producing 9,701,764*l.*

In 1861 an act was passed repealing wholly or in part 26 previous acts, and embodying all regulations for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in spirits.

SPIITALFIELDS (East London). Here the French protestant refugees settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685. In consequence of commercial changes the weavers endured much distress about 1829.

SPITZBERGEN, an archipelago in the Arctic ocean, discovered in 1553, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. See *Phippa*.

SPORTS, BOOK OF. The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majesty's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" (viz. on Sundays after evening prayers) was published by king James I. May 24, 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I. is dated Oct. 18, 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points. See *Sabbatarians*, *Sunday*, &c. The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman and the sports were suppressed by the parliament.

SPRINGFIELD (Missouri), near which was fought the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the federals had the advantage over the confederates, but lost their brave general Nathaniel Lyon, Aug. 10, 1861.

SPURS. Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*equus auratus*) and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about A.D. 1400. See *Plating*.

***SPURS, BATTLE OF**. Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men, counting his own troops. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot. The emperor was so mean as to act as a *mercenary* to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Terouëne with an army of 50,000 men; and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 16th of August, at Guinegate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their spurs more

than they did their *swords*. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. *Hénault*. See *Courtrai*, for another "battle of spurs."

STADE DUES. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues are charged by the Hanoverian government on all goods imported into Hamburg. The British government settled these dues in 1844; and they were resisted by the Americans in 1855. Negotiations on the subject began in 1860, and the dues were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid 160,000*l.* as her share of the compensation.

STADTHOLDER. See *Holland*.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge, on Dec. 14, 1859.

STAGE-COACHES. So called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses. *Bailey*. The stage-coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, in 1809; to mileage duties, 1814. See *Mail Coaches*, &c.

STAMP-DUTIES, first instituted in 1671. They were re-enacted 1694, when a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable.

The American Stamp Act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the Parliament of Great Britain, which led to the American war, and the independence of that country, passed March 22, 1765. It was repealed in 1766. Stamp duties in Ireland commenced in 1774. Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in 1782. The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of 3,126,531*l.* Many alterations made in 1853 and 1857. In June, 1855, the stamp-duty on newspapers as

such was totally abolished: the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes only.

In July and Aug. 1854, 29,175,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,875,000. Drafts on bankers to be stamped. 1858. Additional stamp duties were enacted in 1860 (on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, &c.); in 1861 (on leases, licences to house agents, &c.).

AMOUNT OF STAMP DUTIES RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

1840	£6,726,817	1850	£6,558,332	1859	£7,752,592
1845	7,720,683	1855	6,805,605	1861	8,307,287

STANDARD. First fixed by the law for gold and silver in England, A.D. 1300. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 pure silver, and 3 parts copper. In 1300 these 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings; in 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings; and in 1527, into 45 shillings. In 1545, Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings; and in 1601 in 62 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are 154 to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 George I. 1719 *et seq.* See *Gold and Coinage*. **BATTLE OF THE STANDARD.** See *Northallerton*.

STANDARD MEASURES. In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure." The bushel so made is still preserved in the guildhall of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns. *Camden*.—The standard weights and measures were settled by parliament in 1824. The pound troy was to be 5760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "Standard yard of 1760," in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, was declared to be the Imperial Standard yard, and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having been destroyed by the fire in 1834, a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it, and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Bailey (died in 1844), continued by the rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "an act for legalising and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures."

STANDARDS. See *Banners, Flags, &c.* The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields arose in the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, A.D. 312. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*.—**STANDARD OF MAHOMET**; on this ensign no infidel dared look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians, who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace.—The British IMPERIAL STANDARD was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, Jan. 1, 1801.

STANNARY COURTS of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 33 Edw. I. 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1641 and 1855.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars. *Coke*. This court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor, and part of the Stuart reigns, was called Star-Chamber, not from the stars on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No star was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Hen. VII. 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of Magna Charta; as it dealt with civil and criminal causes unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign (1634-37), it exercised its power upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1641. There were in this court from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice.

STARCH is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water; it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue; its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dingheim, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553. *Stow*. Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out: from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others in 1707; from the horse-chestnut by Wm. Murray in 1796; from rice by Thomas Wickham in 1823; from various matters by Orlando Jones in 1839-40.

STAR OF INDIA, a new order of knighthood for India, established in 1861 and gazetted June 25.*

STARS, THE FIXED. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C. in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars were discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727. See *Astronomy* and *Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge in 1839, and a set of Celestial Maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

STATE PAPER OFFICE was founded in 1578. In 1857 began the publication of Calendars of State Papers, which will be invaluable to future historians.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1302 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previously to the Revolution, it had not met since A.D. 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the nobility, clergy, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI. and assembled at Versailles, May 5, 1789. Here a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. See *National Assembly*.

STATES OF THE CHURCH. See *Pope* and *Rome*.

STATIONERS. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and

* It comprises the sovereign, the grand master, 25 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights, such as the prince consort, the prince of Wales, &c. The queen invested several knights on Nov. 1, 1861.

existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1555. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row. *Mortimer*.

STATISTICS, defined as the science of figures applied to life, is stated to have been founded by sir Wm. Petty, who died in 1687. The term is said to have been invented by professor Achenwall of Göttingen in 1749. A statistical society began at Manchester in 1833; and the Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established in 1834; similar societies have been established on the continent. International Statistical Congresses are now held occasionally. The 1st at Brussels, in 1853; 2nd at Paris, 1855; 3rd at Vienna, 1857; 4th at London, under the presidency of the prince consort, July 16-21, 1860.

STATUES. See *Sculpture*, &c. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.* By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (July 10, 1854), public statues are placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. Among the public statues erected in the London squares and other public places are the following:—

Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain, June 18, 1822	Mavelock, sir H., Trafalgar-square	1861
Anne, queen, St. Paul's Church-yard	Howard, John; first erected in St. Paul's	1796
Bedford, duke of, Russell-square	Jenner, Edward, Trafalgar-square, 1858; removed to Kensington-gardens	1862
Canning, George, New Palace-yard	James II. Whitehall	1687
Cartwright, major, Burton Crescent	Myddelton, sir Hugh, Islington	1862
Charles I. Charing Cross	Napier, gen. sir Charles J., Trafalgar-square	1856
Charles II. Soho-square	Nelson, Trafalgar-square	1843
Cumberland, duke of, Cavendish-square	Pitt, William, Hanover-square	1831
Elizabeth, queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street	Peel, sir Robert, Cheapside	1855
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury-square	Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster abbey	1860
George I. Grosvenor-square	Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange	1844
George I. Leicester-square	Wellington, duke of, arch, Hyde-park corner	1846
George III. Somerset-house	William III. St. James's-square	1717
George III. Cockspur-street	William IV. King William-street	1845
	York, duke of, Waterloo-place	1834

STATUTES. See *Acts of Parliament*, *Clarendon*, *Merton*, &c.

STEAM CARRIAGE (for ordinary roads), invented by the earl of Caithness, was said to be successful in 1860. It travels over rough roads at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of less than 1d. per mile. His lordship made a journey of 140 miles in two days.

STEAM-ENGINE AND NAVIGATION. The steam-engine is noticed by the marquess of Worcester, in his *Century of Inventions*, as "a way to drive up water by fire," A.D. 1663. See *Railways*.

Solomon de Caus, a French protestant, publishes a work which Arago (it is thought from insufficient grounds) considers to have contained the germs of the steam-engine	Watt's expansion engine	1778
Papin's digester invented	Double-action engines proposed by Dr. Falek on Newcomen's principle	1779
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water	Watt's double-engine, and his first patent for it granted	1781
Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society about	The marquess Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône	1785
Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen	Two Americans published a work upon the steam-engine	1785
First idea of steam navigation set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls	W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal	1789
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder	First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson	1791
His first patent	First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames	1801
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of parliament	The experiment of Mr. Symington repeated with success	1802
Thomas Paine proposes the application of steam in America	Trevethick's high-pressure engine	—
Engines made to give a rotary motion	Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine constructed	1804
	Manufactories warmed by steam	1806

* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueurs, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the civil war, the parliament sold it to John River, a brazier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it underground till the Restoration, when it was erected, in 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinlin Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, A.D. 1699; it was elevated on Oct. 1724.

STEAM-ENGINE, *continued.*

Fulton's steam-boat on the Seine, Aug. 9, 1803; at New York 1806
 Fulton started a steam-boat on the river Hudson, America. 1807
 Steam power to convey coals on a railway, employed by Blenkinsop. 1811
 The *Comet* built by H. Bell, plies on the Clyde, Jan. 1812
 Steam applied to printing in the *Times* office. See *Press* 1814
 There were five steam-vessels in Scotland (*Parl. Returns*) —
 First steam-vessel on the Thames brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow 1815
 First steamer built in England (*Parl. Returns*). —
 The *Savannah* steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days July 15, 1819
 First steamer in Ireland 1820
 Steam-gun invented by Perkins. 1824
 Steam-jet applied 1825
 Captain Johnson obtained 10,000*l.* for making the first steam voyage to India, in the *Enterprize*, which sailed from Falmouth. Aug. 16, —
 The locomotive steam-carriages on railways, at Liverpool. Oct. 1829

The railway opened. See *Liverpool*. 1830
 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company formed 1836
 The *Great Western* arrives from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage in 18 days, June 17, 1838
 War-steainers built in England —
 War-steainers built at Birkenhead, named the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon*, carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China May 20, 1840
 The Cunard steamers began to sail 1840
 The Collins steamers began 1850
 The *Pacific* crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead, Dec. 29, —
 Steam packets leave Galway for America 1853
 The merits of an attacking vessel termed a *steam ram* advocated by sir G. Sartorius, were discussed in 1859-60
 An iron-plated frigate, *La Gloire*, completed in France. See *Navy, French*. 1860
 The *Warrior*, an iron-plated vessel, launched, Dec. 29, —

See *Navy and Shipping*.

STEAM VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Dependencies.	Total.
1814	0	3	0	1	6
1815	3	5	0	2	10
1820	17	14	3	9	43
1825	112	36	3	17	168
1830	203	61	31	20	315
1835	344	85	68	48	545
1845	694	139	79	89	1001
1850	Belonging to the United Kingdom				1181

	Long.	Broad.		Long.	Broad.
Great Western	236 feet	35 feet	Persia	390 feet	45 feet
Duke of Wellington.	240 feet	60 feet	Great Eastern*	692 feet	85 feet
British Queen	275 feet	61 feet	<i>Horse Power</i> :—Paddles 1000; Screw, 1600;		
Great Britain	322 feet	51 feet	<i>Weight</i> of ship, &c., 12,000 tons; ordinary		
Himalaya	370 feet	43 feet	light draught 12,000 tons.		

STEAM HAMMER. This highly useful machine was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him in 1842. The main feature in the construction of the steam-hammer is, the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron which constitutes the hammer, which mass or block of iron is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil. The vast range and perfect control over the power of the blows enable the largest or smallest forge-work to be executed by the same steam-hammer.† In 1842, Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam-hammer to driving piles, which

* The *Great Eastern*—for a short time only (in 1857-8) called *Leviathan*—was designed by Mr. I. K. Brunel (who died Sept. 15, 1859), and built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., at Millwall. Its launching lasted from Nov. 3, 1857, to Jan. 31, 1858. The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed to fit her for sea. On Sept. 7, 1859, she left her moorings at Deptford for Portland-roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the casing of one of the chimneys, when ten firemen were killed, and many persons were seriously injured. After repairs she sailed to Holyhead, arriving there Oct. 10; she endured the storm of Oct. 25-26 well; and proceeded to Southampton for the winter, Nov. 4.—She was constructed to convey 5000 persons from London to Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles; with accommodation for 800 1st class passengers; 2000 and class; and 1200 3rd class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the Solent, Jan. 22, 1860, deeply regretted. She sailed for New York, June 17, under command of Captain Vine Hall, and arrived there June 28th. After being exhibited she left New York Aug. 16, and returned to England Aug. 26. Owing to a lawsuit in April, the ship came into the hands of sheriff's officers, but was released and sailed for New York on May 1, 1861. On Sept. 12, 1861, she suffered much loss through a violent gale. In 1862 she performed several voyages to and from New York; but on Aug. 1862, ran on a rock near Long Island, and injured her bottom.

† It is now employed in every country where the working of malleable iron is carried on. Owing to the vast range of power possessed by the steam-hammer, forged iron-work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with such ease and perfection as could not have been possible by the means previously existing. Parts of the most gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are now executed by the steam-hammer.

invention has importantly assisted in the execution of every great public work in which pile-driving has been required.

STEAM-RAM (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1836, and communicated to the Admiralty in 1845.

STEARINE (from *stear*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperatures. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul, in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed *glycerine*; of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine (from *elaion*, oil).

STEEL, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been largely fabricated from the earliest times. A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield, in 1740. The manufacture of shear steel began at Sheffield about 1800. German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crawley. The invention of Mushat (1800) and Lucas (1804) were important steps in this manufacture. See *Engraving*. In 1856, Mr. H. Bessemer made steel by passing cold air through liquid iron; in 1859, tungsten steel was made in Germany; and in 1861, M. Freny made steel by bringing red-hot iron in contact with carbonate of ammonia. He considers steel to be a compound of iron and nitrogen. In 1860, much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Taranaki or New Plymouth, in New Zealand.

STEEL PENS. "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1685. Steel pens came into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for 7½ *ds*. In 1830, the price was 8*s*., and in 1832, 6*s*. A better pen is now sold for 6*d*. a gross; the cheapest sort at 2*d*.; Birmingham produces about 1000 million pens per annum (1858). Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture.

STEEL-YARD. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pen tateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C.—The **STEEL-YARD COMPANY**, London merchants, who had the steel-yard assigned to them by Henry III. A.D. 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderson*. The company lost its privileges in 1551.

STEENKIRK. See *Enghein*.

STENOGRAPHY (from *stenos*, narrow), the art of writing in short-hand, said to have been practised by most of the ancient nations, and to have followed from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Its improvement is also attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, Cicero's freed-man, and still more to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, written about A.D. 1412, is the oldest system extant. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590; and John Willis published his "*Stenographie*" in 1602. There are now numerous systems. Byrom's (1750), Gurney's (1753), Taylor's (1786), Pitman's (phonographic, 1857).

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, ST., Westminster. The commons of England held their assemblies in this chapel, which was built by king Stephen, and dedicated about 1135. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was applied to the use of parliament. See *Parliament*. It was destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810; and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silic) serves as the connecting medium between the colour and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on March 5, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaubach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOMETER. The instrument by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by guaging, invented about A.D. 1350. *Anderson*. M. Say's stereometer, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos*, solid, and *skopein*, to see), an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by professor Charles Wheatstone in 1838, who announced its principle in 1833. Since 1854, stereoscopes have been greatly improved.

STEREOTYPE (a cast from a page of moveable printing-types). It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practised by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh, about 1730. Some

of Ged's plates are in the Royal Institution, London. A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1735. *Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and Dutch folio Bible were printed there. *Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson, in 1804. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper.

STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The first great officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having raised a rebellion against his sovereign Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king. That prince in a great measure abolished the office A.D. 1265. It is now revived only *pro hac vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. The last, lord Denman at the trial of the earl of Cardigan, Feb. 16, 1841. The duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of Will. IV. and Victoria.

STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD (an ancient office), has the sole direction of the king's house below-stairs; he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le baton de notre maison.*" This officer has been called lord steward since A.D. 1540; previously to the 31st of Henry VIII., he was styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849.

STIRRUPS were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the fifth century, but were not common even in the twelfth.

STOCKHOLM, capital of Sweden, was fortified by Berger Jarl in 1254. Here the Swedish nobility was massacred by Christian II. in 1528.

Peace of Stockholm, between the King of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick, Nov. 20, 1719

Treaty of Stockholm, between Sweden and Russia, in favour of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp March 24, 1724
Another between England and Sweden, Mar. 3, 1813

STOCKINGS of silk were first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. *Howell*. He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of. *Idem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, 1564. *Stow*. The art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented in England by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty-five years after he had learnt to knit them with wires or needles. Cotton stockings were first made in 1730. See *Cotton*.

STOCKPORT, in Cheshire, has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here the Manchester blanketeers were dispersed, March 11, 1817; and here was a serious religious riot, when two Roman Catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman Catholics were gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burnt, June 29, 1852.

STOCKS, in which drunkards were placed. The last in London were removed from St. Clement's Danes, Strand, Aug. 4, 1826.

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1694. The act to prevent stock-jobbing passed March 1734. The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel-court, was laid in May 1800. The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which lord Cochrane, the celebrated admiral Johnstone, and others were convicted, Feb. 22, 1814. Lord Cochrane was in consequence expelled the house of commons. His innocence was afterwards proved, and he was restored to his rank by king William IV., and to the honours belonging to it by queen Victoria. Stock-exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire, Feb. 11, 1816. The number of stock-holders in 1840 amounted to 337,481. By a return of the average price of

the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* averaged in the year—

1749 . . . £100 0 0	1798 . . . £59 10 0	1820 . . . £68 12 0	1845 . . . £93 2 6
1780 . . . 62 13 6	1800 . . . 66 3 3	1825 . . . 90 0 8	1848 . . . 86 15 0
1785 . . . 68 6 6	1805 . . . 58 14 0	1830 . . . 89 15 7	1850 . . . 96 10 9
1790 . . . 71 2 6	1810 . . . 67 16 3	1840 . . . 89 17 6	1852 . . . 99 12 6
1795 . . . 74 8 6	1815 . . . 58 13 9		

The price of £100 stock varied in

1853, from £101 to £90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1855, from £93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1857, from £95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1859, from £97 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £89
1854, " 96 " 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1856, " 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1858, " 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 94	1861, " 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 89 $\frac{1}{2}$

STOICS, disciples of Zeno the philosopher; about 290 B.C. They obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa*. Zeno taught, that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. *Stanley*.

STONE OPERATION. Extracting stone from the bladder was first performed by Ammonius of Alexandria, about A.D. 240. Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1474, with success. A remedy discovered by Mrs. Stevens, for which she was rewarded by government, 1739. See *Lithotomy*.

STONE BUILDINGS, &c. Stone buildings were introduced into England, A.D. 670. A stone bridge was built at Bow, in 1087, and is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860. See *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161. See *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776. See *Ransom's Artificial Stone*.

STONEHENGE, on Salisbury-plain, Wiltshire, among the most celebrated monuments of British antiquity; said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon, about A.D. 450. *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, A.D. 500. *Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated. *Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, justice administered, and heinous crimes punished.

STORMS. The following are among the best authenticated and most memorable. In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, A.D. 944. One in several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S. W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, Oct. 5, 1091. One on the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215. *Holinshed*. See *Meteorology*.

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, A.D. 1233.

Storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. *Hoveden*.

Violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339. *Matt. Paris*.

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1382. *Holinshed*.

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1396. *Idea*.

Hurricane throughout Europe, which did very con-

siderable damage, on Sept. 3, 1658, the day that Cromwell died. *Mortimer*.

Storm on east coast of England: 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1696.

The "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbours and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, Nov. 26-27, 1703.*

Snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, Oct. 11, 1737.

Dreadful hurricane at the Havanah: many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, Oct. 25, 1763.

Awful storm in the North of England, in which many

* The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

STORMS, *continued.*

vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 29, 1775.
 One at Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782.
 One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.
 One general throughout Great Britain: several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, Oct. 6, 1794.
 One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, Nov. 8, 1800.
 A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, Dec. 16-17, 1814.
 An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coast, Aug. 31, 1816.
 Dreadful hurricane, ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to 22nd Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.
 Great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall; many vessels lost, Nov. 1821.
 In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, Dec. 12, 1822.
 Awful storm on the coast of England: many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, Jan. 12-13, 1828.
 At Gibraltar, where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1828.
 Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, July 16, 1831.
 A hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, Oct. 28, 1838.
 Awful hurricane on west coast of England, and in

Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire: 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood; the coast and harbours were covered with wrecks; the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half-a-million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the winds spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6-7, 1839.
 [The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan.) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive, particularly to shipping.]
 Great storm in the Black Sea, Nov. 13-16, 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.
 Great storm on N. coast of Europe, &c., Dec. 31, 1854.
 Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 42 fishermen lost, Nov. 23, 1857.
 Dreadful storm on the night Oct. 25-26: the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels; another storm Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, 1859.
 Great storm in the channel causing much loss of life and property, Jan. 1, 1860.
 Dreadful gales, doing much mischief, Feb. 26, 27, 28; May 28; and June 2, 1860.
 Great storm: part of the Crystal palace blown down; Chichester cathedral steeple fell, Feb. 20, 21, 1861.
 Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, May 28, 1861.
 Storm on the north-east; 50 wrecks, Nov. 13, 14, 1861.
 At Market Laverton, &c.; hail six and seven feet deep; much damage to crops; Sept. 2, 1862.
 Storm on British coasts; very many wrecks; Oct. 19, 20, 1862.

STORTHING, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Hacho V. in 1223.

STOVES. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and still generally on the continent. See *Chimneys* and *Collager's Stove*.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales island, and Singapore, were made a separate dependency of the British crown in 1853, and placed under the governor-general of India. Singapore is the seat of government.

STRAND (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about A.D. 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected in 1549. *Stow.* The Strand bridge was commenced Oct. 11, 1811. See *Waterloo Bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

STRASBURG, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Allemanni, A.D. 357. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Strasburg is remarkable for its magnificent cathedral and tower, the latter, the loftiest in the world. An attempt at insurrection in the city was made, Oct. 29, 1836, by prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and now emperor), aided by two officers and some private. It was instantly suppressed by their arrest. The prince was then shipped off to America by the French government. See *France*.

STRATHCLEYD, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon conquest, about A.D. 560. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder, in 924.

STRATHMORE, COUNTESS OF. Miss Bowes of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.* with vast additions on her mother's death, and im-

mense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, Feb. 25, 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, Nov. 10, 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, Nov. 23. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, in Cornwall, May 16, 1643, between the royal army under sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

STREET RAILWAYS, previously established by Mr. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, Aug. 30, 1860, and at Bayswater, London, March 23, 1861. A street railway bill was rejected by the house of commons in April, 1861. Nevertheless, several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862.

STRELITZ, the imperial guard of Russia, established in 1568. Becoming frequently seditious, they were suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1697-1704.

STRIKES. See *Preston and London*, 1859-1861. The tailors of London struck for increase of wages in April, 1834. The strike of the calico-printers of Glasgow, lasted nine months in 1834. The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place in 1852; and of the London Cabmen, July 27-30, 1853. A strike amongst the silk-workers at Coventry came to an end, Aug. 30, 1860. An unsuccessful attempt to get up a strike in the building trade began March 23, 1861.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the *strychnus ignatia*, and *nux vomica*, and also in the *upas* poison. It is so virulent that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of Palmer for the murder of Cook.

STUCCO-WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it. *Abbé Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about A.D. 1550; and in Italy, France, and England in the eighteenth century.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C. Again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582. See *Calendar*. Introduced into most of the other states of Europe, 1710. Act passed to change the style in England from the Julian to the Gregorian, 1751. It took effect Sept. 3, 1752. See *New Style and Year*.

STYLE ROYAL. See *Majesty and Titles*. The styles of the English sovereigns is given in the later editions of Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. See (under *Electricity*) *Telegraph*.

SUBSIDIES. Subsidies to the kings of England formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340. *Anderson*. Subsidies were raised upon the subjects of England by James I. 1624; but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. Four subsidies were granted to Charles II. in 1663. England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and the war against Bonaparte. One of the most remarkable of these latter was June 20, 1800, when a treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace. Subsidies to Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte, and other powers, were afterwards given by England to the amount of many millions sterling. *Phillips*.

SUCCESSION ACTS, to exclude Roman Catholics from ascending the throne of these realms, were passed in 1689, and on June 12, 1701. By this latter act the succession of the crown of England, after the demise of William III. and of queen Anne, without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of Hanover, and to her heirs being Protestants, she being the grand-daughter of James I. See *Hanoverian Succession*.

SUCCESSION, WAR OF (1702-1713), distinguished by the achievements of the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and their unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince, grandson of Louis XIV., should succeed

to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded. See *Spain, Utrecht*.

SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51), after much discussion, was passed Aug. 4, 1853. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property.

SUDBURY, in Suffolk, was disfranchised for bribery in 1848.

SUEVI, a warlike Gothic tribe, which with the Alani and the Visigoths entered Spain about 408, were overcome by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.

SUEZ CANAL. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. de Lesseps in 1852. The consent of the Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments were gradually obtained, but not that of the British. A company has been formed for the purpose, and the work commenced. The cost is estimated at 8,000,000*l*.*

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. Power to appoint them was given by parliament in 1534 to Henry VIII. as head of the church. See *Supremacy*.

SUGAR, † *Saccharum officinarum*, is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Neærehus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C. *Strabo*. An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage. *Lucan*. The best sugar was produced in India. † *Pliny*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625. In large quantities 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510. † Our chief importations of sugar are from the British West Indies, the East Indies, Mauritius, and Brazil. Sugar was first taxed by hane, † James II. 1685. The previous customs duties upon sugar were repealed, and moderated duties substituted, by the act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, passed Aug. 18, 1846, by which act the same duties were levied upon the sugar of foreign countries as levied upon sugar the produce of British colonies: annually reduced until July 5, 1851. The importations of sugar have in consequence considerably increased, and amounted in 1852 to upwards of eight millions of cwts., paying a duty exceeding four millions of pounds sterling. Sugar imported in 1854, 9,615,802 cwts.; in 1861, 12,165,139 cwts. In 1855, the duty was again increased. † Sugar was extracted from beet-root in France by Achard, in 1799, and has been since largely manufactured.

SUGAR-REFINING was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1503, and was first practised in England in 1659, though some say that we had the art a few years sooner. Dr. Scoffern's improved processes were patented in 1848-50.

SUICIDE (from *sui*, self, *cœdere*, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instance (passing that of Samson) recorded in Jewish history, is that of Saul, 1055 B.C. *Apollodorus*. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Instances after-

* Writing on Nov. 7, 1862, M. Delacour, a French engineer, after viewing the works which were "employing 25,000 men in the desert," expresses his conviction that this important work will be completed in four or five years. *Cosmos*. The waters of the Mediterranean have been admitted into a narrow channel communicating with Lake Timsah. This, however, is a very insignificant part of the work (Dec. 1862).

† Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without congeners, has of late years become the head of a numerous family, daily increasing, viz.: Cane-sugar (*sucrose*, from the sugar-cane; boiled with dilute acids it yields *glucose*); fruit-sugar (from many recent fruits); grape-sugar (*glucose*; from dried fruits and altered starch); sugar of milk; *Meliose* (from Eucalyptus, by Berthelot in 1850); *sorbin* (from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze); *inosite* (from muscular tissue, Scherer); *dulcose* (by Laurent); *mannite* (from manna, obtained from the *Fraxinus Ornus*, a kind of ash); *quercite* (from acorns); to these have been lately added *xylose*, by M. Mitscherlich, and *malicose* and *trehalose*, by M. Berthelot.

‡ About the year 1228 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 100, quotes an earlier instance in 1497. A manuscript letter from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, 6th March, 1546, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eighte pence a pounde."

§ In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom were nearly 5,000,000 cwts., of which nearly four millions were for home consumption; and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling. In 1850, the imports were 8,285,734 cwts. and the reduced duty, amounted to 4,138,051*l*.; in 1853, 7,272,833 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, 4,083,836*l*.; in 1859, 8,641,920 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, 5,935,909*l*.

wards occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 46 B.C.* In the Roman Catholic church, in the sixth century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it.

A FEW OF THE MOST MEMORABLE LATE CASES OF SUICIDE IN ENGLAND, ETC.

Gen. Pichegru	April 7, 1804	Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover)	Aug. 16, 1854
Miss Champante	Aug. 15, —	Dr. Franks, late editor of the <i>Allgemeine Zeitung</i> , after killing his son	Nov. 3, 1855
Sellis, valet of the duke of Cumberland, May 31, 1810	—	John Sadleir, M.P. (in 1852, a lord of the treasury), by prussic acid; on Hampstead Heath. (He was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tipperary bank, &c.).	Feb. 16, 1856
Abraham Goldsmid, an eminent merchant	—	A. Smart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the whispering gallery in St. Paul's, March 14, —	—
Williams, murderer of the Marr family, Dec. 15, 1811	1811	Charles Russell, Esq., late chairman of Great Western Railway	May 15, —
Lord French	Dec. 9, 1814	Hugh Miller, geologist, author of <i>The Old Red Sandstone</i> (insane, through overwork)	Dec. 23, —
Marshal Berthier	June 1, 1815	Major-gen. Stalker, C. B. of Indian army (March 14), and commodore Ethersey, of the Indian navy. (Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia; see <i>Bushire</i>).	March 17, 1857
Samuel Whitbread, Esq.	Sept. 6, —	Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, brother of Eliot, lost in the <i>Amazon</i>	Oct. 23, —
Sir Samuel Romilly	Nov. 2, 1818	Henry M. Witt, a promising young chemist, at the Government School of Mines	June 19, 1858
Sir Richard Croft	Nov. 6, —	Dr. Sadleir, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin	July, —
Christophe, king of Hayti	Oct. 8, 1820	Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter	Aug. 27, 1860
Adm. sir George Campbell	Jan. 23, 1821	Lord Forth, son of earl of Perth	Oct. 8, 1861
Marquess of Londonderry	Aug. 12, 1822	INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Hon. colonel Stanhope	Jan. 26, 1825		
Mr. Montgomery in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i>), ...	July 4, 1828		
Miss Charlotte Both	Jan. 3, 1830		
Lord Greaves	Feb. 7, —		
Colonel Brereton	Jan. 13, 1832		
Major Thompson	June 13, —	1856	919 males 395 females 1314
Mr. Simpson, the traveller	July 24, 1840	1858	909 " 366 " 1275
Lord James Beresford	April 27, 1841	1860	961 " 396 " 1357
Gen. sir Rufane Shaw Donkin	May 1, —	1861	961 " 363 " 1324
The earl of Munster	March 20, 1842		
Lord Conington	June 8, —		
Laman Blanchard	Feb. 15, 1845		
Colonel Gurwood	Dec. 29, —		
Rear-admiral Collard	March 18, 1846		
Haydon, the eminent painter	June 22, —		
Count Bresson	Nov. 2, 1847		
Colonel King, in India	July 12, 1850		
Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, ...	July 13, —		
Rev. Dr. Rice	Jan. 20, 1853		
Lieut.-col. Layard	Dec. 27, —		

SUITORS' FUND (in the Court of Chancery) in 1862 amounted to 1,290,000*l*. As this money had no specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply it to the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed. The scheme was deferred by parliament.

SULPHUR has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol. Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced from the burning of sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder.—The sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the sixteenth century, but the exportation was inconsiderable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which, however, gave a great and a lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture.

SULTAN. A Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It properly signifies king, lord, or ruler, and is particularly applied to the grand signior. *Pardon.* It was first given to the Turkish princes Angrolipez and Musgal, about A.D. 1055. *Vattier.* It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the fourth century of the Hegira.

* There have been three instances of self-destruction by fire; that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.

SUMPTUARY LAWS. Laws to restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, unless she were drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans, (181 B.C.), limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1856. See *Dress, Luxury, &c.*

SUN. Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected until about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530. See *Copernican System* and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Gassendi. By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis. Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley, 1702. Solar spots were first observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1610. A macula three times the size of the earth passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766, and frequently since. Herschel measured two spots, whose length taken together exceeded 50,000 miles, April 19, 1779. Since 1851 much attention has been given to the luminous protuberances observed on the edge of the sun's disc during a total eclipse. At the total eclipse, July 18, 1860, Mr. Warren De la Rue took two photographs at the time of total obscuration. See *Spectrum*.

SUNCION, TREATY OF, between general Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognising the independence of Paraguay, July 15, 1852.

SUNDAY, or LORD'S DAY. Most nations have counted one day in seven holy. Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica*, or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals. *Eusebius, Life of Constantine*: and it was followed by several imperial edicts in favour of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated March 7, 321. *Corpus Juris Civilis*. See *Sabbath*; *Sabbatarians*; *Sports, Book of, &c.*

The council of Orleans prohibited country labour, which that decree had allowed. A.D. James I. and Charles I. authorised certain sports after divine service on Sundays. See *Sports*.

The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4 Canon, Edgar.

Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I.

Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I. 1625

Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours and meat in public-houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II. 1677

The Sunday act was passed in 1781. In March 1855, lord Robert Grosvenor (since lord Ebury), introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. It met with much opposition and was withdrawn.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS were first established in England in or about the year 1781, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with Dr. Stock. See *Education* and *Sabbath Schools*.

SUN-DIALS were invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny*, i. 2. The first put up at Rome was by Papirius Cursor, at the temple of Quirinus, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. Sun-dials were first set up in churches, A.D. 613. *Langlet*.

SUPERANNUATION ACT for the Civil Service was passed in April, 1859.

SUPREMACY over the church was claimed by pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 494. On Jan. 15, 1535, Henry VIII. by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formally assumed the style of "on earth Supreme Head of the Church of England," which has been retained by all succeeding sovereigns. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More), and many others were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1578, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence.

SURAT (East Indies). Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under captain Best in 1611. The Great Mogul had then an officer who was styled his admiral. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee, on the British factory, was defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again attacked in 1670, and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India Company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British by treaty in 1800 and 1803.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF. The first charter was granted by Henry VIII. 1540. Formerly barbers and surgeons were united, until it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth." The surgeons obtained a new charter in 1745, 1800, and 1844. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-inn-Fields was re-modelled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. See *Medical Council*.

SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Aëtius, 500; Paulus Aegineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the sixteenth century a new era in the science began: between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests or barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under the illustrious Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London. See *Physic*.

SURINAM (Dutch Guiana). The factories established by the English in 1640 were occupied by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1654; taken by the British, 1804; and restored to the Dutch, 1814.

SURNAMES first began in Greece and Egypt, as *Soter*, Saviour; *Nicator*, conqueror; *Euergetes*, benefactor; *Philopator*, lover of his father; *Philometor*, lover of his mother, &c. Strato was surnamed *Physicus*, from his deep study of nature; Aristides was called the *Just*; Phocion, the *Good*; Plato, the *Athenian Bee*; Xenophon, the *Attic Muse*; Aristotle, the *Stagyrite*; Pythagoras, the *Samian Sage*; Menedemus, the *Eretrian Bull*; Democritus, the *Laughing Philosopher*; Virgil, the *Mantuan Swan*, &c. Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility, A.D. 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitz-herbert. The Irish used *O*, for grandson, as O'Neal, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders employed Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The Saxons added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanter and other Flemings, who were naturalised in the reign of Henry VI. 1435. M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of English Surnames" was published in 1860.

SURPLICES. First worn by the Jewish priests, and said to have been first used in churches, A.D. 316, and encouraged by pope Adrian, 786. Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves, *Canon* 38. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI. 1547; again, 1 Eliz. 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II. 1662.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (near London), were established in 1831, by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter change. Various picture models have been exhibited here since 1837, viz. Vesuvius, Iceland, &c., accompanied by fireworks. In 1856, a company which had taken the gardens, erected a large yet elegant building for concerts; the architect being Mr. Horace Jones. On Oct. 19, 1856, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the rev. C. H. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured, by a false alarm of fire. In 1862 the hall was temporarily taken for the reception of the patients of St. Thomas's hospital.

SURVEY. See *Ordnance*.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. The greatest and oldest in the world is in China, near Kingtung; it is formed of chains. Rope suspension bridges, from rocks to rocks, are also of Chinese origin. In these realms chain suspension bridges are of recent construction. The bridge over the Menai Strait is the most surprising work, every way considered, of modern

times. The Hungerford (or Charing Cross) suspension bridge was opened May 1, 1845. Parliament empowered the commissioners of woods to erect (among other improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept. 1846; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster suspension bridge was opened Nov. 10, 1862. See *Menai Strait, Hungerford Bridge, &c.*

SUSSEX, KINGDOM OF. See *Britain*.

SUTLEJ, a river in N.-W. India, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (*which see*).

SUTTEES, the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. So many as seventeen widows have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished, until lately, in each year. Mr. Holwell was present at many of these sacrifices. On Feb. 4, 1743, he saw a young and beautiful creature, only seventeen years of age, the mother of two children, thus sacrifice herself, with a fortitude and courage that astonished every witness of the scene. The English government, after long discouraging suttees, formally abolished them, Dec. 7, 1829. They have since occasionally taken place.

SWABIA, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clovis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, A.D. 496. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the emperor Conrad I. in 912, for Erchanger; according to some, in 916, for Burckhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen in 1080. Duke Frederic III. became emperor of Germany as Frederic I. (usually styled Barbarossa, red beard), in 1152. Conradin, his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (*which see*), in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German states; part of Swabia is included in Wurtemberg and Switzerland. Swabia was made a circle of the empire in 1387 and 1500.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT. See *Western Australia*.

SWEABORG, a strong fortress in Finland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Helsingfors: it is situated on seven rocky islands. The fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and were not completed in 1789, when Finland was united to Russia, by whose government the works were zealously continued. It is termed the Gibraltar of the north. On Aug. 6, 1855, the English and a part of the French fleet anchored off Sweaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 9th to the 11th, causing the destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dockyard and arsenal. But few casualties and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron. Success could not be pursued for want of mortars.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPEL. First used A.D. 528. Introduced in judicial proceedings about 600. *Rapin*. PROFANE SWEARING made punishable by fine; a labourer or servant forfeiting 1s. others 2s. for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 Wm. III. 1695. See *Oaths*.

SWEATING SICKNESS. See *Plague*.

SWEDEN (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, a diminutive race, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden. See *Scandinavia*. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previously to the eleventh century. By the union of Calmar in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not rescued from this subjection until 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The diet, which, however different in its formation, bears in its object a great resemblance to the British parliament, consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers. The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linneus, Celsus, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen. Population in 1855, of Sweden, 3,639,332; of Norway, 1,433,488.

Odin arrives in the north and dies	B. C.	70	Magnus Ladellus establishes a regular form of government	1279
His son Skjold reigns		40		
The Skjoldungs reign till Olaf the Infant is baptised, and introduces Christianity among his people	about A.D.	1000	The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenchel Magnus, surnamed Smeek or the Foolish, king of Norway, is elected	1319
Waldemar I. of Denmark, subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples		1168	Waldemar lays Gothland waste	1361
Stockholm founded		1260	Albert of Mecklenburg reigns	1363

SWEDEN, *continued.*

Treaty or union of Calmar (*which see*), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway, under Margaret . . . 1397
 University of Upsal founded . . . 1476
 Christian II. "the Nero of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism . . . 1520
 The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa . . . 1521
 Gustavus Vasa is raised to the throne . . . 1523
 He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty . . . 1527
 Makes the crown hereditary . . . 1544
 Gustavus Adolphus heads the protestant cause in Germany; takes Magdeburg and Munich . . . 1630
 He is slain at Lutzen . . . Nov. 6, 1632
 Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark . . . 1648
 Abdication of Christina . . . 1654
 Charles X. overruns Poland . . . 1657
 Arts and sciences begin to flourish . . . 1660
 University of Lund founded . . . 1666
 Charles XII. "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute; and abolishes the senate . . . 1699
 Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia (*see Pultowa*) . . . 1709
 He escapes to Bender, where after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks . . . 1713
 He is restored: and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, he is at length killed at the siege of Frederickshald (*which see*) . . . Dec. 11, 1718
 Queen Ulrica Eleanora abolishes despotic government . . . 1719
 Royal Academy founded by Linné, afterwards called Linnæus . . . 1741
 Conspiracy of counts Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded . . . 1756
 The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1738-57: put down by Gustavus III. . . 1770
 Despotism re-established . . . 1772
 Order of the Sword instituted . . . →

Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerström, at a ball, March 16: he expired the 29th . . . 1792
 The regicide was scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days: his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled . . . May 18, —
 Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania . . . March 13, 1809
 Representative constitution established, June 7, Sweden cedes Finland to the czar of Russia, . . . Sept. 17, —
 Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's greatest generals), is chosen the crown prince of Sweden, Aug. 21, 1810
 Gustavus IV. arrived in London . . . Nov. 12, —
 Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon Bonaparte . . . Jan. 9, 1812
 Alliance with England . . . July 12, —
 Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon . . . March 13, 1813
 Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel . . . Jan. 14, 1814
 Bernadotte ascends the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV. . . Feb. 5, 1818
 Canals and roads constructed . . . May 19, 1826
 Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden . . . May 19, 1826
 Death of Bernadotte, whose son Oscar ascends the throne . . . March 8, 1844
 Treaty of alliance with England and France, . . . Nov. 21, 1855
 Banishment decreed against Catholic converts from Lutheranism . . . Oct. 1857
 Demonstration in favour of Italian independence . . . Dec. 17, 1859
 Increased religious toleration . . . May, 1860
 The king visits England and France . . . Aug. 1861
 The king warmly received in Denmark, July 17, 1862

KINGS OF SWEDEN (*previously Kings of Upsal*).

1001. Olaf Schotkonung, or Olaf Schœtikonung the Infant, is styled king, 1015. Christianity introduced in this reign.
 1026. Edmund Colbrenner.
 1051. Edmund Slemme.
 1056. Stenkil.
 1066. Halstan.
 1090. Ingo I. styled the Good.
 1112. Philip.
 1118. Ingo II.
 1129. Swerker or Suercher I.
 1155. St. Eric I.
 1161. Charles VII.: made prisoner by his successor.
 1167. Canute son of Eric I.
 1199. Swerker or Suercher II.: killed in battle.
 1210. Eric II.
 1216. John I.
 1222. Eric III. the Stammerer.
 1250. Birger Jarl, regent.
 1266. Waldemar I.
 1275. Magnus I.
 1290. Birger II.
 1319. Magnus II.; dethroned.
 1350. Eric IV.
 1359. Magnus restored.
 1363. Albert of Mecklenburg: his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
 1389. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also Denmark, and Eric XIII.
 1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
 1412. Eric XIII. governs alone: deposed.
 1440. Christopher III.
 1448. Charles VIII. surnamed Canutesson.
 1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, *Protector*.
 1483. John II. (I. of Denmark.)

1502. [Interregnum.]
 1503. Swante Sture, *Protector*.
 1512. Sten Sture, *Protector*.
 1520. Christiern, or Christian II., of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North;": deposed for his cruelties.
 1523. Gustavus Vasa: by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.
 1560. Eric XIV., son of Gustavus: dethroned and slain by
 1568. John III. his brother.
 1592. Sigismund, king of Poland, son of John III.: disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
 1604. Charles IX. brother of John III.
 1611. Gustavus (Adolphus) II. the Great: fell on the plains of Lutzen: supposed to have been treacherously slain.
 1633. [Interregnum.]
 — Christina daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin; died at Rome in 1689.
 1654. Charles X. (Gustavus), son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.
 1660. Charles XI. son of the preceding; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
 1697. Charles XII. styled the "Alexander," the "Quixote," and the "Madman of the North:": killed at Frederickshald.
 1719. Ulrica Eleanora, his sister, and her consort Frederick I. landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in
 1741. Frederick reigned alone.
 1751. Adolphus-Frederick, of Holstein-Gottorp, descended from the family of Vasa.
 1772. Gustavus (Adolphus) III.: assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball.

SWEDEN, *continued.*

1792. Gustavus (Adolphus) IV. : dethroned and the government assumed by his uncle the duke of Sudermania.
 1809. Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania.
 1814. Treaty of Kiel, by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.
1818. Charles (John) XIV. *Bernadotte* the French prince of Ponte Corvo; succeeded by his son,
 1844. Oscar, March 8.
 1859. Charles XV. July 8; (born May 3, 1826), the PRESENT (1862) king of Sweden and Norway.
Daughter. Princess Louisa, born Oct. 31, 1851.
Brother. Prince Oscar, born Jan. 27, 1829.

SWEDENBORGIANS. A sect (calling themselves "the New Church" or "the New Jerusalem Church") which holds the opinions of baron Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 1688; died at London, 1772). He stated that he began to receive spiritual manifestations, correspondences, &c., in 1745, of which an account is given in his numerous works.* The sect arose about 1760, and began to spread in 1783 in England, where there were 50 congregations in 1851. The "New Church" maintains that to it is revealed a spiritual sense of the words of Scripture, not revealed to other churches. It considers the last judgment to have been accomplished in 1757; it does not receive the usual doctrine of the Trinity, believing that the three persons are one in Christ; it rejects the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and the imputed righteousness of Christ, and holds that salvation cannot be obtained except by faith and good works. It accepts the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and makes use of a liturgy and hymns in public worship.

SWEET-BAY, *Laurus nobilis*, was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. *Laurus Indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Sweet-Fern bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucous Laurel, came from China in 1806.

SWITHIN, ST., lived in the ninth century, and, having been preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was by that prince made bishop of Winchester in 852. The silly tradition, that if it rain upon St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain forty days following, is supposed to have a shadow of reason only from the circumstance of some constellations, which have the character of portending rain, rising cosmically about the time of St. Swithin's festival.

SWITZERLAND, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C.; and afterwards was successively subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Franks also settled here in the early ages. The canton of Schweitz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.—The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons.

The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries	A.D. 672	(1600 Swiss resist 30,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10,000)	Aug. 26, 1444
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns	909	The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, April 5; and at Morat	June 20, 1476
Becomes subject to Germany	1032	And aid the duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain	Jan. 5, 1477
Fribourg built by Berthold IV.	1179	Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI.	1480
Berne built	1191	Union of Fribourg and Soleure	1481
Tyranny of Gessler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell	1306	Maximilian I. emperor acknowledges Swiss independence	1499
Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss independence	Nov. 7, 1307	Schaffhausen joins the union	1501
A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 souls	1314	The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara	June 6, 1513
Form of government made perpetual	1315	Defeated by them at Marignano, Sept. 13, 14, 1515	
Leopold I. of Austria defeated at Morgarten, Nov. 16, 1315	1335	The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers	1516
Lucerne joins the confederacy	1335	The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire	1519
The canton of Zurich joins, and becomes head of the league	1350	The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies	1544
Berne, Glaris, and Zug join	1351	Appenzel joins the other cantons	1597
Leopold II. of Austria defeated and slain at Sempach	July 9, 1386	Charles Emmanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated	1602
The Austrians defeated at Nâfels; make peace, April 9, 1389	1400	[This circumstance gives rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]	
The Grisons league (see <i>Caddie</i>)	1400		
Second league of the Grisons	1424		
The third league of the Grisons	1436		
Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basle			

* He considered the New Jerusalem, foretold in the Apocalypse, to be a church now about to be established, in which will be known the true nature of God and of man, of the Word, of heaven and of hell—concerning all which subjects error and ignorance now prevail, and in which church this knowledge will bear its proper fruits—love to the Lord and to one's neighbour, and purity of life.

SWITZERLAND, *continued.*

Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia (see <i>Westphalia, Peace of</i>)	1648	Dispute about the convents of Aargau; seven Catholic cantons form a separate league	1844
[From this period until the French revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]		Revolution at Geneva *	Oct. 7, 1846
Alliance with France	May 25, 1777	The league of Catholic cantons dissolved and the Jesuits expelled	1847
Domestic strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties: France interferes	1781	New federal constitution	Sept. 12, 1848
1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see <i>Geneva</i>)	1782	Dispute about Neuchâtel, <i>which see.</i>	1857
Swiss guards ordered to quit France	1792	Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war	March 14, 1859
Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France	1798	Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment	July and Aug. —
Helvetic republic formed	—	Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France	March 15, 1860
Switzerland, the seat of war	1799-1802	150 Swiss, attempting to enter Savoy, are stopped by the Genevese government,	March 30, —
The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France	May 12, 1802	M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtains a prize at the national shooting match at Wimbledon, July	—
Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwald separate from the republic	July 13, —	The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in foreign service without permission, July 30,	—
Switzerland joins France with 6000 men, Aug. 24,	1811	Proposed European congress to preserve Swiss neutrality, put off	July, —
The allies entered Switzerland in the spring of	1814	Glarus destroyed by fire	May 3, 1861
The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna	1815	French troops occupy Vallée des Dappes, Oct. 28; the Swiss announce the violation of their territory, Nov. 5; amicable solution, Nov. 7,	—

SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815.

Uri	{ first confederation.	Schaffhausen	Solothurn	Pays de Vaud.
Schwytz		Appenzel	Basel	Vaud
Unterwalden		St. Gall	Grisons	Neuchâtel
Zurich		Glarus	Aargau	Geneva.
Berne		Zug	Thurgau	
Lucerne		Fribourg	Tessins	

SWORDS were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1104. Damascus steel swords are the most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from the celebrated artificer named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrew Ferraras*. The broad-sword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

SYBARIS, a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about 720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotonians about 510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury, hence the term Sybarite.

SYCAMORE TREE, called by some the Egyptian fig-tree. The date of its being planted in England is not known, but it is very early. In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore tree, which she planted in the gardens of Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, capital of the province of New South Wales; founded by governor Phillip, on a cove on Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay; now the principal seat of the government of Australasia. It was denominated Sydney in compliment to lord Sydney. It is now considerable in extent and population; both increased by vast immigrations from Great Britain and other countries of Europe, in consequence of the late discoveries of the gold fields of Australia. It has banks, various other institutions, and a legislative council, which was first held July 13, 1829; the university was opened Oct. 11, 1852. Sydney was erected into a bishopric in 1836, afterwards into an archbishopric. It was lit with gas in May 1841, the first place so lit in Australia. See *Australia, New South Wales, Convicts, &c.*

SYNAGOGUE. This word is applied to an assembly or congregation of the Jews, and sometimes the place where such assembly is collected for religious purposes. *Pardon.*

* Lucerne and the other Roman Catholic cantons had joined in a league to carry out their own views, one of which was to place the education of their youth in the hands of the Jesuits. The Protestant cantons took steps to oppose the league as an illegal encroachment on the general confederation, and the question came in due course before the grand council of Geneva. The council condemned the league, but declared that public order ought to be maintained. For this decree the Protestants of the city rebelled, deposed the council, and established a provisional government. The city was the scene of some severe fighting, and many lives were lost. Eventually tranquillity was restored, the leagued cantons having sent in their submission to the diet.

Authors are not agreed as to the time when the Jews first had synagogues. Some refer it to the time of the ceremonial law, and others to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. There are in London to synagogues, in England and Wales, 53.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding (see *Councils*). National synods were those of one nation only. The first of this kind held in England was at Hertford, A.D. 673; the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. See *Dort* and *Thurles*.

SYRACUSE, S. E. Sicily, founded by Archias, 734 B.C.; 732 B.C. *Eusebius*; 749 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* See *Sicily*.

Gelon becomes supreme	B.C.	485	banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343; who	
Succeeded by Hiero		478	governs well till his death	B.C. 337
Republic established		467	Agathocles usurps power	317
Becomes predominant in Sicily		453	He is poisoned by Hicetas, and the republic	
Athenian expedition against Syracuse, under			restored	289
Nicias		415	Hiero, pretor of Syracuse, 275; elected king,	
Gylippus the Lacedæmonian succours Syracuse;			270; rules in peace till his death, 216;	
defeats Nicias		413	Hieronymus, his grandson, succeeds, 216;	
Government of Dionysius the elder, 406; he			murdered	214
receives Plato well		389	Syracuse declares against Rome, besieged by	
Dionysius, the younger, succeeds		367	Marcellus, 214, and taken; Archimedes, the	
Opposed by Dion, 361; who is banished, and			illustrious mathematician, slain	212
Plato, who endeavoured to reconcile them, is			Syracuse taken by the Saracens, A.D. 669, and	
sold for a slave		360	retaken by count Roger, the Norman	1088
Dion returns with a Greek army and fleet, and			Destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, Jan. 1693,	
expels Dionysius, 356; rules Syracuse, 355;			and nearly destroyed	Aug. 6, 1737
assassinated by Callippus		353	In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to	
Dionysius recovers his authority, 347; but is			the Neapolitan troops	April 8, 1849

SYRIA. Of the early history of ancient Syria, a few particulars are gleaned from Scripture; and it otherwise affords nothing peculiar, being involved in the histories of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires (*which see*). The capital of Syria was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus (the chief of the Seleucidae) founded the celebrated city of Antioch.

Alliance of king David and Hiram king of			Seleucus Philopator king	B.C. 187
Syria	B.C.	1049	Antiochus IV. king, who assumes the title of	
Syria conquered by David		1040	<i>Theos-Epiphanes</i> , or the Illustrious God	175
Liberated by Rezin		980	He sends Apollonius into Judea; Jerusalem is	
Bennadad, king of Syria, makes war on the			taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabi-	
Jews		898	tants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves	168
Bennadad II. reigns	about	830	Antiochus V. Eupator (king, 164), murdered by	
Syria conquered by Cyrus		537	Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne	162
And by Alexander		333	Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor	
Seleucus, surnamed <i>Nicator</i> , i.e. Conqueror,			Alexander Bala, 150; who is also defeated	
enters Babylon		312	and slain by Demetrius Nicator	146
Æra of the Seleucidae (<i>which see</i>)		—	Antiochus VI. Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter)	
Great battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus, de-			rules during the captivity of his brother	
feated by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus		301	Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper	
The city of Antioch founded		299	Trypho)	137
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with			Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and	
his father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away			placates the Romans, 133; invades Parthia,	
nearly to death; but the secret being dis-			129; and is defeated and slain	128
covered, she is divorced by the father, and			Demetrius Nicator restored	—
married by the son		297	Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus	
Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus slain by			with her own hand	124
Seleucus		281	Her son Antiochus VII. Grypus (king, 125),	
Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus;			whom she attempts to poison; but he com-	
Antiochus I. king		280	pels his mother to swallow the deadly draught	
Antiochus I. defeats the Gauls, and takes the			herself	123
name of Soter, or Saviour		275	Reign of Antiochus VIII. Cyzicenus at Damas-	
Antiochus II. surnamed by the Milesians <i>Theos</i>			cus, and of Grypus at Antioch	114
(God I), king		261	Seleucus, king	95
Poisoned by Laodice		246	Antiochus Eusebes, king	94
Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of			dethroned by Philip	85
alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia		243	Tigranes, king of Armenia, becomes king of	
Seleucus III. Cerynus (or Thunder), king		226	Syria	83
Antiochus III. the Great (king, 223), conquers			Antiochus X. Asiaticus, solicits the aid of the	
Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia		217	Romans	75
Again conquers Palestine, 198; but gives it to			Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits	
Ptolemy		193	to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones	
Enters Greece, 192; defeated by the Romans			Antiochus Asiaticus	65
at Thermopylae, 191; and at Magnesia		190	Syria made a Roman province	63
Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to				
them Asia Minor		188		

SYRIA, *continued.*

Syria invaded by the Parthians	A.D. 162	The Five Powers propose to the Porte to negotiate with Mehemet Ali	July 16, 1839
By the Persians	256	The Egyptians expelled from Syria	1840
Violent earthquakes	341	Death of lady Hester Stanhope	June 23, —
Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 502, 529; by the Persians	607	Treaty of London (not signed by offended France)	July 15, —
Conquered by the Saracens	638	Capture of Sidon (see <i>Sidon</i>)	Sept. 27, —
Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs	970	Fall of Beyrout (see <i>Beyrout</i>)	Oct. 10, —
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus	1067	Fall of Acre (see <i>Acre</i>)	Nov. 3, —
The emirs of Aleppo revolt	1068	[After much expostulation with the sultan, the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, prevail upon him to make the pachalic of Egypt hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali. This result conciliates France. See <i>Egypt</i> .]	
The crusades from Europe commence (see <i>Crusades</i>)	1095	The Druses said to have destroyed 151 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (see <i>Druses</i>)	May 29 to July 1, 1860
Desolated by the Crusades (<i>which see</i>)	1095-1272	The Mahometans massacre Christians at Damascus; about 3300 slain; many saved by Abd-el-Kader	July 9, &c. —
Noureddin conquers Syria	1166	The English and French government intervene; a convention signed at Paris; 12,000 men to be sent by France	Aug. 3, —
Saladin dethrones the Fatimite dynasty	1171	Vigorous conduct of Fuad Pacha; he punishes the Mahometans implicated in the massacres at Damascus very severely; 167 of all ranks, including the governor, executed.	Aug. 20 <i>et seq.</i> —
The Tartars overrun all Syria	1259	4000 French soldiers, under general Hautpoul, lands at Beyrout	Aug. 22, —
The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders	1291	Lord Dufferin, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus	Sept. 6, —
Syria overrun by Tamerlane	1400	The French and Turks advance against Lebanon; 14 emirs surrendered	Oct. —
Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks under Selim	1517	Pacification of the country effected	Nov. —
Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French	1798	The French occupation ceases	June 5, 1861
Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss, Aug. 6; overruns the country, and takes Gaza and Jaffa	—	Prince of Wales visits Syria	April, 1862
Siege of Acre	March 6 to May 27, 1799		
Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt, Aug. 23, Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French army, Sept. 10, 1801	—		
Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria	1831-32		
Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signior at Konieh	Dec. 21, 1832		
[Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success.]			
And again at Nezeb, making 10,000 prisoners, June 24, 1839	1839		
The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria, and places itself at the disposal of Mehemet Ali, July 14, —	—		

T.

TABERNACLE, the Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by Divine direction, 1491 B.C. When the Jews were settled in Canaan, the tabernacle was set up at Shiloh by Joshua 1444 B.C. It was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C.—The chapel erected for George Whitfield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitfield's Tabernacle in Tottenham-court-road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828; and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A large Metropolitan Tabernacle, erected for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, near the Elephant and Castle, Kennington-road, Surrey, was opened on March 31, 1861.

TABOR, in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1419, and became the chief seat of the Hussites, or Taborites. Casimir of Poland, invited to be their king, was defeated here by Albert of Austria in 1438. Tabor itself was taken by the emperor in 1544.

TADMOR. See *Palmyra*.

TAEPIINGS. See *China*, note.

TAFFETY, an early species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.*

TAGLIACOZZO, in the Abruzzi mountains, S. Italy, where, on Aug. 23, 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping king of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the emperor Frederic II. Conradin had been invited into Italy by the Ghibelline or Imperial party; their opponents, the Guelfs or papal party, supporting Charles. The latter basely caused his prisoner to be beheaded, Oct. 29, following.

TAHITI. The French or abbreviated name for Otaheite. See *Otaheite*.

TALavera de la Reyna, Central Spain, was taken from the Mahometans by Ordoño, king of Leon, 913. Here a battle was fought July 27, 28, 1809, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army (47,000) commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a battle on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, but were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, but was repulsed at all points, and sir Arthur Wellesley secured the victory, the enemy retreating with the loss of 10,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. The British lost 800 killed, and 4000 wounded or missing. Soult, Ney, and Mortier, being in the rear, obliged the British to retire after the battle.

TALBotype. See *Photography*.

TALLY OFFICE. The Tally Court in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tallier*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which being cloven asunder by an officer of the Exchequer, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government; and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient. *Beaton*. The practice was ordered to be discontinued in 1782. See *Exchequer*.

TALMUDS two books of the doctrine of the religion and morality of the Jews,—the Talmud of Jerusalem, and the Talmud of Babylon. The one composed by the Rabbi Juda Hakkadosh, about the close of the second century; the second being commentaries, &c., by succeeding rabbis, were collected by Ben Eliezer, about the sixth century. Abridged by Maimonides in the twelfth century.

TANAGARA (Bœotia). Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B.C.; but were defeated by them in 426. In the latter contest Agis II. headed the Spartans, and Nicias the others.

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, HIS ARREST. He proposed his plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland, he acted as a general of brigade, Aug. 1798. He failed, and fled to Hamburg, and was there delivered up to the English, Nov. 24; for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1799. Napper Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

TANGIERS (N.W. Africa). Besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dowry to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England, 1662; but he did not think it worth keeping, and in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and the place abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a piratical station: but the discontinuance of piracy has greatly diminished its importance.

TANISTRY. In Ireland, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and if any of them afterwards died, his portion was not shared out among his sons, but the chieftain or tanist made a new partition at his discretion among the surviving brothers. Abolished 1604. *Davies on Ireland*.

TANNING leather with the bark of trees was early practised. It was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees about 1789. It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Great improvements have been made in tanning in consequence of the increase of chemical knowledge.

TANTALUM, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett in 1801, and named by him Columbium; and in a Swedish mineral by Ekeberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1846 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium. *Gmelin*.

TAPESTRY. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarrazinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands. *Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I. 1619. *Salmon*. Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France. See *Gobelin Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.

TAR. Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire, *Spencer*. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about 1744. From coal-tar brilliant dyes are now produced. See *Aniline*.

TARA, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where it is said a conference was held between the English and Irish in 1173. Near here was fought one of the earliest battles in the rebellion of 1798 between the royalist troops, only 400 strong, and the insurgent Irish, May 26. The rebels amounted to 4000 men, yet were completely defeated, losing 500 killed. On Aug. 15, 1843, Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting here (250,000 persons said to have been assembled).

TARANTULA. See *Dance*.

TARBES (S. France, near the Pyrenees). The French army under marshal Soult, in great strength, was forced from its position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by the duke of Wellington, March 20, 1814. This engagement shortly preceded the battle of Toulouse, the final battle of the Peninsular army. See *Toulouse*.

TARENTUM (now *Taranto*, S. Italy), was founded by the Greek Phalantus, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, supported a war against the Romans, which had been undertaken B.C. 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours; it was terminated after ten years; 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Tarentum has shared in all the revolutions of Southern Italy.

TARIFF, a book of rates or duties charged on goods exported or imported. The tariff of this country in 1840 comprised 1042 articles, the number was reduced (by sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857; the number was greatly reduced in 1860.

TARRAGONA (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar, in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French, Jan. 28, 1811, and the inhabitants, man, woman, and child, put to the sword. The military achievement was creditable to the talents, but the cruelty most dishonourable to the character, of marshal Suchet. Tarragona was besieged by general sir James Murray, in May 1813; but the siege was soon raised.

TARTAN, or **HIGHLAND PLAID**. This dress of the Scottish Highlanders is said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celtæ, the *Galli non-braccati*.

TARTARIC ACID is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist, Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed, by means of sulphuric acid about 1770. In 1859 Baron Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

TARTARY (Asia). The Tartars or Mongols were known in antiquity as Scythians. During the decline of the Roman empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy, were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan, A.D. 1206. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia, became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, 1402, and founded a dynasty in India, which formed the most splendid court in Asia, till the close of the eighteenth century. See *Golden Horde*.

TASMANIA, a settlement in Van Diemen's Land (*which see*).

TAVERNS, in this country were places of entertainment, under various names, in ancient times. Taverns, as so called, may be traced to the thirteenth century. "In the reign of king Edward the Third *only three taverns* were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbrook, and the other in Lombard-street." * *Sir Henry Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV. and was the rendezvous of prince Henry, and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs.

* Taverns were restricted by an act of Edward VI. 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 4 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Quickly, and the scene of Sir John Falstaff's merriment. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.* Of little less antiquity is the *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480; this house was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

TAXES. The first levied on the people were by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l.* of our money. The next was by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, which was a land-tax by assessment, and deemed so odious that his subjects styled him by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C. *D'Eon's Histoire des Finances.* Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I. 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II. 1377. *Camden.* See *Revenue and Income Tax.**

ASSESSED TAXES.		LAND TAX.		PROPERTY TAX.	
1800	£3,468,131	1800	£1,307,941	1801	£5,716,572
1805	4,508,782	1805	1,596,481	1804	4,650,000
1810	6,233,161	1810	1,418,337	1805	5,937,500
1815	6,524,766	1815	1,084,251	1806	† 11,500,000
1820	6,311,346	1820	1,022,257	1808	10,548,985
1825	5,176,722	1825	1,288,393	1815†	14,978,537
1830	5,013,405	1830	1,189,214	5 per cent.	
1835	3,733,997	1835	1,203,579	† 10 per cent.	
1840	3,866,407	1840	1,298,622	† Last year of this tax.	
1845. Land and assessed taxes	net £4,223,842	1857. Land and assessed taxes	net £2,940,771		
1850. Ditto ditto	4,360,179	1858. Ditto ditto	2,973,525		
1854. Ditto ditto	3,040,548	1859. Ditto ditto	3,059,372		
1855. Ditto ditto	2,945,784	1860. Ditto ditto	2,947,716		
1856. Ditto ditto	2,956,604	1861. Ditto ditto	2,927,573		

TCHERNAYA, a river in the Crimea. On Aug. 16, 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under prince Gortschakoff without success, being repulsed with the loss of 3329 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under general D'Herbillion. The loss of the allies was about 1200; 200 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, which behaved with great gallantry under the command of general La Marmora. The Russian general Read, and the Sardinian general Montevecchio, were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then hotly besieged by the English and French.

TEA.† First known in Europe, being brought from India by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for 6*l.* and even 10*l.* the pound.

Samuel Pepys records his first "cup of tea."

Sept. 25, 1660
A duty of 8*s.* was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch. II. c. 13), 1660; the East India company first imported it. 1669

It was brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade. *Anderson.*

Green tea began to be used. 1715
Price of black tea per lb. 13*s.* to 20*s.*, of green, 12*s.* to 30*s.* 1728

The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767; this tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Nov. 1773, and ultimately led to the American war (see *Boston*).

Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea. Aug. 1779

Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea

from 50 to 12½ per cent. and taxing windows in lieu. June, 1784

"Millions of pounds' weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England." *Report of the House of Commons* 1818

"The consumption of the whole civilized world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000." *Evidence in House of Commons* 1830

The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Mincing-lane, Aug. 19, 1834

New duties were charged, 1795; the duty was 6*s.* and 10*s.* per cent., made 2*s.* 1*d.* per pound 1836

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,461*l.*; and the amount was 5,902,433*l.* in 1852

Various charges made in 1854, 1855, and 1856

Duty of 1*s.* 5*d.* per pound begun April, 1857

The duty upon tea had been gradually reduced from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* only per pound 1858

* The assessed taxes in Ireland, being very unproductive, were repealed in 1823. Mr. Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer, in his budget of 1853, modified and extended the Income-tax (which was made to embrace Ireland). This tax was to be gradually reduced every two years, and to be altogether abolished at the end of seven years. Many of the assessed taxes, and various of the excise and custom duties were reduced or abolished, affording relief from direct and indirect taxation to the amount of 5,384,000*l.* The expenditure consequent on the war with Russia prevented Mr. Gladstone's plans from being carried into effect.

† *Thea Bohea*, black tea; *Thea Viridica*, green tea. Brought to these realms from China, about 1768. The finest tea-plant known in England was raised in Kew-gardens; but the first that ever flourished in Europe was one belonging to the duke of Northumberland at Sion. The attempts to cultivate the tea-plant, however, in England—indeed in Europe—have altogether failed. *Ashe.*

TEA, *continued.*

TEAS IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND, OR CHARGED WITH DUTY, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

1726	lb. 700,000	1815	lb. 26,368,000	1845	lb. 44,193,433
1766	7,000,000	1820	25,662,474	1850	govt. returns 50,512,364
1792	13,185,000	1825	24,803,668	1856	86,200,414
1800	23,723,000	1830	39,544,494	1858	75,432,333
1805	24,133,000	1835	44,364,550	1859	75,977,451
1810	25,414,000	1840	38,068,555	1861	96,577,382

TE-DEUM. A kind of hymn or song of thanksgiving used in the Romish and English Church, beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus*—We praise thee, O God. It is generally supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about A.D. 390; and is still sung in the Romish Church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity on a national thanksgiving for a great victory, a bounteous harvest, or an averted evil.

TEETOTALER. Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, Lancashire, in addressing temperance meetings acknowledged that he had been a hard drinker, and being an illiterate man, and in want of a word to express how much he then abstained from malt and spirits, exclaimed "I am now a Teetotaler;" about 1831. See *Temperance*.

TELEGRAPHS. Polybius calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information, *pyrsiæ*, because the signals were always made by fire. In 1663, a plan was suggested by the marquess of Worcester, and a modern telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. It was not till 1793 that the instrument was applied to useful purposes: M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French. Two were erected over the Admiralty-office, London, 1796. The Semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses, and also to spell any particular words, letter by letter. See *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*.

TELESCOPES. This invention is noticed by Leonard Digges, about 1571. Roger Bacon, about A.D. 1250, described telescopes and microscopes exactly, and yet neither were made till one Metius, at Alkmaar, and Jansen, of Middleburg, made them about the same time, 1590-1609; the latter from an accidental discovery made by his children. Galileo imitated their invention by its description, and made three in succession, one of which magnified a thousand times, 1630. With these he discovered Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus. Telescopes became very popular, and were improved by Zuechi, Huyghens, Gregory, and Newton, and afterwards by Martin, Hall, Dollond, and Herschel.

The reflecting telescope invented by Newton 1668
Achromatic telescopes made by More Hall about 1723
A telescope made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l.* in 1802; but the Herschel telescope, made 1789-1795, was superior; it had the great speculum 48 inches diameter, 34 inches thick, weighed 2118 lbs., and magnified 6400 times. See *Herschel*.
The earl of Rosse erected on his estate at Parsonstown, in Ireland, the largest telescope ever constructed, at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.* This wonderful instrument is 7 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in length; the machinery is supported on massive walls, and notwith-

standing its great weight and size, is moved with the utmost ease, and can be lowered to any angle, while it sweeps the horizon by means of wheels running on a graduated circle 1828-1845
One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wandsworth by the rev. John Craig 1852
Magnificent equatorial telescopes set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris 1860
M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope the mirror 314 inches in diameter; the focal length 174 feet 1862

TELLURIUM, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Reichenstein in 1782.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. They originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, had them prohibited altogether to the United States' army, 1818. The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed Feb. 13, 1826. Temperance societies immediately afterwards spread in England and Scotland, and in 1831 there were 1000 such societies in the United States, and several hundreds in the latter countries. In Ireland, the rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31; and the rev. Father Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, affirmed that, in 1839, 1840, and 1841, he had made more than a million of converts to temperance.* See *Teetotaler*.

* This success was probably owing to the general poverty, as the majority of the converts are stated to have relapsed on the return of prosperity. Father Mathew arrived in America in July, 1849, but was not so successful there. He died Dec. 8, 1856, aged 66.

TEMPLARS. The first military order of Knights Templars was founded in A.D. 1118, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the council of Vienna, and part of its revenues were bestowed upon other orders in 1312. Numbers of the order were burned alive and hanged in 1310, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe. The grand-master Molay was burnt alive at Paris in 1314.

TEMPLE (London), thus called as having been the dwelling of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of that order, it was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1340. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex-house, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, built in 1185, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple Bar.—St. Mary's or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is an ancient Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the Crusaders, who were buried here. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1828.—The *Temple-Hall* was built in 1572, and *Temple Bar* in 1672. The new Middle Temple library was opened by the prince of Wales, Oct. 31, 1861.

TEMPLES originated in the sepulchres built for the dead. *Eusebius*. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods. *Herodotus*. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion. *Apollonius*.

The temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; consecrated 1004; fired by Nebuchadnezzar 587; rebuilt, 536; pillaged by Antiochus, 170; rebuilt by Herod, 18; destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.

The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophonius, about 1200 B.C.; burnt by the Pisistratidae, 548; a new temple raised by the family of the Alcmaeonidae, about 573.

Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C.; fired by Herostatus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B.C.; torebuild

it employed 220 years; destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.

The temple of Piety was built by Acilius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val. Max.*

Temple of Theseus, built 480 B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.

Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, A.D. 331. See *separate articles*.

TENERIFFE (Canaries, N.W. coast of Africa). The celebrated Peak of Teneriffe is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. It was ascended in 1856 by professor C. Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704. In an unsuccessful attack made at Santa Cruz, admiral (afterwards lord) Nelson lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, July 24, 1797. For the particulars of this heroic affair, see *Santa Cruz*.

TENTHS. See *Tithes*.

TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I. 1079. *Glanville de Leg. Anglie*. They were gradually formed. *Spelman*. The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. July 22, 1830: *Hilary Term* to begin Jan. 11, and end Jan. 31; *Easter*, April 15, to end May 8; *Trinity*, May 22, to end June 12; *Michaelmas*, Nov. 2, to end Nov. 25. This act was amended 1 Will. IV. Nov. 15, 1830.

TERROR. See *Reign of*.

TEST ACT, a statute of Charles II. directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c: enacted March, 1673. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed by statute in 1828.

TESTER. *Testone*. A silver coin struck in France by Louis XII. 1513; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II. and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king, stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12d. value in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards of 6d. (still called a tester).

TETUAN, Morocco, was entered by the Spaniards, Feb. 6, 1860, after gaining a decisive victory, on Feb. 4. The general, O'Donnell, was made a grandee of the first class.

TEUTONES (hence *Deutsche*, German), a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 113 and 105 B.C. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and an infinite number made prisoners, 102 B.C. See *Cimbri*, with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general.

TEUTONIC ORDER, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under the celebrated Guy of Lusignan, when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Celestine III. On their return to Germany, they were invited to subdue and christianise the country now called Prussia and its neighbourhood, which they gradually accomplished. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1521. In 1525, the grand-master was made a prince of the empire. The order was dissolved, and its remaining possessions seized, by Napoleon I. in 1809. See *Prussia*, &c.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, May 4, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI. and her son were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster. See *Roses*.

TEXAS (N. America). Separated from Mexico in 1836. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the union by the latter in 1846, and seceded from it in 1861.

TEXEL (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval achievements. An engagement of three days' continuance, between the English under Blake, Dean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted, and admiral Van Tromp was killed, 1653. Again, in the mouth of the Texel, when D'Estrees and Ruyter were signally defeated, Aug. 11, 1673. The Dutch fleet vanquished by lord Duncan, on Oct. 11, 1797. See *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of twelve ships of war, and thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, Aug. 28, 1799.

THALLIUM, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. Wm. Crookes, by means of the spectrum analysis in March 1861.

THAMES (London). The richest river in the world. It has been erroneously said that its name is Isis till it arrives at Dorchester, when being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced: poetical fiction, however, had perpetuated the error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It was called Thames or Tems before it came near the Thames. *Comden*.

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats 1235
It rose to a great height, 1736, 1747, 1762 . . . 1791

The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London . . . 1489

The Thames was made navigable to Oxford . . . 1624

It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; again, twice in three hours Nov. 24, 1777

An act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London: twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government . . . 1857

In consequence of the great contamination of the river by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odours emanating from it in the summer of 1666, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage. The works are now in progress . . . 1862

THAMES EMBANKMENT: sir Christopher Wren recommended it in 1666. The Corporation embanked a mile in 1767. It was further recommended by sir F. French, in 1824; by the duke of Newcastle in 1844; and by John Martin the painter in 1858. In 1860, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked; whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be easily constructed beneath a broad roadway; docks to be constructed within

the embankment wall; the expense to be defrayed by the city duties on coal, and by means provided by government. The principle of this recommendation was approved by parliament, and a committee was appointed, which sat for the first time April 30, 1861
An act for "embanking the north side of the Thames from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed Aug. 7; the work begun in . . . Nov., 1862

Mr. J. W. Bazalgette presented a report, with a plan for embanking the south side of the Thames . . . Nov. 6, —

THAMES TUNNEL.—Projected by Mr. I. K. Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping. The bill received the royal assent, June 24, 1824. The shaft was begun in 1825; the first brick was laid by Mr. Smith, March 2; the excavation commenced, April 1; and the first horizontal excavation . . . In Dec. 1825

At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first interruption took place . . . May 18, 1827

The second interruption, by which six workmen perished . . . Jan. 12, 1828

The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, March 25, 1843. The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.

THANE. A title much in use anciently, and which sometimes signifies a nobleman, sometimes a freeman, and sometimes a magistrate, but most properly an officer under the king. The Saxons had a nobility called thanes, and the Scots also, among whom the title was more general, particularly in the time of Malcolm. The title was abolished in England at the conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system. Abolished in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THANET, Kent, was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, A.D. 428. The Danes held a part of it 853-865, and ravaged it 980.

THEATINES. An order of religious, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate, in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV.), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to the historian Hénault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines endeavoured, but vainly, to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles. *Ashæ.*

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 420, B.C., was the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was built about 80 B.C. Theatres were afterwards numerous, and were erected in most cities of Italy. There was a theatre at Pompeii, where most of the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the night of Aug. 24, A.D. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered Pompeii. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A.D. 1533. See *Drama, Plays, &c.*

THEATRES IN ENGLAND. The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. See *Globe*. But, long before that time, miracle plays were represented in the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s. The first play-bill was dated April 8, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus: "By his Majestie his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humorous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." Lincoln's-inn theatre was opened in 1695. The licensing act (10 Geo. II. c. 28, 1735) was passed in consequence of the performance of Fielding's *Pasquin* at the Haymarket, satirising Walpole's administration. Marionettes or Puppets were produced at the Adelaide Gallery in 1852. See *Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Opera House, Drama, &c.* In Jan. 1860 several of the theatres were first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and were filled.

DRURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent	April 25, 1662
Opened	April 8, 1663
Nell Gwynn performed	1666
Theatre burnt down	1671
Rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren, and opened,	March 26, 1674
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth	1712
Garrick's <i>début</i> here	1742
Garrick and Lacy's tenure (revival of Shakspeare)	1747
Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened	Sept. 23, 1775
Garrick's farewell	June 10, 1776
Sheridan's management	1777
Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick	1777
Mrs. Siddons' <i>début</i> as a star	Oct. 10, 1782
Mr. Kemble's <i>début</i> as <i>Hamlet</i>	Sept. 30, 1783
The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and re-opened	March 12, 1794
Charles Kemble's first appearance (as <i>Malcolm</i> in <i>Macbeth</i>)	April 21, —
Dowton's first appearance (as <i>Sheva</i> in <i>the Jew</i>)	Oct. 11, 1796
Hatfield fired at George III.	May 11, 1800
The theatre burnt	Feb. 24, 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and re-opened with a prologue by lord Byron	Oct. 12, 1812
Edmund Kean's appearance (as <i>Shylock</i>)	Jan. 26, 1814
Mr. Elliston, lessee	Oct. 3, 1819
Madame Vestris's first appearance (as <i>Lilla</i>)	Feb. 19, 1820
Real water introduced in the <i>Cataract of the Ganges</i>	Oct. 27, 1823
Mr. Price, lessee	July, 1826
Miss Ellen Tree's appearance (as <i>Violante</i>)	Sept. 23, —
Charles Kean's appearance (as <i>Norval</i>)	Oct. 1, 1827

Mrs. Nisbett's first appearance (as the <i>Widow Cheery</i>)	Oct. 9, 1829
Mr. Alexander Lee's and Captain Pothill's management	1830
Mr. Alfred Bunn, lessee	1831
Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as <i>Spartacus</i>)	Oct. 17, 1836
Mr. Hammond's management	1839
German operas commenced at this theatre;	March 15, 1841
Mr. Macready's management	—
Mr. Bunn, again lessee	1843
Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, and died	Dec. 14, 1844
Mr. Anderson's management	1849
Mr. Macready's farewell	Feb. 26, 1851
Mr. Bunn, lessee and manager	1852
Mr. E. T. Smith	1853-9
English Opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne)	1858
Italian opera	1859
Opened by Mr. E. T. Smith	Oct. 15, 1860
Suddenly closed	April 20, 1861
Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as <i>Othello</i>)	Oct. 27, —
Mr. Falconer and the Lyceum company	Dec. 1862

COVENT GARDEN.

Sir William Davenant's patent	April 25, 1662
The theatre opened by Rich	Dec. 7, 1732
Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich & Lambert	1735
Theatrical fund instituted	1765
Mr. Harris's tenure	1767
Lewis's first appearance in the character of <i>Belshazzar</i>	Sept. 15, 1773
Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house	April 7, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters	Oct. 3, 1783

THEATRES, *continued.*

Munden's appearance	Dec. 2, 1790
Fawcett's first appearance (as <i>Caleb</i>)	Sept. 21, 1791
G. F. Cooke's appearance (as <i>Richard III.</i>)	Oct. 31, 1800
Braham's appearance	Dec. 9, 1801
Mr. Kemble's management	1802
Appearance of Master Betty, the <i>Infant Rosticus</i> ,	Dec. 1, 1803
Lewis's last appearance (as the <i>Copper Captain</i>),	May 28, 1808
Theatre burnt down	Sept. 20, —
Rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and re-opened with <i>Macbeth</i>	Sept. 18, 1809
The O. P. Riot (<i>which see</i>)	Sept. 18 to Dec. 10, 1811
Horses first introduced; in <i>Bluebeard</i>	Feb. 18, 1812
The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house)	June 29, 1812
[Mrs. Siddons, however, performed once afterwards, in June, 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.]	
Miss Stephen's first appearance (as <i>Mundane</i>),	Sept. 7, 1813
Miss Foote's appearance here (as <i>Amanthis</i>),	May 26, 1814
Miss O'Neill's appearance here (as <i>Juliet</i>),	Oct. 6, —
Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnett, in the house.	Feb. 7, 1816
Mr. Macready's first appearance (as <i>Orestes</i>),	Sept. 16, —
Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as <i>Coriolanus</i>),	June 23, 1817
Henry Harris's management	1818
Charles Kemble's management	1823
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as <i>Juliet</i>),	Oct. 5, 1829
Mr. Fawcett's farewell	May 21, 1830
Charles Young's farewell	May 30, 1832
Mr. Macready's management	1837
Madame Vestris's management	1839
Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as <i>Norma</i>),	Nov. 2, 1841
Charles Kemble again	Sept. 10, 1842
Mr. Laurent's management	Dec. 26, 1844
Opened for Italian opera	April 6, 1847
Destroyed by fire (during a <i>bai masque</i>),	March 5, 1856
New theatre opened by Mr. F. Gye (<i>Les Huguenots</i>)	May 15, 1858
English opera (Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison),	Oct. 1859
All principal actors perform parts of plays for the benefit of the Dramatic College, March 29,	1860
Balfe's <i>Bianca</i> brought out	Dec. 6, —
Italian opera (Mr. Gye)	April, 1861
Last appearance of Grisi	Aug. 3, —
English opera (Pyne and Harrison)	Oct. 21, —
Italian opera (Mr. Gye)	April, 1862
English opera (Pyne and Harrison)	Aug. 25, —

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, or QUEEN'S
THEATRE.

Opera-house opened. <i>Pennant</i> . (See <i>Opera-house</i>)	1705
The theatre was enlarged	1720
Burnt down	June 17, 1788
Re-built and re-opened	Sept. 22, 1791
Exterior improved by Mr. Nash	1818
The <i>ritievo</i> by Mr. Bubb	1821
Madame Rachel's appearance	May 10, 1841
Mr. Lumley's management	1842
Jenny Lind's first appearance	May 4, 1847
Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the house	1852
Julien's concerts	Oct. 1857
Festive performances on the marriage of the princess royal	Jan. 1859
Macfarren's <i>Robin Hood</i> brought out	Oct. 11, 1860
[Not opened in 1861.]	
Italian opera	April 26, 1862

HAYMARKET.

Built	1702
Opened by French comedians	Dec. 29, 1720
<i>Beggar's Opera</i> , by Gay, produced	1727
Fieldding's Mogul company	1734-5
A French company prohibited from acting by the audience	1738
Mr. Foote's patent	1747
The Bottle-conjuror's dupery (see <i>Bottle Conjuror</i>)	Jan. 16, 1748
The theatre rebuilt	1767
Mr. Coleman's tenure	Jan. 1, 1777
Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby)	—
Royal visit—great crowd—16 persons killed and many wounded	Feb. 3, 1794
Mr. Elliston's <i>debut</i> here	June 24, 1796
First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as <i>Lingo</i>),	May 16, 1803
Mr. Morris's management	1805
Appearance of Mr. Liston (as <i>Sheepface</i>),	June 8, —
The tailor's riot	Aug. 15, —
Appearance of Mr. Young (as <i>Hamlet</i>)	June 22, 1807
Of Miss F. Kelly (as <i>Floretta</i>)	June 12, 1810
Theatre rebuilt by Nash; opened	July 4, 1821
Miss Paton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as <i>Susannah</i>)	Aug. 3, 1822
Mr. Webster's management	June 12, 1837
Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here	1839
Mr. Webster's management (16 years) terminated with his farewell appearance, March 14,	1853
First performance of <i>Our American Cousin</i> (said to be by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 800 times in America), Mr. Sothorn, <i>Lord Dundreary</i> (still performing, Dec. 1862)	Nov. 11, 1861
Mr. Buckstone's management	1853-62

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, or LYCEUM.

Built by Dr. Arnold	1794-5
Winsor experiments with gas-lighting	1803-4
Opened as the Lyceum in	1809
Appearance of Mr. Wrench (as <i>Belcour</i>)	Oct. 7, —
Re-opened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly	June 15, 1816
House destroyed by fire	Feb. 16, 1830
Re-built; and re-opened	July 14, 1834
Equestrian performances	Jan. 16, 1844
Mrs. Keeley's management	April 8, —
Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews' management	Oct. 1847-56
Retirement of Mr. C. Mathews	March, 1853
Appearance of Madame Ristori	June, 1856
Taken by Mr. Gye for Italian opera for forty nights	April 14, 1857
Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison	Sept. 21, —
Balfe's opera, <i>Rose of Castile</i> , produced	April, 1859
Mr. G. Webster and Mr. Falconer, July, 1858;	closed
Opened by Madame Celeste, Nov. 1859 and Oct. 1860	
The "Savage" club perform before the queen and prince	March 7, —
Italian opera	June 8, 1861
Mr. Falconer manager (English comedy) Aug. 19,	1862
<i>Peep o' Day</i> brought out (now performing, Dec. 1862)	Nov. 9, —
Mr. Fechter	Dec. 1862

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the <i>Sans Pareil</i> , opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott,	Nov. 27, 1806
Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present name	1820-1
Terry and Yates	1825
Messrs. Mathews and Yates' management join (<i>Mathews at Home</i>)	1828
Now front	1840
Madame Celeste's management	Sept. 30, 1844

THEATRES, *continued.*

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams here . . . July, 1857
 Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrange-
 ments . . . Dec. 27, 1858
Colleen Bawn represented . . . Sept. 10, 1860
 [Immense run; above 360 nights.]
 Mr. B. Webster, present lessee . . . 1844-62

PRINCE'S, LATE ST. JAMES'S.

This theatre was built by, and opened under
 the management of, Mr. Braham . . . Dec. 14, 1835
 German operas performed here under the
 management of Mr. Bunn . . . 1840
 Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French
 plays . . . Jan. 22, 1844
 German plays . . . 1852
 Mrs. Seymour's tenure . . . Oct. 2, 1854-5
 French plays . . . 1857
 Neapolitan Buffo-opera . . . Nov. . . .
 Italian plays . . . 1858
 French opera . . . Jan. 1859
 French plays . . . May, . . .
 English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton,
 manager . . . Oct. . . .
 French plays . . . May 28, 1860
 English plays . . . Aug. 12, . . .
 Mr. Wigan, manager . . . 1860-2
 French plays . . . May 20, 1861

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened . . . 1840
 Sold for 16,400l. . . Sept. 9, 1841
 Mr. Bartley's farewell here . . . Dec. 18, 1852
 Mr. Charles Kean's management, 1850; closed,
 Aug. 29, 1859
 Mr. A. Harris's management; opened,
 Sept. 29, . . .
 Zouave Crimean company . . . July 23, 1860
 Mr. Fochter appears (as *Hamlet*) . . . March 20, 1861
 Mr. Harris lessee . . . 1860-1
 Mr. Lindus manager . . . Oct. 20, 1862

OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened
 with horsemanship . . . Sept. 18, 1806
 Here the celebrated Elliston (1813), and after-
 wards Madame Vestris, had managements;
 the latter until . . . 1839
 Mr. George Wild's tenure . . . 1840
 Miss Davenport's tenure . . . Nov. 11, 1844
 Mr. Watt's management . . . 1848
 The theatre destroyed by fire . . . March 20, 1849
 Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his
 management . . . Dec. 26, . . .
 Mr. William Farren's management . . . 1850
 Lessee and manager, Mr. A. Wigan . . . Oct. 17, 1853-7
 Messrs. Robson and Emden's management,
 Aug. 1857-62

STRAND THEATRE.

First opened—Mr. Rayner and Mrs. Waylett . . . 1831
 Mr. William Farren's management . . . 1849
 Lessee, Mr. F. Allcroft; manager, Mr. T. Payne . . . 1855
 Lessee, Miss Swanborough . . . 1858-62
 Present lessee, Mr. Swanborough, sen. . . Dec. 1862

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened . . . 1773
 Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent
 houses . . . Sept. 17, 1794
 Rebuilt . . . 1795
 Burnt again, with forty houses . . . Sept. 1, 1803
 Ducrow's management . . . 1825
 Again destroyed by fire . . . June 8, 1841
 Rebuilt and reopened by Mr. Batty . . . April 17, 1843
 Lessee and manager, Mr. W. Cooke . . . 1855-60
 Mr. W. Cooke's farewell benefit . . . Jan. 30, 1860
 A man killed by a lion . . . Jan. 7, 1861
 Opened by Mr. Batty . . . Dec. 6, . . .

CIRCUS, now SURREY THEATRE.

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises
 under Mr. Hughes] . . . Nov. 4, 1782
 Opened for performances . . . Nov. 4, 1783
 Destroyed by fire . . . Aug. 12, 1805
 Mr. Elliston's management . . . 1809
 Mr. Elliston again . . . June 4, 1827
 Mr. Davidge's tenure . . . 1833

COBURG, now VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the
 patronage of the late princess Charlotte and
 the prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg . . . 1816
 The house was opened . . . 1818
 Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the manage-
 ment in . . . 1833
 Mr. Gubaldiston's tenure . . . 1840
 Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed . . . Dec 27, 1858

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra . . . 1683
 Present house opened . . . 1765
 Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false
 alarm of fire . . . Oct. 15, 1807
 Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps . . .
 May 20, 1841-99
 Management of Mr. Joseph . . . March 25, 1861
 Reopened by Mr. Phelps . . . Sept. 7, 1861
 Lessee, Miss C. Luceite . . . Sept. 27, 1862

OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road . . . 1828
 Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields . . . 1830
 Bowery Theatre, Lambeth . . . 1814
 City Theatre, Norton-Folgate . . . 1837
 Miss Kelly's Theatre . . . 1840
 Marylebone, opened . . . 1842
 Its stage enlarged . . . Oct. 7, 1854
 Pavilion Theatre burnt . . . Feb. 23, 1856

DUBLIN THEATRES.

Worburg street commenced . . . 1635
 Orange-street, now Smock-alley . . . 1662
 Aungler-street (*Victory*) . . . 1728
 Ditto, management of Mr. Hitchcock . . . 1733
 Crow-street Music-hall . . . 1731
 Rainsford-street Theatre . . . 1732
 Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt . . . 1735
 Fishamble-street, Music-hall . . . 1741
 Capel-street Theatre . . . 1745
 Crow-street, Theatre Royal . . . 1758
 Ditto, Mr. Daby's patent . . . 1786
 Ditto, Mr. Fred. Edw. Jones's patent . . . 1798
 Peter-street, Theatre Royal . . . 1789
 Hawkin's-street, Theatre Royal . . . 1821
 Ditto, Mr. Abbott, lessee . . . 1824
 Ditto, Mr. Bunn, lessee . . . 1827
 Ditto, Mr. Calcraft, lessee . . . 1830
 Queen's Theatre, Brunswick-street . . . 1844

EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music . . . 1672
 Allan Ramsay's . . . 1736
 Theatre, Shakspeare-square . . . 1769
 The Caledonian Theatre . . . 1822
 Adelphi Theatre burnt down . . . May 24, 1853

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance . . . 1716
 Macklin at Lincoln's-inn-fields . . . 1725
 Garrick's at Goodman's-fields, as *Richard III.*,
 Oct. 19, 1741
 Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby)
 first appears at Liverpool . . . 1773
 Garrick's last appearance . . . June 10, 1776
 Mrs. Robinson, *Peritita*: her last appearance,
 Dec. 24, 1779
 Braham's first appearance at the Royalty,
 April 20, 1787

THEATRES, *continued.*

Madame Storaec; her first appearance in London	Nov. 24, 1789
Inledon's first appearance	Nov. 1790
Miss Mellon, her first appearance as <i>Lydia Languish</i>	Jan. 31, 1795
Liston's first appearance in London	June 1, 1805
Romeo Coates; his appearance as <i>Lothario</i>	April 10, 1811
Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as <i>Lady Teuzle</i>	June 1, 1814
Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as <i>Romeo</i>	Dec. 29, —
Booth's first appearance	Feb. 12, 1817
W. Farren's first appearance	— 1818
Munden's last appearance	May 31, 1824
Fanny Kemble's first appearance	Oct. 5, 1829
Edmund Kean's farewell	— 1833
Liston's last appearance	May 31, 1838
Adelaide Kemble's first appearance	Nov. 2, 1844
Jenny Lind's first appearance	May 4, 1847
Mrs. Glover's farewell	July 12, 1850
Mr. Bartley's farewell	Dec. 18, 1852
Mr. W. Farren's farewell	— 1853
Clara Novello's farewell	Nov. 21, 1860
MEMORANDA.	
David Garrick died	— 1779
Charles Macklin died	— 1797
Mr. Palmer died on the stage, at Liverpool	Aug. 2, 1798
Bannister retired from the stage	— 1815
John P. Kemble died	— 1825
Talma died in Paris	— 1826

Weber came to London	Feb. 1826
The Brunswick theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed	Feb. 28, 1828
Sarah Siddons died	— 1831
Edmund Kean died	— 1833
Madame Malibran died at Manchester	Sept. 23, 1836
Paganini died	May 29, 1840
Power lost in the <i>President</i> steamer, about	—
Elton lost in the <i>Pegasus</i>	March 13, 1841
Theatres' Registry Act passed	July 19, 1843
Madlle. Mars died at Paris	Aug. 22, —
Madame Catalini died at Paris	March 23, 1847
Alexander Lee died	June 13, 1849
Mrs. Warner died	Oct. 9, 1851
C. Kemble died	Sept. 5, 1854
John Braham died	Nov. 5, —
Madame Vestris died	Feb. 17, 1856
Madlle. Rachel died	Aug. 8, —
Mrs. Nisbett (Lady Boothby) died	Jan. 4, 1858
Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died	Jan. 16, —
John Pritt Harley died	Jan. 23, —
Flexmore, celebrated clown, died	Aug. 22, —
Mrs. Yates died	Aug. 20, 1860
Alfred Bunn died	Oct. 30, —
William Farren died	Dec. 20, —
Mr. Vandenhoff died	Sept. 25, 1861
M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw) died	Oct. 4, —
Subscription testimonial (value 2000 <i>l.</i>) presented to C. J. Kean: Mr. Gladstone in the chair	Feb. 1862
	March 22, —

THEATRICAL FUNDS. The Theatrical fund of Covent Garden was established in 1765; that of Drury Lane in 1776. They grant pensions to their members and their families. The General Theatrical fund was established in 1839.

THEBES or **LUXOR**, in Egypt, called also *Hecatompylos* on account of its hundred gates, and *Diospolis*, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour, it extended above thirty-three miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field, by each of its hundred gates, 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia, 521 B.C., and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal. *Plutarch*. **THEBES** (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Beotia) was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, its founder, 1493 B.C. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas 378—362 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 98. See *Beotia* and *Greece*.

THEFT. This offence was punished by heavy fines among the Jews. By death at Athens, by the laws of Draco. See *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*d.* value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The punishment of theft, was very severe in England, till mitigated by Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo. IV. 1829. The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1862.

THEISTS (*Theos*, God). A kind of deists about 1660. *Dean Martin*.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1796; was headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797, and broke up in 1802.

THELLUSSON'S WILL. One of the most singular testamentary documents ever executed. Mr. Peter Isaac Thellusson, an affluent London merchant, left 100,000*l.*, to his widow and children; and the remainder, amounting to more than 600,000*l.*, he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest lineal male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. Should no heir then exist, the whole was to be applied, by the agency of the sinking-fund, to the discharge of the national debt. Mr. Thellusson died on July 21, 1797. His will incurred much public censure,* and was contested by the heirs-at-law, but finally established by a decision of the house of lords, June 25, 1805. The last surviving grandson died

* In 1800 an act of parliament was passed, preventing testators devising their property for purposes of accumulation for longer than 20 years after their death.

in Feb. 1856. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male descendants or the descendants of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided on appeal to the house of lords (June 9, 1859), in favour of the latter, lord Rendlesham, and Charles S. Thellusson, confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1858. In consequence of legal expenses the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired* (including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c.). 2. *Natural*; which latter lord Bacon calls the first part of Philosophy.—Butler's Analogy of Religion (1736) and Paley's Natural Theology (1802), are eminent books on the latter subject.—The "Summa Totius Theologiæ" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman Catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c., in 1596.

THERMOMETER. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific persons, all about the same time. To Galileo, 1597. *Libri*. Invented by Drebbel of Alcmæar A.D. 1609. *Boerhaave*. Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609. *Fulgencio*. Invented by Sanctorio in 1610. *Borelli*. Fahrenheit's thermometer was invented about 1726; Reaumur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed Centigrade) soon after. Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed in England and Reaumur's and the Centigrade on the continent. Freezing point: *Fah.* 32°; *R.* 0°; *C.* 0°. Boiling point: *Fah.* 212°, *R.* 80, *C.* 100. The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently. Halley proposed it in 1697. Mr. L. M. Casella issued a minimum thermometer in Sept. 1861. It registers degrees of cold by means of mercury; hitherto deemed impossible.

THERMOPYLÆ, in Doris N. Greece. Leonidas at the head of 300 Spartans, and 700 Thespians, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, devoted themselves to the good of their country, and perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. Of the 300 heroes who engaged in this conflict with hundreds of thousands of the Persians, one man only returned home, and he was received with reproaches and insults for having fled from a battle in which his brave companions with their royal leader had fallen. Twenty thousand Persians perished by the hands of the Spartans.—Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

THESSALONICA (now Salonica), a city in Macedonia. Here Paul preached, A.D. 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. It was sold to the Venetians by the emperor Andronicus in 1425; taken by the Turks in 1430; burnt, July 11, 1856.

THESSALY (N. Greece). A country much celebrated in classical history, as being the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greece. From Thessaly the most powerful tribes of Greece derived their origin, as the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1548 B.C. and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C. *See them severally*. Thessaly was conquered by the great Philip, 352 B.C. and partook of the fortunes of Macedon. It is now part of the kingdom of Greece.

TETTFORD (Norfolk), the Roman Sitomagus, was a bishopric from 1070 to 1091, when the see was removed to Norwich.

• **THIMBLES** are said to have been found at Herculaneum.—The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695. *Anderson*.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. *See Articles.*

THIRTY TYRANTS. A term applied to the governors of Athens, in 404, who were expelled by Thrasybulus, 403 B.C.; and also to the aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 259—274.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, in Germany, between the Catholics and Protestants. It began with the latter in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden.

THISTLE,* ORDER OF THE, SCOTLAND, founded by James V. 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued. This was about the time of the Reformation, when religious disputes ran to a great height, and it was deemed impious to imitate Christ and his apostles in an order of knighthood. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, May 29, 1687; increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1703; to sixteen by George IV. in 1827.

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF 1687.

George, duke of Gordon.
John, marquess of Athol.
James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton;
killed in a duel, 1712.
Alexander, earl of Moray.

James, earl of Perth; attained.
Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attained.
George, earl of Dumbarton.
John, earl of Melford; attained.

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY. See *Cato-street Conspiracy*.

THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, St. (Southwark), was founded by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew's, &c. It was rebuilt in 1693. Much excitement arose in 1862, on account of a proposal to remove the hospital to Wandsworth, the old site having been sold to a railway company.

THOMITES (or **TOMITES**), a name given to a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Boughton, near Canterbury, May 31, 1838. A Cornish publican named Thom, or Tom (religiously insane), assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem; and having been released from confinement, incited the rabble against the Poor Law Act. On this day, a farmer of the neighbourhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and lieutenant Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieutenant Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire; and several persons were killed before the mob dispersed. Many considered Thom a saint.

THORACIC DUCT, discovered first in a horse by Eustachius, about A.D. 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, also discovered it about 1654. See *Lacteals*.

THORINUM, a very rare metal (a grey heavy powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

THORN (on the Vistula, Poland), was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. Many Protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits in 1724.

THRACE (now *Roumelia*, in Turkey), derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars. *Aspin*. Thraces, the people, were descendants of Tiras, son of Japhet, and hence their name. They were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born, and to have his residence among them. *Euripides*. Thrace was conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B.C.; and it so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B.C. On the ruins of Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, Constantinople was built. The Turks under Mahomet II. took the country A.D. 1453. *Priestley*.

THRASHING-MACHINES. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Andrew Meikle invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made.

THRASYMENE (N. Italy). A most bloody engagement took place here between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than

* Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achatus I. of Scotland, A.D. 809, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that king Hungus, the Fict, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day, St. Andrew's cross appeared in the air and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achatus framed the order more than 700 years before James V. revived it.

15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds. *Livy; Polybius.* On the same day an earthquake occurred which desolated several cities in Italy.

THREATENING LETTERS. Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony without benefit of clergy, 1730. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo. II. 1756; and other acts, the latest 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66, 1847.

THUMB-SCREW, an inhuman instrument, commonly used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. It was in use in England also. The rev. Wm. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the privy council, to make him divulge secrets intrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was given him as a present by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold; hold! doctor; another turn would make me confess anything."

THUNDERING LEGION. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy. Hence the legion received the name above, A.D. 179.

THURINGIA, an early Gothic kingdom in central Germany, was overrun by Attila and the Huns, A.D. 451; the last king, Hermanfried, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Franks, who annexed it to his dominions. It was made an independent duchy, 674; a landgraviate, 880; given to Otho of Saxony 909, when the landgrave Burchard was slain; it was separated from Saxony, 1180; but reunited to it in 1548.

THUROT'S INVASION. An enterprising Irish commodore in the French service, named Thurot, had so signalled himself by his courage and daring, that his name became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed a 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, which place he soon quitted, after having plundered the town. On leaving Ireland, he reached the Isle of Man, but was overtaken by captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken and the commodore killed. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell; his grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name. The engagement was fought Feb. 28, 1760. *Burns.*

THURSDAY. The fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. The authority of this deity extended over the winds and seasons, and especially over thunder and lightning. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day, which was consecrated to Thor, still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday, or Thor's-day, is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

THURLES (S. Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman Catholic primate, Aug. 22, 1850. It closed its deliberations, having condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university, Sept. 10, following. The acts of this synod were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX.

TIARA, the triple crown of the pope, indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. On the death of a pope, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara A.D. 1048. John XX. encompassed the tiara with a crown, 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second, 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara about 1334.

TICKETS OF LEAVE. See *Transportation and Crime.*

TICONDERAGO (N. America). The French fortress here was unsuccessfully besieged by Abercromby in July 1758; taken July 26, 1759. The Americans took it in 1775, but retired from it in July 1777. The British retired from it shortly after.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Cæsar

speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic war. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, 1598; but the honour of a complete explanation of them, was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, about 1683.

TIEN-TSIN. See *China*, 1858.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See *Missions*, note.

TIGRIS, a river forming the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia, celebrated for the cities founded on its banks :—Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad. It was explored by English steamers in 1838.

TILBURY (Essex). The camp formed here in 1588 to resist the Spanish invasion, was visited by queen Elizabeth.

TILES were originally flat and square, and afterwards parallelogramic, &c. First made in England about A.D. 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264. The tax was discontinued as discouraging house-building and interfering with the comfort of the people, in 1833.

TILSIT (on the river Niemen), where a treaty was concluded between France and Russia. Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. Signed July 7, 1807, and ratified July 19 following.

TILTS. See *Tournaments*.

TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which thirty-five will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A seventy-four gun ship consumed 3,000 loads, or 2,000 tons of trees, the produce of fifty-seven acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumed 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum. *Alumet*. Iron is now much used in preference to timber. In 1843 we imported 1,317,645 loads of timber (cut and uncut); in 1857, 2,495,964 loads; in 1861, 3,061,138 loads. The duties on timber were modified in 1851.

TIMBER BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U.S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856.

TIME. Our ideas in regard to time have been of late greatly extended. The distant planet Neptune, discovered by Le Verrier and Adams in 1846, requires above 900 of our years for a single revolution; and the coal measures in Wales, a thickness of strata of more than twelve miles, would require for its deposition hundreds of thousands of years; while other formations could only be estimated in millions of years. *Phillips*.

TIME-MEASURER. That of Scipio Nasica was invented 159 B.C. Early authors inform us that Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long: but as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, A.D. 887. The ancients had three time-measures, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom. See *Sun-dials*, *Clocks*, *Watches*, &c.

TIMES NEWSPAPER. On Jan. 13, 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters.

On Jan. 1, 1788, the paper was named the *Times*. In 1803, when Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4500.

Dr. Stoddart (satirised as Dr. Slop, by Moore the poet), became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Thomas Barnes became next editor, 1820.

On Nov. 28, 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power (1200 per hour, afterwards increased to 2000 and 4000).

The powerful articles contributed by Edward Sterling gained the paper the name of the *Thunderer*. On Jan. 19, 1829, the first double number appeared. In July 1834 an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the house of commons on the correctness of the reports of

the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated. Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss.

In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organised by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case *Bogle v. Lawson*). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of one farthing damages, but the judge refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for their immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other

TIMES NEWSPAPER, *continued.*

schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honours ever conceded to a newspaper.

In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of lieut. Waghorn.

Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the duke of Wellington for Nov. 19, 1852, 70,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 36,000; the present circulation is stated to vary from 54,000 to 55,000 (1861).

In 1854 the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea; in 1857 to India, and in 1861 to the southern states of North America.

Times Fund.—On the 12th of October, 1854, sir Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscrip-

tion for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war, and in less than a fortnight, 15,000*l.* were sent to the *Times* office to be thus appropriated. Mr. Macdonald (the present manager) was sent out by the proprietors as special commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage. See *Scutari* and *Nightingale*.

In Dec. 1858, the *Times* drew attention to the state of the houseless poor of London; and in a few days, 800*l.* were subscribed for their relief.

In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold; in 1857, 16,100,000; in 1859, 16,900,000; in 1860, 16,670,000.

In 1860, 16,400 copies per hour were printed. On June 21, 1861, the *Times* consisted of 24 pages, containing 4076 advertisements (about 1810 it contained 150 advertisements).

TIN. The Phœnicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected; but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who also framed the Stannary laws (*which see*), laying a duty on the tin, payable to the earls of Cornwall. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time, the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin-mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin-mines in Europe, A.D. 1240. *Anderson.* Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. We export at present, on an average, 1500 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin-plates, of the value of about 400,000*l.* In 1857, 9783 tons of tin, in 1860, 10,462 tons were procured from British mines. Of tin plates and tin and pewter ware, we exported in value, in 1847, 484,184*l.*; in 1854, 1,075,531*l.*; in 1860, 1,500,812*l.*; in 1861, 907,590*l.*

TINCHEBRAY (N.W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England, and Robert duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were re-united under Henry, on the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy, though he had no other right to that province than by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but the two brothers having afterwards quarrelled, the former was defeated by the latter in the battle of Tinchebray, Sept. 28, 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England. *Hénault.*

TITANIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menakite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

TITHES, or **TENTHS**, were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C. *Lev. xxvii. 30.* Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (*Gen. xiv.*), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 B.C.). For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary. *Wickliffe.* "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy." *Blackstone.* They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800. *Hénault.* Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215. *Rainaldi.*—The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about A.D. 600.

TITHES IN ENGLAND.

The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, A.D. 786.

Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, A.D. 794. *Burn.*

Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A.D. 844. *Henry.*

In 1545 tithes were fixed at the rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the

pound on rent: since then many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithes Commutation act passed Aug. 13, 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1843, and 1846.

A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar to a small part only, frequently to none.

TITHES IN IRELAND.

Several acts relating to tithes have been passed in 1832, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, altering and improving the tithe system.

TITHING. The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough. *Cowel.*

TITLES ROYAL. The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege," conferred upon him, 1399. The title of "Excellent Grace" was conferred upon Henry VI. 1422. Edward IV. had that of "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII. had the title "Highness," 1485; and Henry VIII. had the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 *et seq.* But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I. of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520. See *Field of the Cloth of Gold.* Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

TOBACCO. *Nicotiana tabacum.* This plant received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain; some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tobasco, in the gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, A.D. 1492; and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was first brought to England in 1565, by sir John Hawkins; but sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it here, 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. *Stow's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, was the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. The star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed 1684. The cultivation was forbidden in England in 1684, and allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789. *Anderson; Ashe.* Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV. Aug. 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, March 24, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds. *Chanc. of the Exch.* In 1840 the quantity had reached to forty millions of pounds. In 1857 were imported 43,747,961 lbs., of which 1,699,131 lbs. were manufactured (cigars and snuff). In 1861, 52,854,392 lbs. of tobacco were imported.

TOBAGO (West Indies). Discovered by Columbus in 1492; settled by the Dutch, 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, in 1814.

TOKENS, BANK. These were silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s., Jan. 1, 1798. The Spanish dollar was at first impressed with a small profile of George III.; it was stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d. Nov. 14, 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the revision of the coinage.

TOLBIAC (now ZULPICH), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, A.D. 496.

TOLEDO (Central Spain), was the capital of the Visigothic kingdom, A.D. 554, which was subdued by the Saracens, 711. Toledo was taken by Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1084. The university was founded in 1499. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the fifteenth century.

TOLENTINO (in the Papal States), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, Feb. 19, 1797. Here Joachim Murat having resumed arms against the allies, was defeated by the Austrians, May 3, 1815.

TOLERATION ACT, passed in 1689* to relieve Protestant dissenters from the church of England. Their liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter end of queen

* The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by

Anne's reign. She died on the very day that the memorable Schism bill was to become a law, Aug. 1, 1714. See *Test Act*.

TOLLS were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, A.D. 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341. See *Stade and Sound*. Toll-bars in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every waggon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's and Temple-bar. Gathered for repairing the highways of Holborn-inn-lane and Martin's-lane, 1346. Toll-gates or turnpikes were used in 1663. A few toll-gates still remain in the neighbourhood of London, against which an agitation arose in 1857.

TONNAGE. See *Tunnage*.

TONOMETER, a delicate apparatus for tuning musical instruments, by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler, of Crefeld, about 1834. It received little notice till M. Koenig removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

TONQUIN, South Asia, part of the kingdom of Anam. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity July 27, 1858: the abbé Neron was also murdered, Nov. 3, 1860. See *Anam*.

TONTINES. Loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, so called from the inventor, Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, A.D. 1653. *Voltaire*. Tonti died in the Bastille after seven years' imprisonment. A Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100*l.* share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000*l.* per annum. He died worth 2,115,244*l.*, aged 103 years, June 19, 1798.

TORBANEHILL MINERAL. Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coal-gas, and realised a large profit in the sale of it as gas-coal. The lessor then denied that the mineral was coal, and disputed the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1853 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers. The evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it *not* to be coal. *Perey*.

TORGAU (N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, count Daun, being wounded, Nov. 3, 1760. Count Daun, a renowned warrior, had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king, and had been distinguished by his zeal and glory in the Austrian service. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814.

TORIES. Various authors have differently described this term. It is said to be derived from an Irish word, originally signifying a savage, or rather a collector of tithes and taxes. *Encyclop.* The names of Cavaliers and Roundheads, which existed in the time of Charles I., were changed, some tell us, into those of Tories and Whigs. The Tories were those who vindicated the divine right of kings, and held high notions of their prerogatives; while the Whigs denoted friends to civil and religious liberty. *Ashe*. The name of Tory was given by the Country party to the Court party, comparing them to popish robbers; and arose out of the Meal-tub plot (*which see*), in 1679. The terms are defined by extreme politicians as of two parties in the aristocracy: the Whigs, who would curb the power of the crown; and the Tories, who would curb the power of the people. *Phillips*. See *Whigs*. The recent Tory administrations have been those of Pitt, Perceval, Liverpool, Peel, and Derby (*all which see*). The party now takes the name of Conservatives (*which see*).

TORONTO, the capital of Canada West, founded in 1794 as York; it received its present name in 1834.

TORRES VEDRAS (a city of Portugal). Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, Oct. 10, 1810.

TORTURE. It has disgraced humanity in the earliest ages in every country. It was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was used early in the

absenting themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the Quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test act (*which see*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

Roman Catholic Church against heretics. Occasionally used in England so late as the 1st Eliz. 1558; and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by order of Louis XVI., in 1789, although it had not been practised there for some time before. Ordered to be discontinued in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786. It still continues in some countries.

TOULON (S. France), an important military and naval port. It was taken by Charles V., in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but the allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered Aug. 27, 1793, to the British admiral lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, Nov. 15, 1793. Toulon was evacuated by the British, Dec. 17, same year, when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favourable to the British.—A naval battle off this port was fought Feb. 10, 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain: in this engagement the brave captain Cornwall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterwards dismissed for misconduct by the sentence of a court-martial.

TOULOUSE (S. France). Founded about 615 B.C. It was the capital of the Visigothic kings in 419; but was taken by Clovis in 507. A dreadful tribunal was established here to extirpate heretics, A.D. 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about A.D. 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry. See *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on April 12, 1814, immediately after the **BATTLE OF TOULOUSE**, fought between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington and the French, April 10, 1814: one of the most bloody that had been fought from the time lord Wellington had received the command of the troops in Portugal. The French were led by marshal Soult, whom the victorious British here forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the British forcing the French intrenched position before Toulouse. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded was between 4000 and 5000 men; that of the French exceeded 10,000. At the period of this battle Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France; but neither of the commanders was aware of that fact, or of the close of the war at Paris.

TOULOUSE: the county was created out of the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne, in 778. It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenes (*which see*), when the count Raymond VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death, in 1218, Raymond VII. obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271.

TOURNAMENTS, or JOURS. Some authors refer them to Trojan origin, such as Ascanius instituted among the Romans. The tournament is a martial sport or exercise which the ancient cavaliers used to perform to show their bravery and address. It is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round," because, to be expert in these exercises, much agility was necessary, both of horse and man. Tournaments were very frequent, A.D. 890; and were regulated by the emperor Henry I., about 919. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the twelfth century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the count of Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, June 29, 1559. Tournaments were from this event abolished in France.—A magnificent and costly feast, and splendid tournament, under the auspices of Archibald, earl of Eglintoun, took place at Eglintoun castle, Aug. 29, 1839, and the following week: many of the visitors assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty," as fairest of the female throng. But this festivity did not lead to a revival of the old tournament.

TOURNAY (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the fifth century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general Labourdonnaye, Nov. 11, 1792. Battle near Tournay, between the Austrians and British on one side, and the French on the other; the former victorious, May 8, 1793.

TOURNIQUET (from *tourner*, to turn). An instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by tightening the bandage, employed in amputations. It is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, A.D. 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

TOURS, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. But for this timely victory of Charles Martel, all Europe, as well as Asia and Africa, would probably have become Mahometan. Fought Oct. 10, 732.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Genesis* xi.) 2247 B.C. See *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B.C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B.C. Towers were built early in England; and the round towers in Ireland may be reckoned among most ancient curiosities. They were the only structures of stone found in Ireland before the first arrival of the English, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers were tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, high above the ground, and covered with conical roofs of the same material. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high. See *Pisa*.

TOWER OF LONDON. The tradition that Julius Cæsar founded a citadel here is very doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1076, was commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638, the White Tower was rebuilt; and since the restoration of king Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest; and here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry IV. 1471; king Edward V. and his brother, 1485; sir Thomas Overbury, 1613). See *England*. The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, Oct. 30, 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1812.

TOWTON (Yorkshire), where a battle was fought—supposed to be the most fierce and bloody that ever happened in any domestic war—between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner, and confined in the Tower; his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders. Fought March 29, 1461.

TOXOPHILITES (from *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover), a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's-park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

TRACTARIANISM. This term is applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833-41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams—all of the university of Oxford. See *Puseyism*.

TRACTION-ENGINES were used on common roads in London in 1860, but afterwards restricted. In Aug. 1862 one of Bray's traction-engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron, which would have required 29 horses.

TRADE. See *Board of Trade*.

TRADES' MUSEUM. Its formation was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The animal department was opened May 17, 1855, when a paper on the mutual Relations of Trade and Manufactures was read by professor E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened June 24, 1857.

TRAFALGAR (Cape, S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, Oct. 21, 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line; that of the British, twenty-

seven ships. After a bloody and protracted fight, admiral Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal on going into the engagement was, "England expects every man to do his duty." See *Nelson's Funeral*.

TRAGEDY. See *Drama*.

TRAINING SCHOOLS. The first of these useful establishments was founded at Battersea, in 1840, by sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. E. C. Tufnell; the latter who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses. Mr. Mann stated in 1855 that there were about 40 of these schools in different parts of the country.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR (in Rome), erected A.D. 114, by his directions, and executed by Apollodorus. The column which still exists, was built in the large square called the *Forum Romanum*; it is 140 feet high, of the Tuscan order, and commemorates the victories of the emperor. This is one of the most valuable monuments that have descended from ancient to modern times.

TRANQUEBAR (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1618, was purchased by the English in 1845.

TRANSFIGURATION, THE. The miraculous change of Our Saviour's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, when He appeared in his glory, in company with Moses and Elias, A.D. 32 (*Matt.* xvii.). The word is applied to a feast held in the Romish Church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the event.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD. See *Blood*.

TRANSIT. See *Venus*.

TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN. The translation of Enoch to heaven for his piety at the age of 365 years, took place 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C.—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat, for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1703.

TRANSPORTATION. The first criminals were ordered for transportation instead of execution, A.D. 1590; but banishment for lighter offences than those adjudged death was much earlier. England was reproached abroad for transporting persons whose offences are comparatively venial. John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper, Nov. 1, 1771. *Phillips*. More recently, the reverend Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (10d. postage), Sept. 9, 1818. The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May 1787; where governor Phillip arrived with about 800 on Jan. 20, 1788; convicts were afterwards sent to Van Diemen's land, Norfolk Island, &c. Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will. IV. c. 67, Aug. 1834, when an act passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life. The *discontinuance* of transportation to Australia was announced by lord John Russell, in the house of commons, as determined upon by government, Feb. 10, 1853.—In consequence of the recent difficulty experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 was passed to provide other punishment, namely penal servitude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licences to others to be at large: such licences being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licences are termed "tickets of leave." The system was much assailed in Oct. and Nov. 1862 on account of many violent crimes being traced to *ticket-of-leavers*. See *Crime*. By an act passed in 1857, transportation to Western Australia was renewed. See *Cape*.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. The pretended miraculous change of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration. The doctrine was broached in the days of Gregory III. (A.D. 731), and accepted by Amalarius and Radbertus (about 840), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible; and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics. This was confirmed by the Council of Trent, Jan. 18, 1562. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the reformation suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the Church of England (28th Article) and by all protestant dissenters.

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*). In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of

the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till 1699, when the emperor Leopold I. finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.

1526-40. John Zápoly.	1613. Gabriel I. Bathori.
1571. John Sigismund.	1629. Gabriel II. Bethlem (Bethlem Gabor).
— Stephen Zápoly I. Bathori.	1648. George I. Ragotzski.
1581. Christopher Bathori.	1661. George II. Ragotzski.
1602. Sigismund Bathori.	1690. Michael I. Abaffi.
1606. Stephen II. Bottskai.	1699. Michael II. Abaffi.

TRAPPISTS. The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded, in 1140, by Retrou, count de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Anacreon* when aged 14), who, from some cause not certainly known, renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labour, and which forbids study, wine, fish, &c. Rancé was born in 1620, and died in 1709.*

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND. In 1707, it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (46 miles). In 1817, the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done 1½ hour. In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* or 6*d.* per mile (including dinner, &c.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern Railway (275½ miles) first class express (6 hrs.) was 50*s.* 9*d.*

TREAD-MILL. An invention of the Chinese, to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The tread-mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain, and of a more complicated construction, is the invention of Mr. (afterwards sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. The tread-mill was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817, and soon afterwards in other large prisons.

TREASON. See *High Treason*. It was punished in England only by banishment till after Henry I. *Baker's Chronicle*. Ascertained by law, 25 Edw. III. 1352. Trials regulated, and two witnesses required to convict, 1695. The laws relating to treason are numerous, and formerly the punishment was dreadful—hanging, quartering, beheading, &c., and even burning alive. Mr. Martin brought in a bill for the abolition of burning alive for treason, which passed both houses in 1788. **PETTY TREASON** (a distinction abolished in 1828) might happen three ways: a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior—so declared by statute 1352.

TREASURER OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer, and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one; the first lord being usually the premier. See *Administrations*, for a succession of these officers.) The first of this rank in IRELAND was John de St. John, Henry III. 1217; the last, William, duke of Devonshire, 1766; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united. The first lord high treasurer of SCOTLAND was sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I. in 1420; the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair, when commissioners were appointed.

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland-row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred, and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household, in 1782. *Beatson*.

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into A.D. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with the Flemings, 1 Edw. 1272; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308. *Anderson*. The chief treaties of

* A number of these monks driven from France in the revolution of 1790, were received by Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate, and a habitation, where they remained till 1815. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Paimbœuf, Nov. 19, and were landed from the *Hebe* French frigate at Cork, Nov. 30, 1831. They have established themselves at Mount Melleray, county of Waterford; but do not maintain there the extreme rigour of their order.

the principal civilised nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places : the following forms an index. See *Conventions ; Coalitions ; Leagues, &c.*

Abo, peace of	1743	Hague, treaty of the	1669	Quadruple Alliance	1718
Adrianople	Sept. 14, 1829	Halle, treaty of	1610	Radstadt, peace of	1714
Aix-la-Chapelle	1668	Hamburg, peace of	1762	Radstadt, congress of	1797
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of	1748	Hanover treaty	1725	Ratisbon, peace of	1630
Akermann, peace of	Oct. 7, 1826	Hanover and England, July 22, 1834		Ratisbon, treaty of	1806
Alt Radstadt	Sept. 14, 1706	Holland, peace with	1784	Reichenbach treaties	June, 1813
America, peace with	1783	Holy Alliance	1815	Religion, peace of	1553
Amiens, peace of	1802	Hubertsburg, peace of	1763	Rhine, Confederation of the	1806
Armed Neutrality	1809	Interim treaty	1548	Ryswick, peace of	1697
Arras, treaty of	1435	Jay's treaty	Nov. 19, 1794	St. Germain's, peace of	1570
Arras, ditto	1482	Japan and Great Britain, ...	Aug. 26, 1858	St. Germain-en-Laye	1679
Augsburg, league of	1686	Kaynardji, or Koutschouk		St. Ildefonso, alliance of Spain	
Baden, peace of	1714	Kaynardji (Turks and Russians)	July 21, 1774	with France	1796
Balta Liman	Aug. 16, 1838	Kiel, treaty of	1814	Seville, peace of	1792
Barrier treaty	1715	Laybach, congress of	1821	Sioröd, peace of	1613
Basel, peace of	1795	League	1576	Sistowa	Aug. 4, 1791
Basseln, India	1802	Leipsic, alliance of	1631	Snialcaid, league of	1529
Bayonne, treaty of	1808	Loeben, peace of	1797	Spain, pacification of (London)	1834
Belgium, treaty of London	1839	Lisbon, peace of	1668	Stettin, peace of	1570
Belgrade, peace of	1739	London, treaty of (Greece)	1832	Stockholm	1630
Berlin, peace of	1742	London, convention of	1840	Stockholm, peace of	1719
Berlin decree	1806	(Turkey)		Stockholm, treaty of	1724
Berlin convention	1808	London, treaty between France and England, April 15, 1854		Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden and allies)	1813
Beyraz	Aug. 31, 1839	Lubeck, peace of	1629	Union, treaty of	Nov. 21, 1836
Breda, peace of	1667	Lunewille, peace of	1801	Temeswar, truce of	July 15, 1822
Bretigny, peace of	1360	Madrid, treaty of	1526	Temeswar, peace of	1779
Bucharest, treaty of	1812	Methuen treaty	1703	Feschen, peace of	1595
Cambray, league of	1508	Milan decree	1807	Tausin, peace of	1799
Cambray, peace of	1529	Milan (Austria and Sardinia)	Aug. 6, 1849	Tian-Tsin, China	June 26, 1858
Campo Formio, treaty of	1797	Munster, peace of	1648	Tilsit, peace of	1807
Carlowitz, peace of	1699	Nankin (see China)	1842	Tolentino, treaty of	1793
Carlsbad, congress of	1819	Nantes, edict of	1812	Toplitz, treaty of	1813
Chateau Cambresis, peace of	1559	Naumburg, treaty of	1554	Triple Alliance of the Hague	1668
Chaumont, treaty of	1814	Nice, treaty of	1568	Triple Alliance	1717
Chunar, India	1781	Nimeguen, peace of	1678	Troppau, congress of	1820
Cintra, convention of	1808	Noyon, treaty of	1516	Troyes, treaty of	1420
Closterseven, convention of	1787	Nuremberg, treaty of	1532	Turin (cession of Savoy and Nice)	March 24, 1860
Coalition, first, against France, ...	1792	Oliva, peace of	1660	Turkmauchay, peace of	1828
Coalition, second, ditto	1799	Paris, peace of (see Paris)	1763	Ulm, peace of	1620
Coalition, third, ditto	1805	Paris, treaty of	1796	Unkiarskelessi	July 8, 1833
Coalition, fourth, ditto	1806	Paris, peace of (Sweden)	1810	Utrecht, union of	1579
Coalition, fifth, ditto	1809	Paris, capitulation of	1814	Utrecht, peace of	1711
Coalition, sixth, ditto	1813	Paris, treaty of	—	Valencay, treaty of	1813
Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey)	Nov. 16, 1839	Paris, peace of	1815	Verona, congress of	1822
Commerce (Great Britain and the Two Sicilies)	June 25, 1845	Paris, treaty of	1817	Versailles, peace of	1783
Concordat (which see)	1801	Paris, treaty of (and Russian war)	April, 1856	Vienna, treaty of	1725
Confians, treaty of	1465	Paris (settlement of Neufchâtel affair)	May 26, 1857	Vienna, treaty of alliance	1731
Constantinople, peace of	1712	Partition, first treaty	1608	Vienna, definitive peace	1738
Constantinople, treaty of	1833	Partition, second treaty	1700	Vienna, peace of	1809
Constantinople, treaty of	May 8, 1854	Passarowitz, peace of	1718	Vienna, treaty of March 25, 1815	
Copenhagen, peace of	1660	Pasau, treaty of	1552	Vienna, treaty of May 31, —	
Copenhagen (composition for Sound dues)	March 14, 1857	Pekin (peace with Gt. Britain and France)	Aug. 24, 1860	Vienna, treaty of June 9, —	
Crecy	1544	Persia, treaty with	1857	Vienna (Austria and Prussia), commercial	Feb. 19, 1853
Dresden	1745	Petersburg, St. peace of	1762	Villa Franca (prelim.), July 12, 1859	
Eliot convention	April, 1835	Petersburg, St. treaty of	1772	Vossem, peace of	1673
Evora Monte	May 26, 1834	Petersburg, St. treaty of	1805	Warsaw, treaty of	1768
Family Compact	1761	Petersburg, St. treaty of	1810	Warsaw, alliance of	1683
Fontainebleau, peace of	1679	Pilnitz, convention of	1791	Washington, Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c.	July 2, 1854
Fontainebleau, treaty of	1785	Poland, partition of	1795	Westminster, peace of	1674
Fontainebleau, concordat at	1813	Pragmatic Sanction	1439	Westminster (with Holland)	1716
French commercial treaty, Jan. 23, 1860		Pragmatic Sanction	1713	Westphalia, peace of	1648
Friedwald, treaty of	1551	Prague, peace of	1653	Wilna, treaty of	1561
Friessen, peace of	1745	Presburg, peace of	1805	Würms, edict of	1521
Ghent, pacification of	1576	Public good, league for the	1464	Wurtzburg league	1621
Ghent, peace of (America)	1814	Pyrenees, treaty of the	1659	Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia)	Nov. 20, 1859
Golden Bull	1356				
Grand Alliance	1689				
Greece, treaty of London	1832				
Hague, treaty of the	1659				

TREBIA, now *Trebbia*, a river in North Italy, where Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, B.C. 218; and Suvarrow defeated the French marshal Macdonald and compelled him to retreat, June 17-19, 1799.

TREBIZOND, an ancient port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonised by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.

EMPERORS OF TREBIZOND.

1204. Alexis I. Comnenus.
1222. Andronicus I.
1235. John I.
1238. Manuel I.
1263. Andrew.
1266. George I.
1280. John II.

1298. Alexis II.
1330. Andronicus II.
1332. Manuel II.
— Basil I.
1340. Irene.
1341. Anna.
1341-50. Michael.

1344. John III.
1350. Alexis III.
1390. Manuel III.
1412. Alexis IV.
1447. John IV.
1458-61. David.

TRECENTO. See *Italy*, note.

TRENT, COUNCIL OF, reckoned in the Roman Catholic church as the eighteenth or last general council. Its decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat Dec. 13, 1545, and continued (but with interruptions) under pope Paul III. Julius III. and Pius IV. to Dec. 4, 1563,* its last sitting (the 25th).—Trent (the ancient Tridentum) is in the Tyrol, and belongs to Austria.

TRÈVES, the Roman Treviri, in Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls 12 B.C. The emperor Gallienus held his court here A.D. 255. Trèves was made an electorate in the 14th century; and became subject to the archbishop in 1585. The archbishopric is said to have been founded before the 7th century and to be the oldest in Germany. After various changes, Trèves was acquired by Prussia in 1815. In 1844 much excitement was occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by a "Holy Coat."

"**TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO.**" Three joined in one. The motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying the three theological virtues, "faith, hope, and charity." It is supposed to have been first used by Richard II. and adopted by Henry IV. in 1399, as the motto of this order; it was continued when the order was revived by his majesty George I. on May 18, 1725. See *Bath*.

TRIALS. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric kings of Kent about A.D. 673 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have been the contriver of trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawarden, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors; confirmed too by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn of the Gate, still preserve their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate. *Phillips*.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

King Charles I. : trial begins Jan. 20; convicted, Jan. 29, 1649	Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives Oct. 7, 1746
<i>Oates' Popish Plot</i> : Edward Coleman, convicted, Nov. 27; Wm. Ireland and other priests Dec. 17, 1678	Lord Lovat, 80 years of age, for high treason; beheaded March 9, 1747
— Robt. Green and others, Feb. 10; Thos. Whitbread and other Jesuits, June 13; Richard Langhorne, counsellor, June 14; convicted 1679	Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself July 9, 1749
Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician; acquitted July 13, 1681	Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely, for the murder of her husband Nov. 5, 1750
Viscount Stafford: convicted Nov. 30-Dec. 7, 1681	Miss Blandy, the murder of her father; hanged, March 3, 1752
<i>Rye House Plot</i> : convicted, lord William Russell, July 13; Algernon Sidney Nov. 21, 1683	Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive April 11, 1753
The Seven Bishops; acquitted June 29, 1688	Eugene Aram, for murder at York; executed, Aug. 13, 1759
Colonel Charteris, for the rape of Ann Bond Feb. 25, 1730	Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward; executed April 16, 1760
Captain Porteous, for murder. See <i>Porteous</i> July 6, 1736	Mr. Mac Naughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox Dec. 8, 1761
Jenny Diver, for felony, executed March 18, 1740	Ann Beddingfield, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive April 6, 1763
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall Nov. 24, —	Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem, ("Essay on Woman.") Feb. 21, 1764
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, for high treason July 28, 1746	Murderers of captain Glas, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship <i>Earl of Sandwich</i> , at sea March 3, 1766

* At this council was decreed, with anathemas: the canon of scripture (including the apocrypha), and the church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal with scripture; the seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony); transubstantiation; purgatory; indulgences; celibacy of the clergy; auricular confession, &c.

TRIALS, *continued.*

- Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her female apprentices; hanged. Sept. 12, 1767
- Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape. March 23, 1768
- Great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas. Feb. 27, 1769
- Great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland. March 18, 1772
- Cause of Somerset, the slave; see *Slavery*. June 22, —
- Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her husband; hanged, and afterwards burnt at Tyburn. Sept. 13, 1773
- Messrs. Perreau brothers, bankers, forgery; hanged. Jan. 17, 1776
- Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands; guilty. See *Kingston*. April 15, —
- Dr. Dodd for forging a bond of 4200*l.* in the name of the earl of Chesterfield; Feb. 22. See *Forgery*; executed. June 27, 1777
- Admiral Keppel, by court martial: honourably acquitted. Feb. 21, 1779
- Mr. Hackman for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. April 16, —
- Lord George Gordon on a charge of high treason: acquitted. Feb. 5, 1781
- Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor. Nov. 10, 1786
- Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France; guilty. Jan. 28, 1788
- Mr. Warren Hastings: a trial which lasted seven years and three months. See *Hastings Trial of*, commenced. Feb. 13, —
- The *Times* newspaper, for a libel on the prince of Wales; guilty. Feb. 3, 1790
- Renwick Williams, called the *Monster*, for stabbing women in the streets of London. See *Monster*. July 8, —
- Barrington, the pick-pocket, most extraordinary adept; transported. Sept. 22, —
- Thomas Paine, political writer and deist, for libels in the *Rights of Man*; guilty. Dec. 18, 1792
- Louis XVI. of France. See *France*. 1792, 1793
- Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel: imprisoned and fined. Jan. 29, 1794
- Mr. Purefoy, for the murder of colonel Roper, in a duel; acquitted. Aug. 14, —
- Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason. Sept. 3, —
- Messrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high treason; acquitted. Oct. 29, —
- Earl of Abingdon, for his libel on Mr. Serman; guilty. Dec. 6, —
- Major Sempie, *alias* Lisle, for felony. Feb. 18, 1795
- Redhead Yorke, at York, seditious libel. Nov. 27, —
- Lord Westmeath v. Bradshaw, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000*l.* March 4, 1796
- Lord Valentia v. Mr. Gawler, for adultery; damages, 200*l.* June 16, —
- Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government; guilty. July 8, —
- Sir Godfrey Webster v. lord Holland, for adultery; damages, 600*l.* Feb. 27, 1797
- Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called admiral Parker. See *Mutineers*. June 27, —
- Boddington v. Boddington, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000*l.* Sept. 5, —
- William Orr at Carrickfergus, for high treason; executed. Oct. 12, —
- Mrs. Phepo, *alias* Benson, murderess. Dec. 9, 1797
- The murderers of colonel St. George and Mr. Uniacke, at Cork. April 15, 1798
- Arthur O'Connor, barrister, and O'Coigley, at Maidstone, for treason; latter hanged. May 21, —
- Sir Edward Crosbie and others, for high treason; hanged. June 1, —
- Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason. June 21, 1798
- Two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason; executed. July 12, —
- Theobald Wolfe Tone, by court-martial (he died on the 18th). Nov. 10, —
- Sir Harry Brown Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike of Cork. April 13, 1800
- Hatfield, for shooting at George III. See *Hatfield*. June 26, —
- Mr. Tighe of Westmeath v. Jones, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000*l.* Dec. 2, —
- Mutineers at Bantry Bay; hanged. See *Bantry Bay*. Jan. 8, 1802
- Charles Hayes, for an obscene libel. Jan. 9, —
- Governor Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years before. See *Goree*. Jan. 28, —
- Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin. March 6, —
- Colonel Despard and his associates, for high treason: hanged on the top of Horsemeongergane gaol. See *Despard*. Feb. 7, 1803
- M. Peltier, for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in *L'Amique*; guilty. Feb. 21, —
- Robert Aslett, cashier at the bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss to the Bank, 320,000*l.*; found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills. July 18, —
- Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason; executed next day. Sept. 19, —
- Keenan, one of the murderers of lord Kilwarden; hanged. Oct. 2, 1803
- Mr. Smith, for the murder of the supposed *Hammermith Ghost*. Jan. 13, 1804
- Lockhart and Laudon Gordon, for carrying off Mrs. Lee. March 6, —
- Rev. C. Massy v. marquess of Headfort, for *crim. con.*; damages 10,000*l.* July 27, —
- William Cooper, the *Hackney Monster*, for offences against females. April 17, 1805
- Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin: pleaded the king's pardon. July 1, —
- Judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke; guilty. Nov. 23, —
- General Picton, for applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad; tried in the court of King's Bench; guilty. Feb. 21, 1806
- Mr. Patch, for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh. April 6, —
- Lord Melville, impeached by the house of commons; acquitted. June 12, —
- The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed. Aug. 23, —
- Palma, the bookseller, by a French military commission at Brennau. Aug. 26, —
- Lord Cloncurry v. sir John B. Piers, for *crim. con.*; damages 20,000*l.* Feb. 19, 1807
- Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey. Feb. 20, —
- Sir Mome Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded. March 7, —
- Knight v. Dr. Wolcott, *alias* Peter Pindar, for *crim. con.* June 27, —
- Lieut. Berry, of H.M.S. *Hazard*; for an unnatural offence. Oct. 2, —
- Lord Elgin, v. Ferguson, for *crim. con.*; damages 10,000*l.* Dec. 22, —
- Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon. March 4, 1803
- Sir Arthur Paget, for *crim. con.* with lady Borington. July 14, —
- Major Campbell, for killing captain Boyd in a duel; hanged. Aug. 4, —
- Peter Finnerty and others, for a libel on the duke of York. Nov. 9, —
- Duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by colonel Wardle, from Jan. 26, to March 20, 1809

TRIALS, *continued.*

Wellesley v. lord Paget, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages 20,000l.	May 12,	1809	Colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France	Sept. 23,	1816
The king v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general	May 26,	—	Cashman, the intrepid seaman, for the Spafelds riots, and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged. See <i>Spafelds</i>	Jan. 20,	1817
The earl of Leicester v. <i>Morning Herald</i> , for a libel; damages, 1000l.	June 29,	—	Count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia	May 2,	—
Wright v. colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture	June 1,	—	Mr. R. G. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough	May 23,	—
William Cobbett, for a libel on the German legion; convicted	July 9,	—	Mr. Woolter, for libels on the government and ministers	June 6,	—
Hon. captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombbrero; dismissed the service. See <i>Sombbrero</i>	Feb. 10,	1810	Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason	June 9,	—
Mr. Perry, for libels in the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> ; acquitted	Feb. 24,	—	The murderers of the Lynch family at Wildgoose-lodge, Ireland	July 19,	—
The Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty	Sept. 20,	—	Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted	Aug. 5,	—
Peter Finnerly, for a libel on lord Castlereagh; judgment	Jan. 31,	1811	Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason	Oct. 15,	—
The king v. Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty	Feb. 22,	—	Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before lord Ellenborough; remarkable for his extemporaneous and successful defence,	Dec. 18, 19, 20,	—
Ensign Hepburn and White, the drummer; both were executed	March 7,	—	Mr. Dick, for the abduction and rape of Miss Crockett	March 21,	1818
Walter Cox, in Dublin; for libels; he stood in the pillory	March 12,	—	Appeal of murder case, Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against her murderer, Abraham Thornton. See <i>Battel</i>	April 16,	—
The king v. W. Cobbett, for libels; convicted	June 25,	—	Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank. See <i>Transportation</i>	Sept. 9,	—
Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine	June 19,	—	Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution	Dec. 30,	—
The Berkeley cause, before the house of peers, concluded	June 28,	—	Sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grampound. See <i>Bribery</i>	March 13,	1819
Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted	Nov. 21,	—	Mosely, Woolfe, and other merchants for conspiracy and fraud	April 20,	—
Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted	Nov. 26,	—	Carlile for the publication of Paine's <i>Age of Reason</i> , &c.	Oct. 15,	—
Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted	March 6,	1812	John Scanlan, at Limerick, for the murder of Ellen Hanly	March 14,	1820
Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister	May 15,	—	Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel	March 23,	—
The king v. Mr. Lovell, of the <i>Statesman</i> , for libel; guilty	Nov. 19,	—	Henry Hunt, and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted. See <i>Manchester Reform Meeting</i>	March 27,	—
Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the <i>Examiner</i> ; convicted	Dec. 9,	—	Sir Charles Wolseley and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty	April 10,	—
Marquess of Sligo, for concealing a sea-deserter	Dec. 16,	—	Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced. See <i>Cato-street</i>	April 17,	—
The murderers of Mr. Morsfall; at York; executed	Jan. 7,	1813	Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri	June 7,	—
Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's <i>History of the Penal Laws</i>	Feb. 6,	—	Lord Glerawley v. John Burn, for <i>crim. con.</i>	June 13,	—
The divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton for adultery	April 11,	—	Major Cartwright and others, at Warwick, for sedition	Aug. 3,	—
Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the <i>Evening Post</i> ; guilty	July 26,	—	"Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted	Sept. 19,	—
Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged	Aug. 21,	—	Lieutenant-colonel French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial	Sept. 19,	—
Tuite, the murderer of Mr. Goulding; executed	Oct. 7,	—	Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced Aug. 16; it terminated (see <i>Queen Caroline's Trial</i>)	Nov. 10,	—
The celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, for a libel on the right hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald	Feb. 7,	1814	The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged	May 1,	1821
Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters	Aug. 18,	—	David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and a man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey	June 9,	—
Lord Cockrane, Cockrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds; convicted. See <i>Stocks</i>	Feb. 22,	—	Samuel D. Hayward, the favourite man of fashion, for burglary	Oct. 8,	—
Colonel Quentin, of the 10th hussars, by court-martial	Nov. 10,	—	The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland; convicted and hanged	Dec. 17,	—
Sir John Henry Mildmay, bart., for <i>crim. con.</i> with the countess of Roseberry; damages, 15,000l.	Dec. 5,	—	Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould	July 29,	1822
George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden theatre	April 8,	1816	Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence	Sept. 23,	—
Captain Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette. See <i>Lavalette</i>	April 24,	—	Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action for deceit	Jan. 28,	1823
"Captain Grant," the famous Irish robber at Maryborough	Aug. 16,	—	The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by <i>ex-officio</i>	Feb. 23,	—
Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted	Aug. 21,	—			

TRIALS, *continued.*

The extraordinary "earl of Portsmouth's case," commenced	March 18,	1823	Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages 3000 <i>l.</i>	May 26,	1831
Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, the murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence, but was afterwards hanged. See <i>Executions.</i>	Jan. 5,	1824	Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree	July 7,	—
Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged	Oct. 30	—	Rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the Devil's Chaplain"), for reviling the REDEEMER: convicted	July 6,	—
Foote v. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages 3000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 22,	—	Mr. and Mrs. Deacle v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P.	July 14,	—
Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery	April 4,	1825	Bird, a boy of 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged	Aug. 1,	—
O'Keefe and Bourke, the murderers of the Franks family	Aug. 18,	—	The great cause, earl of Kingston v. Lord Lorton; commenced	Nov. 9,	—
John Grosset Muirhead, esq., for indecent practices	Oct. 21,	—	Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy. See <i>Burking</i>	Dec. 3,	—
The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole, and the Misses Long; commenced	Nov. 9,	—	Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham	Dec. 17,	—
Captain Bligh v. the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, for adultery	Nov. 25,	—	Elizabeth Cooke, for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking"	Jan. 6,	1832
Fisher v. Stockdale, for a libel in <i>Harriette Wilson</i>	March 20,	1826	Colonel Brereton, by court-martial, at Bristol. See <i>Bristol</i>	Jan. 9,	—
Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and others, for abduction of Miss Turner	March 24,	1827	The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare	Feb. 28,	—
Rev. Robert Taylor, for blasphemy; found guilty	Oct. 24,	—	William Duggan, at Cork, for the murder of his wife and others	March 26,	—
Richmond Seymour, esq., and Macklin, for an unnatural crime	March 12,	1828	Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Austen) v. Greene	July 26,	—
Richard Gillam, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton	April 8,	—	Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots	Oct. 26,	—
Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution	July 4,	—	Rev. Mr. Irving, by his own (the Scots) church, for heresy	March 13,	1833
Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick	July 16,	—	Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty	May 10,	—
William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten; executed	Aug. 6,	—	Mr. Baring Wall, M.P.; most honourably acquitted	May 11,	—
Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, for forgery; hanged	Oct. 28,	—	Attorney-general v. Shore (lady Hewley's charity, which is taken from the Unitarians).	Dec. 23,	—
Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders; Hare, his accomplice, became approver. See <i>Burking</i>	Dec. 24,	—	Captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial, at Cork; honourably acquitted; his colonel, lord Brudenell, removed from his command, ...	Jan. —,	1834
The king v. Buxton, and others, for a fraudulent marriage	March 21,	1829	Proprietors of the <i>True Sun</i> , for libels, guilty, ...	Feb. 6,	—
Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to Yorkminster	March 31,	—	Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess at Bristol	April 10,	1835
Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow; hanged	July 14,	—	Sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury; acquitted, ...	May 20,	—
Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for his murders of women	Aug. 4,	—	Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine. See <i>Fieschi</i>	Jan. 30,	1836
Captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth; acquitted	Aug. 26,	—	Hon. G. C. Norton v. lord Melbourne, in Court of Common Pleas, for <i>crim. con.</i> with the hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for defendant, June 22, ...	June 22,	—
Mr. Alexander, editor of the <i>Morning Journal</i> , for libels on the duke of Wellington; convicted	Feb. 10,	1830	Lord de Roos v. Cumming, for defamation, charging lord de Roos with cheating at cards; verdict for Mr. Cumming	Feb. 10,	1837
Clune, &c. at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the Boyles	March 4,	—	James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Browne; Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported, April 10, ...	April 10,	—
Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged	March 6,	—	Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty	April 13,	1839
Mr. Lambrecht, for the murder of Mr. Clayton, in a duel	April 2,	—	Bolam, for the murder of Mr. Millie; verdict manslaughter	July 30,	—
Captain Moir, for the murder of William Malcolm; hanged	July 30,	—	Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language	Aug. 15,	—
Captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel	Aug. 24,	—	John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, on a charge of high treason; guilty: sentence commuted to transportation. See <i>Newspost</i>	Dec. 31,	—
Captain Helsham, for the murder of Lieut. Crowther in a duel	Oct. 8,	—	Courvoisier, for the murder of lord William Russell; hanged	June 18,	1840
Mr. St. John Long, for the manslaughter of Miss Cashin. See <i>Quacks</i>	Oct. 30,	—	Gould, for the murder of Mr. Templeman; transported	June 22,	—
Polignac, Peyronnet, and others, ministers of France. See <i>France</i>	Dec. 21,	—	Edward Oxford, charged with attempting the life of the queen: adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem-hospital. See <i>Oxford</i>	July 9, 10,	—
Carlie, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot; guilty	Jan. 10,	1831	Madame Lafarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty	Sept. 2,	—
Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of proclamation; pleaded guilty	Feb. 12,	—			
St. John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd. See <i>Quacks</i>	Feb. 19,	—			
Mr. Luke Dillon, for the violation of Miss Frizell; convicted	April 14,	—			

TRIALS, *continued.*

Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France. See <i>France</i>	Oct. 6, 1840	The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission	Oct. 10, 1842
Captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-martial; guilty: the sentence excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan	Oct. 20, —	Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort; acquitted	Oct. 31, —
Lord Cardigan, before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding captain Harvey Tucket in a duel; acquitted, Feb. 16, 1841	—	Mr. Howard, attorney, v. sir William Gosset, serjeant-at-arms	Dec. 5, —
The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship <i>Dryad</i> at sea, to defraud the under-writers; transported	March 4, —	Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted	Jan. 17, 1843
Josiah Myster, for attempting the life of Mr. Mackreth; guilty	March 23, —	Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery; guilty: transportation for life	Feb. 1, —
Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook	April 5, —	Mac Naughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel; acquitted on the ground of insanity	March 4, —
Earl of Waldegrave and captain Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty: judgment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of 200l. and 20l.	May 3, —	The Rebeccaes, at Cardiff, under a special commission	Oct. 27, —
Madame Lafarge again, for robbery of diamonds	Aug. 7, —	Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery; sentenced to transportation for life	Nov. 29, —
The great case, Allen Bogle v. Mr. Lawson, publisher of the <i>Times</i> newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glynn and Company, bankers of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit; damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honourable, to the <i>Times</i> , led to the <i>Times</i> Testimonial	Aug. 16, —	Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwark; guilty	Dec. 1, —
Mr. Mac Leod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> , commenced: acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days	Oct. 4, —	Mr. Holt, of the <i>Age</i> ; libel on the duke of Brunswick; guilty	Jan. 29, 1844
Robert Blakesley, for the murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap; hanged	Oct. 28, —	Lieut. Grant, second to lieut. Munro, in his duel with col. Fawcett; acquitted	Feb. 14, —
Mr. Beaumont Smith, for the forgery of Exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life	Dec. 4, —	Fraser v. Bagley, for crim. con.; verdict for the defendant	Feb. 19, —
Sophia Darbon v. Rosser; breach of promise of marriage: damages 1600l.	Dec. 8, —	Lord William Paget v. earl of Cardigan for crim. con.; verdict for defendant	Feb. 26, —
Dr. Webster, for bribery at an election of St. Alban's; acquitted	March 3, 1842	Mary Furler, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair	April 16, —
Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattei, principal and second in the duel in which Lieut. Adams was killed at Malta; both acquitted, March 10, —	—	The will-forgers, William Henry Barber (since declared innocent*), Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William Sanders, and Susannah, his wife; all found guilty, April 15; sentenced	April 22, —
Vivier, courier of the <i>Morning Herald</i> , at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France, for that journal, contrary to the French regulations	April 13, —	Crouch, for the murder of his wife; found guilty, May 8; hanged	May 27, —
Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones; the memorable Rochester murder; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged	May 23, —	Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Gray, Duffy, and rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced Jan. 15, and lasted twenty-four days: all the traversers were found guilty, Feb. 12. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted	May 30, —
John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen (see <i>Francis</i>)	June 17, —	Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty	June 14, —
Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the policeman; hanged	July 4, —	Wm. Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham; guilty	June 17, —
Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds; acquitted	July 6, —	Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted	Aug. 21, —
McGill and others, for the abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty	Aug. 8, —	John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart; hanged	March 13, 14, 1845
Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted	Aug. 24, —	Thomas Henry Hocker, for the murder of James Delarue	April 11, —
Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen; 18 months' imprisonment	Aug. 25, —	Joseph Connor, for the murder of Mary Brothers	May 16, —
The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission, at Stafford	Oct. 1, —	The Spanish pirates, for the murder of ten Englishmen at sea	July 26, —
The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Abinger	Oct. 6, —	Rev. Mr. Wetherell, for crim. con. with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter	Aug. 16, —
		Capt. Johnson, of the ship <i>Tory</i> , for the murder of several of his crew	Feb. 5, 1846
		Miss M. A. Smith v. col. Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage	Feb. 18, —
		Lieut. Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel; acquitted	July 16, —
		Capt. Richardson, railway director, for fraud and forgery; bill ignored	Sept. 23, —
		Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts	Feb. 27, 1847
		Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years. See <i>Ireland</i>	May 26, 1848
		Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other	

* In 1848 Mr. Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors: he was re-admitted to practise as an attorney: and on the 3rd of August, 1859, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, the sum of 5000l. was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution."

TRIALS, *continued.*

confederates; sentenced to death: the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856)	Oct. 9, 1848	of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Stackpole; hanged at Fenny	April 28, 1853
Bloomfield Rush, for the murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich; hanged	March 29, 1849	Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester, decided against the rev. earl of Guildford	Aug. 1, —
Gorham v. the bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff	Aug. 2, —	Smyth v. Smyth, ended in the plaintiff being committed on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim	Aug. 8, 9, 10, —
Manning and his wife, for the murder of O'Connor; guilty: death	Oct. 27, —	The Braintree case respecting liability to church-rates, decided by the house of lords, against the rate	Aug. 12, —
Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, &c.	May 10, 1850	Case of Lunley v. Gye, respecting Madlle. Wagner; decided	Feb. 22, 1854
Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen	July 11, —	Mr. Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Rye, convicted of perjury	March 2, —
The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred	Feb. 3, 1851	Duchess of Manchester's will case	April, —
The Board of Customs v. the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal	Feb. 18, —	Mr. Carden, for the abduction of Miss E. Arbutnot, and assault upon John Smithwick; convicted	July 28, 29, —
Sarah Chesham, for the murder of her husband by poison; she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged	March 6, —	Mary Anne Brough, for murdering her six children; not guilty, on ground of insanity	Aug. 9, —
Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny; hanged	March 7, —	Case of Pierce Somerset Butler v. viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a peerage, the defendant being proved illegitimate	Aug. —
Doyle v. Wright, concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman Catholic ward of Chancery, before the lord chancellor; protracted case	March 22, —	Courts-martial on lieutenants Perry and Greer; sentences reversed by lord Hardinge	July 29—Aug. —
The murderers of the rev. George Edward Hollest, of Frimley, Essex; guilty, March 31	—	Courts-martial on sir E. Belcher, captain McClure, &c., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted	Oct. —
Miller v. ald. Salomons, M.P., for voting as a member without having taken the required oath: verdict against the defendant, April 19	1852	Emanuel Barthélémy, for murder of Charles Collard and Mr. Moore; (executed Jan. 22)	Jan. 4, 1855
The case "Bishop of London v. the rev. Mr. Gladstone:" judgment of the Arches court against the defendant	June 10, —	Handcock v. Delacour, otherwise De Burgh (cruelty of Mrs. Handcock, and charges against lord Clanricarde); compromised	—
Achilli v. Newman, for libel; tried before lord chief justice Campbell in the Queen's Bench: verdict for the plaintiff	Jan. 31, —	Earl of Sefton v. Hopwood (will set aside), April 3—10, —	—
Lord Frankfort, for scandalous and defamatory libels; guilty	Dec. 3, —	Luigi Baranelli, for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert); (executed April 30)	April 12, —
Richard Bourke Kirwan, for the murder of his wife; guilty	Dec. 10, —	Charles King, a great thief-trainer; transported, April 13, —	—
Eliot Bower, for the murder of Mr. Saville Morton, at Paris; acquitted	Dec. 28, —	David M. Davidson and Cosmo W. Gordon, for frauds and forgeries of securities, &c.; convicted	May 24, —
Henry Horlor, for the murder of his wife; hanged at the Old Bailey	Jan. 15, 1853	Wm. Austin (governor), for cruelties in Birmingham-gaol; acquitted	Aug. 3, —
James Barbour, for the murder of Robinson; hanged at York	Jan. 15, —	Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of 113,625 <i>l.</i>); convicted	Oct. 27, —
George Sparkes and James Hitchcock, for the murder of William Blackmore at Exeter; a morbid sympathy existed for Sparkes; guilty, March 19, —	—	Joseph Wooler, on charge of poisoning his wife; acquitted	Nov. 7, —
Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Egham; verdict, manslaughter, March 21, —	—	Westerton v. Liddell† (on decorations, &c., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them)	Dec. 5, —
Moore and Walsh, for the murder of John Blackburn, at Stafford; hanged	March 21, —	Celestina Sommers, for murder of her children; convicted (but reprieved)	March 6, 1856
Saunders, for the murder of Mr. Toler; hanged at Chelmsford	March 30, —	Wm. Palmer, for murder of J. P. Cook by poison (executed)	May 14-27, —
The Stackpole family, four in number: two	—		

* This long-contested case created much sensation at the time. The bishop had refused to institute the rev. Mr. Gorham in the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, to which he had been presented. The cause of the bishop's refusal was alleged want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (March 8, 1850) that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively, for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue directed to the judge of the Arches Court, and to the archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, Aug. 7, 1850.

† Decided again by privy council, partly by both parties: each to pay his own costs; March 21, 1857.

‡ He was executed at Stafford on June 14, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted, he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother. The trial in every respect was the most remarkable one for many years.

TRIALS, continued.

Wm. Dove, for murder of his wife (executed Aug. 9)	July 10, 1856	Lieut.-col. Dickson v. earl of Wilton, for libel; verdict for the plaintiff	Feb. 14, 1859
Ditcher v. archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the eucharist; defendant deprived, and appeal disallowed	Oct. 22, —	Black v. Elliott, 850 sheep poisoned by a sheep wash sold by defendant; damages 1,400l.	Feb. 23, —
W. S. Hardwicke and H. Attwell; convicted of forgery	Oct. 31, —	Wagner, Bateman, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted	May 13, —
Wm. Robson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about 28,000l.); transported for twenty years	Nov. 7, —	Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope, Scott, and others, the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates June 3	—
Earl of Lucan v. "Daily News," for libel; verdict for defendant	Dec. 3, —	Thellusson will case decided (see <i>Thellusson</i>)	June 9, —
Pearce, Burgess, and Tester. See <i>Gold Robbery</i>	Jan. 14, 1857	T. R. Marshall, E. A. Mortimer, and H. S. Ficke, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions; convicted	June 23, —
Leopold Redpath, for extensive forgeries (to the amount of 150,000l.) upon the Great Northern Railway Company; transported for life	Jan. 16, —	Thomas Smethurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison, of Isabella Rankes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime; convicted	Aug. 15-19, —
Miss Madeline Smith, on charge of poisoning Emile L'Angelier, at Glasgow; not proven, convicted	June 30—July 9, —	Oakley v. the Moulvie Ooddeen, "ambassador of the king of Oude." Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharppers	Dec. 17, —
Thos. Fuller Bacon, * for poisoning his mother; convicted	July 25, —	David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients	Jan. 1860
James Spollen, on charge of murder of Mr. Little, near Dublin; acquitted	Aug. 7-11, —	Eugenia Plummer, aged 11 years, convicted of perjury against rev. Mr. Hatch	May 14, —
Jem Saward, a barrister (called the Penman), Wm. Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers' cheques, Mar. 5	—	Nottidge v. Prince (see <i>Agapemone</i>)	July 25, —
W. Attwell and others, convicted of stealing the countess of Eglersmere's jewels (value 15,000l.) from the top of a cab	Dec. 15, —	Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, convicted of manslaughter of Reginald Cancellor, by flogging	July 23, —
Stevens v. Campion, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages 64l.	Dec. 31, —	Mr. Edward Leatham; M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield	July 19, —
The directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown, Edw. Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, for fraud (see <i>Banks</i> , p. 68); convicted Feb. 13-27	1858	Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, degraded for immorality	Aug. 29, —
Rev. S. Smith and his wife, for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted, April 6, 7	—	James Mullens, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Elmsley, by endeavouring to inculcate one Ems, he led to his own conviction	Oct. 25, —
Edw. Auchmuty Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P., April 9, &c.	—	Miss Shedden v. Patrick. (The plaintiff ably pleaded her own cause when the case was opened; her object, to prove the legitimacy of her father, was not attained)	Nov. 9, &c. seq.
Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon; acquitted	April 12-17, —	Hooper v. Ward; disgraceful profligacy of a magistrate: verdict for plaintiff	Dec. 19, 20, —
The earldom of Shrewsbury case; earl Talbot's claim allowed	June 1, —	Brook v. Brook (see <i>Marriage with Wife's Sister</i>), the house of lords on appeal decide against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country	March 18, 1861
James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted (and executed)	July 23, —	Thelwall v. hon. major Yelverton. The plaintiff sued for expenses incurred by defendant's wife; the major denied the validity of his marriage with Miss Longworth, having since married the widow of Professor Edward Forbes, the eminent naturalist. The court in Dublin, supported the first marriage,	Feb. 21, to March 4, —
The Berkeley peerage case	July 23, —	Reade v. Lacy; the dramatising a novel restrained	April 17, —
Patience Swynfen v. F. H. Swynfen; † a will case; the will affirmed	July 27, —	Beamish v. Beamish; the lords on appeal decide that a clergyman cannot perform the ceremony of marriage for himself	April 22, —
Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker; convicted of extensive frauds	Nov. 10, —		
Marchmont v. Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce-case, began	Nov. 30, —		
W. H. Guernsey, for stealing Ionian despatches from the Colonial Office; acquitted, Dec. 15	—		
Evans v. Evans and Rose; divorce case	Dec. —		

* He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children in May 13, 14, same year. His wife confessed the murder, but appeared to be insane.

† The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen, widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died June 15, 1854, and her father on July 16 following, having made a will 19 days before his death, devising the Swynfen estate (worth above 60,000l.) to his son's wife; but leaving a large amount of personal estates undisposed of. The defendant, F. H. Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half-brother, claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March, 1856; but proceedings were stayed by Mrs. Swynfen's counsel, sir F. R. Thesiger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions. After various proceedings the Court of Chancery directed a new trial. She gained her cause, mainly through the energy of her counsel, Mr. Chas. R. Kennedy, to whom she had promised to pay 20,000l. for his extraordinary services. Mrs. Swynfen, however, married a Mr. Broun and repudiated Mr. Kennedy's claim. The latter in an action against her obtained a verdict in his favour on March 29, 1862. Mrs. Swynfen appealed, and the matter is still unsettled, Dec. 1862.—Mrs. Swynfen was non-suited in an action brought against her counsel (since become lord Chelmsford and now ex-lord chancellor), in July, 1859, and June, 1860.

‡ He was reprieved on the ground of insufficient evidence; but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, Nov. 16, 1859. On Nov. 11, 1862, he proved Miss Bankes's will and obtained her property.

§ On appeal, the Scotch court annulled the marriage, July, 1862.

TRIALS, *continued.*

Emperor of Austria *v.* Day; verdict for plaintiff. The defendant had printed 100 millions florin notes on the bank of Hungary, for Louis Kossuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month, May 6; judgment affirmed

Gurdross case. John MacMillan, a free-church minister, was expelled for drunkenness and misconduct, May, 1858. The Glasgow synod and the general assembly of the free church affirmed the sentence. He appealed to the court of session, which set aside the decree (which involved temporalities), asserting that the assembly had only spiritual authority, July, —
W. B. Turnbull *v.* Bird, secretary of Protestant alliance; libel; verdict for defendant, July 8-10 —
J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election July 20, —
Baron de Vidil; convicted of wounding his son; the latter refused to give evidence against his father Aug. 23, —
Vincent Collucci; convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, from Miss F. Johnstone Oct. 23, —

John Curran, a Dublin cabman; convicted of a violent assault on Miss Jolly, who heroically defended herself Oct. 25-30, —
Patrick McCaffery; shot col. Crofton and capt. Hanham, at Preston; convicted Dec. 13 —
Inquiry into sanity of Wm. Fred. Windham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of annulling an injudicious marriage; trial lasted 34 days; 140 witnesses examined; verdict, sane mind (see *Lunacy*), Dec. 16, 1861-Jan. 30, 1862

[Each party adjudged to pay its own costs, March, 1862.]

Capt. Robertson, by court-martial; convicted of submitting to ungentlemanly conduct from his brother officers:—30 days' inquiry; ended March 24, 1862

[The court was much blamed by the public and the sentence was annulled.]

Mrs. A. C. Vyse for poisoning her two children, acquitted as insane July 9, —

Roupell *v.* Waite; during the trial, W. Roupell, M.P., a witness, confessed himself guilty of forging a will, and other frauds Aug. 18, 19, —

Jessie McLachlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson, at Glasgow; she confessed to being accessory after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming; a gentleman 80 or 90 years old Sept. 17-20, —

[She was respited, Oct. 27, 1862.]

Wm. Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession Sept. 24, —

Catherine Wilson; convicted of poisoning Mrs. Soames in 1856 Sept. 25-27, —

27 indictments and 24 convictions for savage personal outrages in the streets of the metropolis during the month Nov. —

Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P., *v.* Butterworth; libel; verdict for plaintiff, damages 40s., Dec. 3, —

Hall *v.* Semple; verdict for plaintiff, who had been consigned to a lunatic asylum through his wife's getting the defendant to sign a certificate of lunacy with culpable negligence; damages 150l. Dec. 10, —

(See *Executions*.)

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE (*Tribuni Plebis*), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 493 B.C., at the time the people, after a quarrel with the Senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C. Licinius and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1347, Nicolo di Rienzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but committing many extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He was assassinated in 1354.

TRIMMER; a term applied to Charles Montague, earl of Halifax and others who held similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the 17th century. He assumed the title as an honour, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British constitution and church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a Trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1715.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. See *Parliaments* and *Septennial Parliaments*.

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port in 1750. It was held by the French in 1717; 1797, and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance.

TRICOTEUSES (knitters), a name given to a number of French republican females, who zealously attended executions in 1792, knitting at intervals.

TRINCOMALEE. Reckoned the finest harbour in the East Indies. Trincomalee was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year; but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, Aug. 26, 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802. See *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffrein, one was fought Feb. 18, 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine: on April 12, following, they had eighteen ships to eleven, and on July 6, same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, Feb. 21, 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession

was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred Jan. 4, 1832. See *Colonies*.

TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS. The doctrine of the Trinity is generally received by all Christians. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His *Defence of Christianity* was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546. *Watkins*. An order of the Trinity was founded, A.D. 1198, by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity passed in 1813.

TRINITY COLLEGES. See *Cambridge and Oxford*. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University : grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, Jan. 1, 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689. *Burns*. The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON. Founded by sir Thomas Spert, A.D. 1512, as an "association for piloting ships." It was incorporated in 1514, and re-incorporated in 1647 and 1685. The present Trinity House was erected in 1795. Trinity Houses were founded at Deptford, at Hull, and at Newcastle : these three societies were instituted and incorporated by Henry VIII. the first in 1512, the other two in 1537. By their charter they had the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers : their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented by succeeding kings. *Gibson's Camden*.

TRINITY SUNDAY. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV. in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and Protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XX. in 1334.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was ratified between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands ; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, Jan. 23, 1668. Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, 1717.

TRIPOLITZA, Greece, was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, Oct. 5, 1821 ; retaken by the Egyptians 1825 ; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

TRIREMES, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians 784 B.C.

TRIUMPHS. The triumph was a solemn honour awarded to generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence and public acclamations. Among the Romans there were two sorts—the great, called the Triumph ; and the little, styled the Ovation. They also distinguished triumphs into land and sea triumphs. See *Ovation*.

TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN. The first 60 B.C., consisted of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who formed a coalition to rule the state. Their union lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate 43 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Octavius disagreed with his colleagues : Lepidus was expelled in 36 ; Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute in Rome. This triumvirate continued for about twelve years. See *Rome*. On March 29, 1839, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on July 1, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

TROPPAU, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia met at Troppau, Oct. 20, 1820. The conference between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place Nov. 10 ; and the congress was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, Dec. 17, 1820. See *Laybach*.

TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES (from *troubar, trouver, to find or invent*), the poets of the middle ages (from the eleventh to the fifteenth century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the Langue d'oc (that is *oc for oui* yes) ; the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the Langue d'oïl (that is *oil for oui*). The Troubadours produced romances, yet excelled chiefly in lyric poetry ; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant : as, the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Roi*, by Wace ; the romance of the "Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris, and Jean de Meung ; the Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompani-

ment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets, and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, undoubtedly tended to promote civilisation during those warlike times.

TROY (Asia Minor). Its obscure and traditional history is immortalised by Homer.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia Minor.	Blair
Teucer succeeds his father	B.C. 1546
Dardanus succeeds Teucer, and builds the city of Dardania	1502
Reign of Erichthonius	1480
Reign of Tros, from whom the people are called Trojans, and the city Troy	1449
Ilus, son of Tros, reigns, and the city is called Ilium	1374
Reign of Laomedon	1314
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia; Hesiöne delivered from the sea-monster.	1260
War of Hercules and Laomedon	Blair; Usher. 1225
Reign of Priam, or Podarces	1224
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy.	—

Homer's <i>Iliad</i> , book xxiv. line 964, Pope's edit.	B.C. 1204
Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen	1193
Troy taken and burned in the night of the 11th of June, i.e. 23rd of the month Thargelion. <i>Parian Marbles</i> . 408 years before the first Olympiad. <i>Apollodorus, Hales, and Clinton</i> , 1183; others	1184
Eneas arrives in Italy. <i>Lenglet</i>	1183
[Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favoured by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins. <i>Priestley</i> .]	

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans left their ounce, now our avoirdupois ounce, in Britain. The present ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, A.D. 1095. It was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name; and is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618. See *Standard*.

TROYES, Central France, where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown, May 21, 1420. Troyes was taken by the allied armies, Feb. 7; retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23; and again taken by the allies, March 4, 1814.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Treuga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general, during the middle ages, all over Europe. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussillon, A.D. 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at none) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan war. First torches, then shells of fish sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars. *Potter*. The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C. Trumpets were first sounded before the king in the time of Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 790. Speaking-trumpets were improved by Kircher in 1652. Made by Salland, 1654. Philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *Bignonia radicans*, was brought hither from North America, about 1640. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England, from the Cape, in 1823. The Large-flowered Trumpet flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

TUAM (W. Ireland). St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who lived about 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuaim-da-Gualand*. In 1151, Edan O'Hoisin was the first archbishop, at least the first who had the use of the pall, for some of his predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. Tuam is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned anno 28 Eliz. at 50*l.* sterling per annum. *Beatson*. It ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833, and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achonry, a joint see, has been added. See *Archbishops*.

TUBULAR BRIDGES. The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge.* At this spot is a rock called the Britannia rock,

* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of—we may also say supersede—one of the finest bridges in the kingdom; and the railway of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like

near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low water level, on which is built a tower two hundred feet above high water (commenced building, May 1846), and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty-three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places is regarded as the most gigantic operation ever successfully performed, June 27, 1849. The first locomotive passed through, March 1850. The Conway Tubular Bridge (1846-8) is a miniature copy of the Britannia, and therefore requires no description. The principal engineers were Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn. At Chepstow is a railway tubular bridge, erected in 1852. A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth was opened by the prince consort, May 2, 1859. The most stupendous tubular bridge in the world is that over the St. Lawrence, Canada. See *Victoria Bridge*.

TUESDAY, in Latin *Dies Martis*, the third day of the week, so called, as is supposed, from *Tuisto Tiv*, or *Tuesco*, a Saxon deity, particularly worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus. See *Week Days*.

TUILERIES (Paris), the imperial palace of France, commenced by Catherine de' Medici, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, A.D. 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, Aug. 10, 1792; and ransacked in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

TULIPS came to England from Vienna, 1578. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaar, in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and that one called the *Viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this ruinous traffic. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to England from America, about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent). The springs here were discovered, it is stated, by Dudley, lord North, who, in the reign of James I., had retired into the neighbourhood in the last stage of consumption, and became perfectly restored to health by the use of its waters, 1606. The wells being visited by the queens of Charles I. and II., the place soon became a fashionable resort.

TUNGSTEN (also called Wolfram and Scheelium), a hard whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI (N. Africa). The former stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B.C. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, for Solymán the Magnificent. Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V.; but the country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. Taken with great slaughter by the emperor Charles V. when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1570. Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1655. In July 1856, the bey agreed to make certain constitutional reforms. The bey died Sept. 22, 1859; and his successor Sidi Sadok took the oath of fidelity to the constitution.

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 21 Edw. III. 1346. They were granted to the kings of England for life, beginning with Edward IV. At the beginning of his reign Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority. They ceased in 1689.

TUNNELS. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Rignet, in the reign of Louis XIV. at Bezières in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's navigation, near Manchester, about 1760. Era of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel

manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait; commenced in July 1818, and finished in July 1825. When Chester became a centre of railway communication, a few years since, it was considered that a through route to Holyhead would be more conveniently established from that point than from Shrewsbury, which lies in the route of Telford's road. Accordingly the Chester and Holyhead Railway was constructed; and in its course, both the Conway and the Menai had to be crossed; and hence were formed the present tubular bridges.

in 1823, and opened for foot passengers, March 25, 1843. See *Thames Tunnel*. In 1857 M. Thomé de Gamond proposed the making a submarine tunnel from France to England! Innumerable tunnels have been made for railways. The tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, lit up with gas, and exhibited once a week. On the London and Birmingham railway there are eight tunnels (the Primrose-hill, Watford, Kilsby, &c.), their total length being 7336 yards. *Smiles*.

TURIN, an ancient Roman city in Piedmont, now capital of the Sardinian States. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugène defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allies, who restored it to the king of Sardinia. See *Sardinia*.

TURKEY. The Turks themselves were originally a tribe of Tartars; but by reason of the number of people whom they conquered, and with whom they became incorporated, the modern Turks must be regarded as a mixture of many races of men. The first notice of them in history is about the year A.D. 760, when they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them *Turcomania*. They afterwards gradually extended their power; but in the thirteenth century, being harassed in their new possessions by other Tartar tribes, they retreated to Asia Minor, which they had previously conquered. Their dominions, divided for some time into petty states, were united under Othman, who assumed the title of sultan, and established his empire at Prusa, in Bithynia, in 1298. The population of European Turkey in 1845, 16,443,000 (of which 10,435,079 were Christians). Population of the whole Turkish empire in 1844, 36,600,000. The Turkish empire comprehends the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro; and the hereditary vice-royalty of Egypt.

The Oghusian Tartars, the ancestors of the present Turks, settle in Asia Minor . . . A.D. 1231
The Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bithynia (hence called *Ottoman*) . . . 1298
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople . . . 1361
Amurath I. institutes the Janissaries, a guard composed of young Christian slaves, trained as Mahometans . . . 1362
Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire . . . 1380 *et seq.*
He defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, . . . 1396
He besieges Constantinople; but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, July 28, . . . 1402
Ladislas of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath . . . Nov. 10, 1444
Amurath defeats John Hunniades at Kossova . . . 1448
The Turks invading Hungary, are repelled by Hunniades . . . 1450
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II. which ends the Eastern Roman empire . . . 1453
Greece made subject to the Mahometans. See *Greece* . . . 1458
The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe . . . 1480
Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries; he murders his father, brothers, &c. . . 1512
He takes the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians . . . 1514
He overruns Syria . . . 1515
Adds Egypt to his empire . . . 1516
Solyman II. takes Belgrade . . . 1521
Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John, who go to Malta . . . 1522
Battle of Mohatz (*which see*) . . . 1526
Solyman II. with 250,000 men, is repulsed before Vienna . . . 1529
Cyprus taken from the Venetians . . . 1571
Great battle of Lepanto, which puts an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power. See *Lepanto* . . . Oct. 7, —

Amurath II. ascends the throne; strangles his five brothers . . . 1574
[Dreadful persecutions of the Christians during this reign.] . . .
Treaty of commerce with England . . . 1579
The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Shah Abbas . . . 1585
Bloody reign of Mahomet III. . . . 1595
Reign of Achmet I. . . . 1603
Great fire in Constantinople . . . 1606
Reign of Amurath IV. who strangles his father and four brothers . . . 1624
War with the Cossacks, who take Azof . . . 1637
The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad . . . 1639
The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege . . . 1669
Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV. but relieved by John of Poland . . . 1683
Mahomet IV. deposed by Solyman . . . 1687
Peace of Carlovitz . . . 1699
Mustapha II. deposed . . . 1703
The Morea retaken by the Turks . . . 1715
The Turks defeated at Peterwaradein . . . 1716
They lose Belgrade; and their power declines . . . 1717
Peace of Erivan (with Persia) . . . 1732
Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof . . . 1739
The Turks defeated at Kars . . . 1745
Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish . . . 1770
The Crimea falls to Russia . . . Jan. 1784
Disastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks lose more than 200,000 men . . . 1787-91
Cession of Oczacow . . . 1791
Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo . . . 1803
War against Russia and England . . . 1807
Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss. See *Dardanelles* . . . Feb. 19, —
Murder of Hall Aga . . . May 25, —
The sultan Selim is deposed, and Mustapha IV. called to the throne . . . May 29, —
The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops . . . 1808
The Russians defeated at Silistria . . . 1809

TURKEY, *continued.*

- Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*) . . . May 28, 1812
- A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia • 20 saved . . . Aug. 9, —
- Subjugation of the Wahabees (*which see*) . . . 1818-9
- Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent . . . 1820
- Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia, Mar. 6, 1821
- The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople . . . April 23, —
- [For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, see *Greece*.]
- Horrible massacre at Scio; the most dreadful in modern history (see note to *Greece*) April 23, 1822
- Sea-fight near Mitylene . . . Oct. 6, 1824
- New Mahometan army organised . . . May 29, 1826
- Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14; they are suppressed and massacred . . . June 16, —
- Fire at Constantinople; 6000 houses reduced to ashes . . . Aug. 30, —
- Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia. See *Navarino* . . . Oct. 20, 1827
- Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers from the empire . . . Jan. 5, 1828
- War with Russia . . . April 26, —
- The czar Nicholas takes the field . . . May 20, —
- Capitulation of Brailow . . . June 19, —
- Surrender of Anapa . . . June 23, —
- The eminences of Shumla taken by the Russians . . . July 20, —
- The czar arrives before Varna . . . Aug. 5, —
- Battle of Akhalzic . . . Aug. 24, —
- Fortress of Bajazet taken . . . Sept. 9, —
- The sultan leaves his capital for the camp, bearing with him the sacred standard, . . . Sept. 26, —
- Dardanelles blockaded . . . Oct. 1, —
- Surrender of Varna . . . Oct. 15, —
- Russians retreat from Shumla . . . Oct. 16, —
- Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French . . . Oct. 30, —
- Siege of Silistria raised by the Russians, Nov. 10, —
- Victory of the Russians at Kulertscha, near Shumla . . . June 17, 1829
- Battle near Erzeroum . . . July 2, —
- Adrianople is entered by the Russians, Aug. 20; armistice agreed on . . . Aug. 29, —
- Treaty of peace . . . Sept. 14, —
- Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the seamen and marines of H. M. S. *Blonde*, Jan. 22, 1830
- The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece . . . April 25, —
- Treaty with America . . . May 7, —
- St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali . . . July 2, 1832
- He defeats the army of the sultan at Konieh with great loss . . . Dec. 21, —
- Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia . . . Jan. 1833
- The Russians enter Constantinople . . . April 3, —
- Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive, . . . July 8, —
- Office of grand vizier abolished . . . March 30, 1838
- Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by Lord Ponsonby, ratified . . . Aug. 16, —
- [For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria, see *Syria*.]
- Christians admitted to office in Turkey . . . June, 1840
- The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria, Sept. 16, —
- [The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]
- Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte, . . . Nov. 12, —
- The British fleet, under sir W. Parker, anchors in Besica bay . . . Nov. 13, —
- Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, the latter sending the refugees to Konieh . . . Jan. 1850
- Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion . . . Jan. 1851
- Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (*which see*) . . . Feb. 13, 1852
- Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as Russian negotiator, Feb. 28; his peremptory demands rejected . . . April 19, 1853
- Reschid Pacha becomes foreign minister; the ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople . . . May 21, —
- Hatti-sherif issued, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians . . . June 6, —
- Russian manifesto against Turkey . . . June 26, —
- Russian army crosses the Pruth . . . July 2, —
- Grand national council—war to be declared if the principalities are not evacuated . . . Sept. 26, —
- War declared against Russia (see *Russo-Turkish War*) . . . Oct. 5, —
- Insurrection in Epirus and Albania, favoured by the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic empire proclaimed . . . Jan. 27, 1854
- Volunteers from Athens join insurgents, . . . March 14 *et seq.* —
- Rupture between Greece and Turkey, March 28, [several conflicts ensue with varied success.] —
- Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the insurrection . . . April 25, —
- English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Pireus; the king of Greece submits, and promises strict neutrality: the Greek volunteers are recalled . . . May 25, 26, —
- Abdi Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the entrenched camp at Kolampaka, and the insurrection shortly after ceases . . . June 18, —
- Reschid Pacha, having retired (June 3), resumes his office . . . July 1, —
- Convention between Turkey and Austria, . . . June 24, —
- The Russians retire from the principalities, which are thereupon occupied by the Austrians . . . Sept. 1854 till March, 1857
- Misunderstanding among the allied powers respecting Moldavian elections, which are annulled . . . July, —
- Death of Reschid Pacha . . . Jan. 7, 1858
- Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by sir H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited . . . July 12, —
- Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro, between the natives and the Turks . . . July, —
- Massacre of Christians at Jeddo (*which see*), . . . July 25, —
- Turkish financial reforms begun . . . Aug. —
- The first Turkish railway opened (from Aden to Smyrna) . . . Sept. 10, —
- Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham, and is suppressed . . . Oct. —
- The allied powers determine the Montegrino boundaries . . . Nov. 8, —
- Prince Alexander Cousa elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia . . . Feb. 5 and 7, 1859
- [The Porte at first objects, but afterwards accedes to the double election.]
- Electric telegraph completed between Aden and Suez . . . May, —
- Great fire at Constantinople; 1000 houses destroyed . . . Sept. 10-14, —
- Great conspiracy against the sultan detected, Sept. 17; his brother implicated; several persons condemned to die are reprieved, . . . Sept. and Oct. —
- Great agitation for financial reform . . . Oct. —
- Alleged ill-treatment of Christians in Turkey; proposed intervention of the great powers, . . . —

TURKEY, *continued.*

May 5; the Turkish government promise investigation and redress; all the powers satisfied except Russia . . . May 30, 1860
 War between the Druses and Maronites in Lebanon; massacres. *See Druses* . . . June, —
 Massacre of Christians at Damascus. *See Damascus and Syria* . . . July 9-11, —
 Convention on behalf of the Great Powers at Paris; armed intervention of the French agreed to . . . Aug. 2, —
 Inundations at Galatz; loss about 175,000*l.*, Feb. 24, 1861.
 Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the Montenegrins . . . March, —
 Great need of financial reform; the British ambassador, sir H. Lytton, proposes a scheme, April, —
 Discussion respecting the French occupation of Syria; it ceases . . . June 5, —

Death of the sultan, Abdul-Medjid; accession of Abdul-Aziz, his brother . . . June 25, 1861
 Economical reforms begun; Fuad Pacha made president of the council . . . July, —
 The late sultan's jewels sold in London . . . Aug. —
 New order of knighthood (Nisban Osmanieh) to include civil as well as military persons, Sept. —
 Imperial guard re-organised . . . Oct. —
 Fuad Pacha made grand vizier . . . Nov. 22, —
 He puts forth a budget . . . March, 1862
 A Turkish loan (8,000,000*l.*) taken up in London, May, —
 Secularisation of the property of the mosques (value about 3,000,000*l.*) said to be determined on . . . Oct. —
 Insurgents in the Herzegovina submit; peace made with Montenegro . . . Sept. 23, —
 Dispute with Servia (*which see*) settled . . . Oct. 7, —

TURKISH EMPERORS.

1299. Othman, Osman, or Ottoman, who assumed the title of Grand Seignior.
 1326. Orchan, son of Othman.
 1360. Amurath or Murad I.: stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.
 1389. Bajazet I. his son: defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.
 1402. Solymán I., son of Bajazet: dethroned by his brother and successor.
 1410. Musa-Chelebi: strangled.
 1413. Mahomet I., also son of Bajazet.
 1421. Amurath II., succeeded by his son,
 1451. Mahomet II., by whom Constantinople was taken in 1453.
 1481. Bajazet II.: deposed by his son,
 1512. Selim I., who succeeded him.
 1520. Solymán II. the Magnificent, son of the preceding.
 1566. Selim II., son of the last.
 1574. Amurath III., his son: on his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, and their mother, in grief, stabbed herself.
 1595. Mahomet III., son of Amurath: commenced his reign by strangling all his brothers, and drowning all his father's wives.
 1603. Ahmed, or Achmet, his son: succeeded by his brother,
 1617. Mustapha I.: deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned; succeeded by his nephew,

1618. Osman II.: strangled by the Janissaries, and his uncle restored,
 1622. Mustapha I. again: again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.
 1623. Amurath IV.: succeeded by his brother,
 1640. Ibrahim: strangled by the Janissaries.
 1649. Mahomet IV., son of Ibrahim: deposed, and died in prison.
 1687. Solymán III., his brother.
 1691. Ahmed or Achmet II.: succeeded by his nephew,
 1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.: deposed; succeeded by his brother,
 1703. Ahmed or Achmet III.: deposed; and died in prison in 1736.
 1730. Mahmud I., or Mahomet V., succeeded his uncle, the preceding sultan.
 1754. Osman II., brother of Mahmud.
 1757. Mustapha III., brother of Osman.
 1774. Abdul-Ahmed.
 1789. Selim III.: deposed by the Janissaries, and his nephew raised to the throne.
 1807. Mustapha IV.: deposed, and, with the late sultan Selim, murdered.
 1808. Mahmud II. or Mahomet VI.: succeeded by his son,
 1839. Abdul-Medjid, July 2 (born April 23, 1823); died June 25, 1861.
 1861. Abdul-Aziz, June 25 (born Feb. 9, 1830), the PRESENT (1862) sultan of Turkey.

TURKEY TRADE, most lucrative at the time and long afterwards, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579.

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS. First brought to England A.D. 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients. Mr. Pennant has established this fact by various particulars in the history of these birds; evincing that they are natives neither of Europe, Asia, nor Africa; a circumstance since placed beyond controversy, by the researches of Mr. Beckmann.

TURKOMANS. *See White Sheep.*

TURNER'S LEGACIES. Joseph M. W. Turner, one of the greatest of landscape painters, was born in April 1775, and died Dec. 19, 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47, Queen Anne-street, West, on condition that a suitable gallery be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil-paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough House for exhibition. In 1861 the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery.

TURNING. See *Lathe*. In our dockyards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterwards sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (who died in 1849).

TURNPIKE. See *Tolls*. Turnpike gates for exacting tolls, which were otherwise previously collected, were set up in the reign of Charles II. 1663. *Chambers*. 27 turnpikes in and near London were removed, by act of parliament in 1827; and many others since.

TURPENTINE TREE, *Pistacia Terebinthinus*, came from Barbary, before 1656. Turpentine is a sort of resinous gum, usually distilled out of the fir and other trees, and is of two kinds, common and Venetian. *Pardon*. Spirits of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep; one-third of the spirit diluted with two-thirds water, 1772. *Annual Register*.

TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE is a debased Doric, and is used in the erection of coarse and rude buildings, in which strength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty. *Wotton*. The base and capital are usually seven modules in length, and the upper part of the pillar is one-fourth less than the diameter at the bottom. *Pardon*. It is called Tuscan because invented in Tuscany. *Bayley*.

TUSCANY, a grand-duchy in Central Italy, is the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*which see*). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom; at the conquest of which by Charlemagne, it was made a marquise for Boniface about A.D. 812 or 828. His descendant, the great countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope. In the northern part (then called Tuscia), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, &c., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family (see *Florence*). The duchy in that family began in 1531; and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medicis in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (husband of Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary states to France. Population in 1860, 1,826,830.

The French enter Florence . . . March 28, 1799
The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominions given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria . . . 1801
Tuscany incorporated with the French empire . . . 1807
The grand-duchy given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon . . . 1808
Ferdinand III. restored . . . 1814
Lucca united to Tuscany . . . 1847
Leopold II. grants a free constitution . . . Feb. 1848
Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the duke flies . . . Feb. 11, 1849
He is restored by the Austrians . . . July, 1850
Prosecution of the *Madiai* * . . . May, 1852
The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed, April 27; the king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship . . . April 30, 1859

The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested with the powers of government, May 11, 1859
Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans and erects his standard, May 23, —
The grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand . . . July 21, —
The Tuscan constituent assembly meets, Aug. 11, —
It declares against recalling the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia, Sept. —
Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan, elected governor-general of Central Italy; he declines; but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov.; who is accepted by the Tuscans, Dec. 3, —
Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage . . . March 11, 12, 1860
Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan appointed governor . . . March 26, —
(See *Italy*.)

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

GRAND-DUKES.
1569. Cosmo I., *Medici*.
1574. Francis I.
1587. Ferdinand I.
1609. Cosmo II.
1621. Ferdinand II.
1670. Cosmo III. (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels.)
1723. John Gaston (last of the *Medici*).
1737. Francis II. (duke of *Lorraine*), became emperor of Germany in 1745.

1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790).
1790. Ferdinand III. (second son of Leopold II.); expelled by the French in 1800.

KINGS OF ETRURIA.
1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.
1803. Louis II.
[In 1807, the states were incorporated into the kingdom of Italy.]

* Much interest and sympathy were excited in England, and other Protestant countries of Europe, by the imprisonment at Florence of the *Madiai* (husband and wife), who had embraced the English reformed religion, and read the Bible in due conformity with the teaching of their new faith. For this "crime" they were separately incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, and subjected to all the rigours of the Romish ecclesiastical law, May, 1852. A Protestant deputation from England, headed by the earls of Shaftesbury and Roden, proceeded to Florence in Oct. 1852, with the view to their release from confinement; but the grand-duke refused to receive them. The *Madiai* were set at liberty, by the interposition of the British government, in March 1853. An annuity of 100*l.* was provided for them by subscription.

TUSCANY, *continued.*

GRAND-DUCHESS
1808-14. Eliza Bonaparte (married to Bacciochi, made
"prince of Lucca).

GRAND-DUKES.
1814. Ferdinand III. restored.

1824. Leopold II., June 18 (born Oct. 3, 1797; abdicated, July 27, 1859).
1859. Ferdinand IV., July 21 (born June 10, 1835).
Heiress: Maria-Antoinette, born Jan. 10, 1838.
1860. Tuscany incorporated into the kingdom of Sardinia.

TWELFTH-DAY, the church festival called the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. See *Epiphany*. The custom of drawing king and queen on this day is said to have been derived from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake: whoever found the money in his slice was saluted as king.

TYBURN (W. London), the place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1783. Formerly Oxford-road, now Oxford-street, had trees and hedges on both sides; and beyond all was country, both northward and westward: Tyburn turnpike stood at the west end of Oxford-road. Pennant (who died 1798) remembered Oxford-street as "a deep, hollow road, and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats."

TYLER'S INSURRECTION. It arose in the opposition of the people to the poll-tax levied in 1379. One of the collectors acting with indecent rudeness to Wat Tyler's daughter, with a view to prove her of sufficient age (fifteen) to pay the tax, the father struck him dead. His neighbours took arms to defend him, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties were in a state of insurrection, extorting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On June 12, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a somewhat menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. His insolence raised the indignation of the mayor, Walworth, who stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights dispatched him. Richard temporised with the multitude by promising them a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when sir R. Knollys and a band of knights suddenly attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich; and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES. See under *Printing*.

TYRANT. In early Greek history the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the name Archon, 594 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicily, beginning with Clisthenes, in the 7th century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 490 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C. See *Thirty Tyrants*.

TYRE (Phœnicia). This great city was first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 (about 2267, *Hales*) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, 719 B.C., and they retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, Aug. 20, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole. *Strabo*. It was taken by the allied fleet in 1841.

TYRE, ERA OF, began on Oct. 19, 125 B.C. with the month of Hyperbeteus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rhetia, now a province of the Austrian empire (to the north of Bavaria). It was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359, by Margaret, the heiress of the last count Tyrol. The province became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which branch came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II. in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1808 and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by the courageous Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper. He drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, and thoroughly defeated some French detachments: but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government (to its great disgrace) Feb. 20, 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Inspruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859.

U.

UBIQUARIANS, or **UBIQUITARIANS** (from *ubique*, everywhere). A sect of Lutherans, which spread through Germany and other countries, and who believed the natural body of Christ to be everywhere present. This sect began under Brentius, about A.D. 1540, and was at no time very numerous. *Ashe*.

UKRAINE (a frontier). The country, a vast fertile plain in Russia, was ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1672, but was obtained by Russia in 1682: the country was divided; Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country (the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary) was assigned to Russia by the treaty of Partition in 1795.

ULM, in Wurttemberg, S. Germany, where a **PEACE** was signed, July 3, 1620, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. Great battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss, by marshal Ney, whose victory was consummated by the surrender of Ulm, and 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 17-20, 1805.

ULPHILAS'S BIBLE. See *Bible*.

UMBRELLA, described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient, as they appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr, who visited the southern part of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers, and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family caused a large umbrella to be carried by his side. The old chinaware in our pantries and cupboards show the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.*

UNCTION, **EXTREME**. See *Anointing*.

UNIFORMITY, **ACT OF** (2 & 3 Edward VI.), 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship drawn up by Cranmer and others "with the aid of the Holy Ghost" should be the only one used after May 20. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The statute known as the act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II. c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement on Aug. 24, 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England, and laid the foundation of the dissenting interest. The day was celebrated by dissenters in 1862.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner," by Louis XIV. 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress. *Ashe*. See under *Navy*.

UNION OF CALMAR, 1397; of Utrecht, 1579.

UNION of the crowns and kingdoms of England and Scotland by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, March 24, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms was attempted, but failed in 1604 and 1670; in the reign of Anne. Commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first

* For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without incurring the brand of effeminacy. At first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. The *Female Tatler* advertises: "The young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella from *Wilks's Coffee-house*, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's *pattens*." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The hackney-coachmen and chairmen, with true *esprit de corps*, were clamorous against their portentous rival. The footman, in 1778, gives us some farther information. "At this time there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit his arm one day from the abuse he drew down upon himself and his umbrella. But, he adds, that "he persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs, and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London." *New Monthly Magazine*.

in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, July 22, 1706; was ratified by the Scottish parliament, Jan. 16, 1707, and became a law, May 1, same year.

UNION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, proposed in the Irish parliament, Jan. 22, 1799. Rejected by the commons of Ireland, Jan. 24, the votes being 105 for, to 106 against the union. The English house of commons on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 149 for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 28, respectively. Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the Irish house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon, Feb. 5, 1800. Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115, Feb. 17; and again, 152 against 108, Feb. 21. The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord-lieutenant with the articles of union, March 27. The act passed in the British parliament, July 2, 1800. The imperial united standard was first displayed at the Tower of London; and upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of legislative union becoming an operative law, Jan. 1, 1801. For attempts to dissolve the union, see *Repeal*.

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, *i.e.*, white with a red cross, which, April 12, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne), was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, *i.e.*, blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack may be considered a corruption of the word "Jaques," or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, *i.e.*, white, with a diagonal red cross, was thus amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND. See *Repeal of the Union*.

UNITARIANS.* This sect began with Servetus, a learned man, who, excited by the discussions of the reformers, began to read the Scriptures, with so free a spirit, that he printed a tract in disparagement of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy. Servetus, refusing to retract his opinions, was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, Oct. 27, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the seventeenth century; they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English presbyterian churches became Unitarian about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration act till 1813. There were 229 congregations in England in 1851. The Unitarian marriage bill was passed, June 1827. In Dec. 1833, by a decision of the vice-chancellors the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of Lady Hewley's charity; the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1842.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a political society which met secretly, was formed in 1795 to counteract the effect of the Orange clubs.

UNITED KINGDOM. England and Wales were united in 1283; Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. See *Union*.

UNITED PROVINCES (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overysse, and Guelderland), the deputies of which met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579, and signed a treaty for their mutual defence. See *Holland*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. See *America, North*. A great part of North America was colonised by British subjects, and formed part of the British empire. The revolted provinces from the sway of Great Britain were first styled the United States by a resolution of congress, Sept. 9, 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union,† June 20, 1777. The independence of the United States was

* Their tenets are different, but somewhat similar to those of the Arians and Socinians, *which see*. The Unitarians believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man; and do not admit the need of an atonement, or the complete inspiration of the Scriptures.

† The following thirteen states formed the union at the declaration of independence in 1776; the italics indicate the slaveholding states; those with a * prefixed seceded from the federal government in 1860 and 1861:—

New Hampshire.
Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.
Connecticut.

New York.
New Jersey.
Pennsylvania.

Delaware.
Maryland.
* Virginia.

* North Carolina.
* South Carolina.
* Georgia.

acknowledged by France, Feb. 6, 1778; recognised by Holland, April 19, 1782; and by Great Britain in the treaty of Paris, Nov. 30, same year. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate, and the house of representatives, to which delegates are sent from the different members of the confederacy. The president is elected by the free voice of the people. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president on Nov. 4, 1860, was followed by the secession of eleven slaveholding states. See *Southern Confederacy*.

*Act of the British parliament, imposing new and heavy duties on imported merchandise, ...	June 11, 1764	The king's troops quit Philadelphia	June, 1778
Obnoxious stamp act passed	March 22, 1765	Lord Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden, ...	Aug. 16, 1780
First American congress held at New York, ...	June; the stamp act resisted	Major André hanged as a spy	Oct. 2, —
Stamp act repealed	Nov. 1, —	American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston founded	—
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, &c.	June 14, 1767	Lord Cornwallis defeats Green at Guildford, ...	Sept. 8, 1781
Gen. Gates sent to Boston	1768	Surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown	Oct. 29, —
340 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York	Nov. 1773	Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, ...	May 3, —
Boston Port Bill	March 25, 1774	provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners	Nov. 30, 1782
Deputies from the States meet at Philadelphia, ...	Sept. 5; Declaration of Rights issued, Nov. 4, —	Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, ...	Sept. 3, 1783; ratified by congress
First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington	April 19, 1775	John Adams, first American ambassador's first interview with the king of England	June 2, 1785
Act of perpetual union between the States, ...	May 20, —	New American constitution signed by a convention of States	Sept. 17, 1787
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief, May; battle of Bunker's hill, June 16, —	—	The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves	Jan. 1, 1788
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent"	July 4, 1776	New government organized at New York, ...	March 4, 1789
General Howe takes Long Island, Aug. 27;	—	Washington declared the first president, April 6, —	—
New York, Sept. 15; victor at White Plains, ...	Oct. 29; at Rhode Island	Death of Benjamin Franklin	April 17, 1790
The Hessians surrender to Washington, Dec. 25, —	—	Bank instituted; the capital 10,000,000 dollars, ...	June 7, 1791
La Fayette and the French officers join the Americans	1777	City of Washington chosen the capital of the States	July 8, 1792
Washington defeated at Brandywine	Sept. 11, —	Re-election of general Washington as president, ...	March 4, 1793; resigns
Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia	Sept. —	Washington dies amid universal sorrow, Dec. 14, 1799	—
Burgoyne victor at Germantown, Oct. 3; is surrounded, and capitulates at Saratoga, ...	Oct. 17, —		

The following have been added:—

Vermont (from New York)	1791	*Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820); made a state	1845
*Tennessee (from North Carolina)	1796	Iowa	1846
Kentucky (from Virginia)	1792	Wisconsin	1848
Columbia district (under the immediate government of congress) contains Washington, the seat of government	1800	*Texas	1845
Ohio (created)	1802	California	1850
*Louisiana (bought from France in 1803)	1812	Minnesota (territory, 1849); state	1858
Indiana (created)	1816	Oregon (territory, 1850); state	1859
*Mississippi (from Georgia)	1817	Kansas (territory, 1854); state	1861
Illinois (created)	1818	New Mexico (territory, 1848); state	1861
*Alabama (from Georgia)	1819	Utah (territory)	1850
Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820	Washington (territory)	1853
Missouri (from Louisiana)	1821	Nebraska (territory)	1854
Michigan	1837	Nevada (territory)	1861
*Arkansas	1836	Ostorado (territory)	—
		Dakotah (territory)	—
		Arizona (proposed territory)	—

* Seceded from the Union in 1861.

POPULATION. See Slavery in America.

Slaves.	Total.	Slaves.	Total.	Slaves.	Total.
1776	2,614,300	1810	1,191,364	1850	3,204,313
1800	896,849	1830	2,009,050	1860	3,952,801

The senate is composed of 2 members for each state, elected for 6 years. The representatives in congress are elected in the ratio of 1 in 93,423 persons (5 slaves are counted as 3 persons).

Revenue.—The total receipts, July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855	65,003,930 dollars.
ditto July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859	53,405,071 dollars.
Expenditure, July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855	56,365,393 dollars.
ditto July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859	66,346,226 dollars.

In 1855, Army, 11,658. Militia, 1,873,558. Fleet, 72 vessels (2290 guns).

In 1860, the United States Militia were 3,070,987. The Fleet consisted of 92 vessels (of all kinds); in Oct. 1862 of 256 vessels of war.

Federal Army, July 29, 1861, estimated at 660,971. In Dec. 1862, said to consist of nearly 1,000,000 men.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

The seat of government removed to Washington	1800	The <i>Great Western</i> steam-ship first arrives at New York	June 17, 1838
Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals	1807	American banks suspend cash payments	Oct. 14, 1839
American ports closed to the British, July; trade suspended	Dec. 9, —	Affair of Mr. Mac Leod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> ; true bill found against him for murder and arson	Feb. 6, 1841
Slave trade abolished	1808	The United States bank again suspends payment	Feb. 7, —
War with Great Britain (New England States opposed to it, threatened to secede)	June 18, 1812	Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. Mac Leod	March 12, —
Action between the American ship <i>Constitution</i> , and the British frigate <i>Guerriere</i> , an unequal contest	Aug. 19, —	The case of Mac Leod is removed by <i>habeas corpus</i> to the supreme court at New York	May 6, —
Port Detroit taken	Aug. 21, —	A party of British volunteers cross the frontier from Canada, and carry off colonel Grogan	Sept. 9, —
The British sloop <i>Prolic</i> taken by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	Oct. 18, —	Resignation of all the United States ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster	Sept. 11, —
The ship <i>United States</i> of 54 guns, great calibre (commodore Decatur), captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i>	Oct. 25, —	President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations	Sept. 25, —
Battle of Frenchtown	Jan. 22, 1813	Grogan is given up to the American government	Oct. 4, —
The <i>Hornet</i> captures the British sloop of war, <i>Peacock</i>	Feb. 25, —	Trial of Mac Leod commences at Utica, Oct. 4; acquitted	Oct. 12, —
Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British	May 27, —	Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington	Dec. 1, —
The American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> captured by the <i>Shannon</i> frigate, captain Broke	June 1, —	Affair of the <i>Creele</i> , which leads to a dispute with England	Dec., —
Battle of Burlington Heights; the Americans defeated	June 6, —	[This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]	
H.M. sloop <i>Pelican</i> takes the American sloop <i>Argus</i>	Aug. 14, —	Announcement of lord Ashburton's mission to the United States	Jan. 1, 1842
Buffalo town burnt by the British	Dec. 9, —	Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the <i>Caroline</i> affair	Feb. 2, —
American frigate <i>Essex</i> taken by the <i>Phaeb</i> and <i>Cherub</i>	March 29, 1814	Lord Ashburton arrives at New York	April 4, —
The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict	July 2, —	Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington, by lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster	Aug. 9, —
[Several engagements with various success followed.]		The tariff bill is passed	Aug. 10, —
Alexandria capitulates to the British	Aug. 17, —	Lord Ashburton leaves the United States	Sept. 5, —
The city of Washington is taken by the British, and the public edifices burnt	Aug. 24, —	Sept. 5; arrives in England	Sept. 23, —
The British sloop of war <i>Arion</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	Sept. 8, —	Death of Dr. Channing	Oct. 2, —
The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured	Sept. 11, —	War declared against the United States by Mexico, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas	June 4, 1845
Attack on Baltimore by the British; general Ross killed	Sept. 12, —	[Several actions are fought between the bolli-gerons, adverse to Mexico.]	
Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent	Dec. 24, —	Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon	April 20, 1846
The British ship <i>Endymion</i> captures the <i>President</i>	Jan. 15, 1815	Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war	Aug. 25, —
The Ghent treaty ratified	Feb. 17, —	Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the U. S. at the 40th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's island, the free navigation of the Columbia river, &c., signed	June 12, —
Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington, laid	Aug. 24, 1818	The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, at Buena Vista	Feb. 22, 23, 1847
Spain cedes Florida to the United States	Oct. 24, 1820	Vera Cruz taken by storm, March 29; the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexicans signally defeated by gen. Scott, who takes 6000 prisoners	April 18, —
The States acknowledge the independence of South America	March 8, 1822	Treaty between Mexico and the United States, ratified	May 19, 1848
Treaty with Columbia	Oct. 3, 1824	Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready	May 10, 1849
Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States	July 4, 1826		
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities	Nov. 23, —		
American Tariff Bill imposing heavy duties on British goods	May 13, 1828		
General Jackson, president	Feb. 16, 1829		
Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte	May 7, 1830		
Ports re-opened to British commerce	Oct. 5, 1832		
New Tariff laws	July 14, 1832		
Commercial panic	—		
Great fire at New York, 647 houses and many public edifices burnt; loss estimated at 20,000,000 dollars. See <i>New York</i>	Nov. 15, 1835		
National debt paid off	1836		
In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents	Oct. to Dec. 1837		
The American steamboat <i>Caroline</i> is attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States	Dec. 29, —		
Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians	Jan. 5, 1838		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba*	Aug. 11, 1849	and United States by commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose)	March 23, 1854
The French ambassador dismissed from Washington	Sept. 14, —	Captain Hollins in American sloop <i>Cyane</i> , bombards San Juan de Nicaragua	July 13, —
Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama	— 1850	Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, &c.) ratified, ...	Aug. 2, —
Death of Mr. Calhoun	March 31, —	Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands	Oct. —
Destructive fire in Philadelphia	July 9, —	Dreadful election riots in Kansas, March & April, ...	1855
Bill to admit California a member of the states, passes the senate	Aug. 15, —	War with the Indians, who are defeated, ...	April 25, 29, —
President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship <i>Cleopatra</i> , freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized	April 25, 1851	Dispute with British government on enlistment (see <i>Foreign Legion</i>)	July, —
Census of the United States* taken; the population ascertained to amount to 23,347,884, in the whole union	June 16, —	Gen. Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians	Sept. 3, —
Death of Henry Clay, the American minister, aged 75	June 29, —	Senator Charles Sumner savagely assaulted by senator Preston Brooks in the senate-house for speaking against slavery	May 2, 1856
Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 51 are shot by the Cuban authorities, Lopez is garroted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty. See <i>Cuba</i>	Aug.—Sept. —	Mr. Crampton, the British envoy, dismissed, ...	May 28, —
Death of J. F. Cooper, the American novelist, ...	Sept. 17, —	John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency	June 17, —
The president issues a proclamation against the sympathisers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico	Oct. 22, —	Battle in Kansas; the slavers (under capt. Reid) defeat Brown and the Abolitionists	Aug. 30, —
Part of the capitol of Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States congress destroyed by fire	Dec. 24, —	James Buchanan elected president	Nov. 4, —
M. Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States legislature	Dec. 30, —	The <i>Resolute</i> presented to queen Victoria (see <i>Franklin</i>)	Dec. 12, —
Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe	March 20, 1852	Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (Jan. 16); warmly received March 18, ...	1857
The dispute with England relating to the Fisheries occurs about this time; Mr. Webster's note upon the subject	July 14, —	Central America question settled	March, —
Lone Star Society (see <i>Lone Star</i>)	Aug. —	Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the supreme court. He was claimed as a slave in a free state: 2 judges declare for his freedom, 5 against it, which causes great dissatisfaction throughout the free states March, ...	—
The United States ship <i>Crescent City</i> boarded at Havannah, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers	Oct. 3, —	Disorganised state of Utah; troops march to support new governor	May and June, —
Death of the eminent statesman Daniel Webster, in his 70th year	Oct. 24, —	Riots in Washington against Irish electors, ...	June 1, —
Expedition to Japan	—	And in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements	June, —
Address to the women of America on slavery, adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterwards by 576,000 Englishwomen)	Nov. 26, —	Insurrection in Kansas quelled	July, —
Affair of Koszta at Smyrna (see <i>Koszta</i>)	June 21, 1853	Commercial panic in New York	Aug. —
Crystal palace opens at New York	July 14, —	Outrage at Staaten Island; quarantine house burnt	Sept. 7, —
Duel between M. Soule (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot	Dec. 18, —	Dispute respecting right of search, settled May, ...	1858
Great fire at New York— <i>Great Republic</i> clipper destroyed	Dec. 26, —	Tranquillity restored in Utah	June, —
Astor Library, New York, opened for the public	Jan. 9, 1854	Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph (see <i>Submarine Telegraph</i>)	Aug. —
Wm. Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora divided into two states—Sonora and Lower California	Jan. 18, —	Lieut. Moffat seizes the American slave ship <i>Echo</i> and takes her to Charleston	Sept. —
American steamer <i>Black Warrior</i> seized at Cuba, ...	Feb. 28, —	Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian Jan. 28, ...	1859
After prolonged negotiation, the Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal	April, —	Daniel Sickles, a government official, killing Philip Barton Key, for adultery with his wife, is acquitted of murder amid much applause, ...	Feb. 26, —
Commercial treaty concluded between Japan	—	The American commodore Tatnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Peiho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water"	June 25, —
		Gen. Ward, the United States envoy, goes to Peking, but does not see the emperor	July, —
		Gen. Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers;" moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; Governor Douglas also sends troops, July 27, ...	—
		Insurrection at Harper's Ferry†	Oct. 16, —
		Gen. Harney superseded by gen. Scott at San	—

* This expedition, notwithstanding, under a Spanish adventurer named Lopez, landed 600 men at Cuba. After a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas; and shortly afterwards had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others then embarked with Lopez in the *Crole* steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the *Pizarro*, May, 1850. The second expedition of Lopez, in Aug. 1851, was, however, fatal to him and his followers, as above related.

† John Brown, called captain Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in Kansas, during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was a monomaniac

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures; accepted by governor Douglas	Nov. 1859	300,000 and afterwards a resident army [the letter became public in Oct. 1862]	March, 1861
Death of Washington Irving	Nov. 26, —	Great excitement at the operation of the new Morrill tariff, which begins	April 1, —
Great agitation in the congress, Nov. 1859; no speaker elected till	Feb. 1, 1860	The war begins: Fort Sumter, at Charleston, taken by the secessionists, after a bloodless conflict	April 12, —
President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts	March 28, —	President Lincoln summons the congress to meet on July 4; issues a proclamation calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, &c.	April 15, —
The national republican convention meet at Chicago: Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency	May 16, —	Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states zealously respond, with vigorous preparations for war: Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, decidedly refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked, illegal, and unconstitutional	April, —
Japanese embassy received by the president at Washington	May 17, —	The mob in Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed in the conflict	April 19, —
Fresh disputes at San Juan, through general Harney, who is recalled	May, —	President Davis issues letters of marque, April 27; president Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states	April 19, —
William Goodrich (Peter Parkey) dies	May, —	U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fired by command, and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed, April 18; 9 ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., burnt to prevent them falling into the hands of the southern confederates, who occupy the place,	April 21, —
The national democratic convention meet at Baltimore; a large number of delegates secede; the remainder nominate Stephen Douglas as president; the seceders nominate John Breckinridge	June 18, —	Virginia (except West Virginia) secedes by ordinance (the 8th)	April 25, —
The Great Eastern arrives at New York	June 23, —	Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, May 3, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the union	May 4, —
The Prince of Wales arrives at Detroit in the United States, Sept. 20; visits Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, Oct. 17; embarks at Portland	Oct. 20, —	The confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Virginia, threaten Washington, defended by the federals under generals Winfield Scott and George McClellan	May, —
Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate, elected president	Nov. 6, —	The British queen commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war	May 13, —
Intense excitement at Charleston, South Carolina, and in other southern states	Nov. —	The federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginians to rise and expel them,	June 7, —
South Carolina secedes from the union, Dec. 20; Alabama, Florida, Mississippi follow,	Dec. 1860 and Jan. 1861	Formal secession of Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, May 21; Tennessee (6th, 10th, and 11th)	June 8, —
Vacillating policy of president Buchanan; the secretaries Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resign	Dec. 1860—Jan. 1861	Several British vessels seized while endeavouring to break the blockade; the southern privateer <i>Savannah</i> captured	June, —
Major Anderson, of United States army, occupies Fort Sumter in Carolina	Dec. 26, 1860	Neutrality announced by the French emperor,	June 10, —
Delegates from South Carolina not received by the president	Dec. 30, 1860	Fast-day in confederate states	June 13, —
New York and other northern states protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on	Jan. 4, 1861	Missouri:—Gen. Lyon raises a federal army, and defeats the state troops, June 17; the federals repulsed at Carthage, July 4; Fremont takes command in W. Missouri, July 26; federals victorious at Athens, Aug. 5; at Wilson's Creek (gen. Lyon killed), Aug. 30; Fremont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves of rebels, Aug. 31; Lexington surrenders to confederates, Sept. 20; Fremont blamed, retires; succeeded by Hunter	Nov. 2, —
Kansas admitted a state	Jan. 21, —	Virginia:—Federalists defeated at Great Bethel,	
Secession of Georgia, Jan. 18; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Jefferson Davis, elected by the six seceding states, is inaugurated president of the "southern confederacy," at Montgomery, Alabama	Feb. 18, —		
New (Morrill) tariff bill passed (nearly prohibits commerce with England)	March 2, —		
President Davis prepares for war (100,000 men to be raised)	March, —		
Lincoln, inaugurated president at Washington, says, "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy"	March 4, —		
Texas (the 7th state) secedes	March 4, —		
Southern commissioners not received by the president at Washington	March 12, —		
Gen. Winfield Scott, in a letter to president Lincoln, sets before him four courses: either, I., to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired; II., to blockade all revolted ports; III., to say to seceding states, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" or IV., to conquer the south, which would require			

on the slavery question; and contending that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable, he gathered together a band of desperate characters, who so much annoyed Missouri and other slave states, that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new constitution. On Oct. 16, he and his band, aided by a mob, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Baltimore, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires; a conflict with the military ensued, when many of the insurgents were killed. Brown was captured, tried, and executed on Dec. 2; and several of his companions were executed in March, 1860. These events caused a panic for a while in the Southern States, and much valueless excitement in Boston and other northern towns.

* 303 electors are appointed to vote for a president: 152 to be a majority. The numbers were, for A. Lincoln, 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.

† Very many skirmishes took place, with various results.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

June 10; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the confederates, June 16; col. Pegrim and 600 confederates surrender at Beverley,	Confederate gen. Zollicoffer defeated and slain at Mill Springs or Somerset, Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1862
July 13, 1861	Tennessee.—The federals take Fort Henry, Feb. 6; Fort Donnellson, with 15,000 prisoners, Feb. 16; and Nashville Feb. 23.
McClellan defeats confederates at Richmond, July 11; Paterson permits the junction of the confederates under Johnston and Beauregard near Manassas, July 15; who are repulsed at Centreville July 18, —	Burnside's expedition sails, Jan. 11; takes Roanoke, N. Carolina, Feb. 7, 8; Newbern, March 14, —
Battle of Manassas or Bull Run (<i>which see</i>), Virginia; the federals, seized with panic, flee in utter disorder July 21, —	Confederate iron-plated ship <i>Merrimac</i> destroys federal vessels <i>Cumberland</i> and <i>Congress</i> in Hampton roads, March 8; is repulsed by federal iron-plated floating battery <i>Monitor</i> , March 9, —
Meeting of U. S. Congress, July 4; a loan of 250 million dollars authorised July 17, —	McClellan and his army (100,000) cross the Potomac and find the confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated March 10, —
Meeting of confederate congress at Richmond, Virginia July 20, —	Capt. Wilson (British) boldly rescues his vessel, <i>Emily St. Pierre</i> , a merchantman, from the federals March 21, —
Passport system introduced into the northern states, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted Aug. —	Confederates defeated at Winchester, March 23, —
The charges in the Morrill tariff greatly raised; the confederates prohibit exportation of cotton except by southern ports Aug. —	McClellan besieges Yorktown, held by 30,000 confederates April 5, —
Federal gen. Butler takes Fort Hatteras, N. Carolina (700 prisoners and 1900 stand of arms) Aug. 29, —	General Burnside occupies Beaufort and Fort Macon April 1, —
Fast-day in federal states Sept. 26, —	Correspondents of English newspapers excluded from federal army April 5, —
Garibaldi declines command in the federal army Sept. —	Great battles at Pittsburg Landing near Corinth, Tennessee; confederates victorious, but lose their able gen. Albert Johnstone, April 6, 7, —
Battle of Ball's Bluff; federals defeated and gen. Baker killed near Leesburg, Virginia; hundreds drowned Oct. 21, —	Federals take Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah, April 11; and New Orleans April 26, —
The federals and confederates enter Kentucky; the governor protests; many skirmishes, Sept.—Dec. —	Yorktown evacuated by confederates May 5, —
Resignation of gen. Scott, Oct. 31; George McClellan made commander-in-chief of the federal army Nov. 1, —	The Seward-Lyons treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for suppression of the slave trade, signed April 7; ratified May 20, —
The federal general Sherman takes Fort Royal forts, S. Carolina Nov. 7, 8, —	Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, May 5; their naval depot at Norfolk, Virginia, surrenders, May 10; they burn the <i>Merrimac</i> , May 27, —
Capt. Wilkes of federal war steamer <i>San Jacinto</i> , boards the Royal British mail packet <i>Trent</i> , and carries off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, Nov. 8, and conveys them to Boston, Nov. 19, —	Commodore Farragut with a flotilla ascends the Mississippi May, —
Great rejoicings in the northern states at the capture of Mason and Slidell Nov. —	Little Rock, Arkansas, taken by federals, May
McClellan reviews 70,000 men Nov. 20, —	McClellan takes Hanover court-house, May 27, —
Confederate steamer <i>Nashville</i> burns the federal ship <i>Harvey Birch</i> , Nov. 19, and brings the crew on to Southampton Nov. 21, —	Confederates retreat from Corinth May 30, —
A secession ordinance passed by a party in Missouri, Nov. 2; the same in Kentucky, Nov. 30, —	Skirmishes in Virginia; success varying, May, —
Dissensions increase between the republicans (abolitionists) and the democrats in New York, &c. Nov. —	Severe battle of Fair Oaks, before Richmond (indecisive) May 31, June 1, —
President Lincoln states that the federal armies comprise 660,971 men Dec. 2, —	Federals defeated near Charleston June 16, —
Meeting of congress, which votes thanks to capt. Wilkes, Dec. 2; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act. Dec. 3, —	Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, placed under Pope; Fremont resigns June 27, —
The federals commence sinking hulks, filled with stones to block up Charleston harbour, S. Carolina [it created much indignation in England] Dec. 21, —	General Butler excites great indignation by his military rigour at New Orleans, May & June, —
Banks at New York suspend cash payments, Dec. 30, —	United States debt estimated at 100,000,000, June, —
A firm despatch from the British government arrives, Dec. 18, 1861; Mason, &c. surrendered, sail for Europe Jan. 1, 1862	Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy before Richmond; the confederate gen. Lee compels McClellan to abandon the siege and retreat 17 miles June 26—July 1, —
Phelps' fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound Dec. 3, 1861—Jan. —	The tariff still further raised July, —
	Many conflicts in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee through confederate guerilla parties June and July, —
	Lincoln visits and encourages the army of McClellan, and calls for 300,000 volunteers, July, —
	Halleck supersedes McClellan as commander-in-chief July 26, —
	Slow volunteering; many emigrations to Canada and Europe; habeas corpus suspended; the

* She was sailing from Calcutta to New Brunswick, and while attempting to inquire whether a blockade existed, was captured off Charleston bar by a federal ship of war. Her captain, William Wilson, and his cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board on her voyage to Philadelphia. On March 1, 1862, Wilson with his two associates succeeded, by stratagem and courage, in recovering the command of the vessel, overcoming two U. S. officers and 13 sailors, and brought her into Liverpool. The owners of the ship gave him 2000 guineas, and the Liverpool merchants presented him with a magnificent testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry. The British government refused to restore the vessel when claimed by the Americans.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

president ordains a draft if the volunteers are not ready by Aug. 15 July, 1862
 Pope's troops ravage Virginia; he is defeated at Cedar Mountain by gen. Thomas Jefferson "Stonewall" Jackson Aug. 9
 McClellan retreats to Harrison's Landing (said to have lost 70,000 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters) Aug. 16
 Jackson turns the flank of Pope's army, and defeats him at Groveton, Virginia, Aug. 29; and when reinforced by Lee defeats him and McDowell at Bull Run, Aug. 30; and at Centreville Sept. 1
 The remains of Pope's army flee behind the lines of Washington; he is removed to the north west to act against the Indian insurrection Sept. 2
 McDowell superseded; charged with treachery, he claims a trial Sept.
 McClellan appointed commander-in-chief, marches against the confederates under Lee, who have crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland Sept.
 Severe conflicts at South Mountain Gap (or Middletown), Sept. 14-16; confederates, after a great fight near Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg road, retreat Sept. 17
 Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, Sept. 15; he crosses Potomac and joins Lee's army, Sept. 17
 Federal cause declining in the west; they lose Lexington and Munsfordville, Aug. and Sept.
 Thanksgiving-day in southern states, Sept. 18, Confederates re-enter Virginia laden with stores Sept. 22
 Lincoln proclaims freedom to the slaves in the confederate states, Jan. 1, 1863, if the states have not returned to the union Sept. 22
 Secret convention of 16 governors of states at Altoona, Pennsylvania, approve Lincoln's policy Sept. 24
 Draught of 40,000 men ordered in New York state by Oct. 15 Sept.
 Engagement near Julka, Mississippi; confederates retreat Sept. 19
 Lincoln suspends habeas corpus writ, and authorises severe measures against disloyal persons Sept. 25-27,

Desperate but indecisive conflicts near Corinth, Tennessee, Oct. 3; and at Perrysville, Kentucky Oct. 8, 1862
 Confederate gen. Stuart crosses Upper Potomac and enters Pennsylvania; enters Chambersburg and other places, carrying off horses, ammunition, &c.; rides round the federal army, and returns to his camp Oct. 9-13, —
 Gold at 29 premium at New York Oct. —
 Great Democratic meeting at New York, condemning the president's policy Oct. 12, —
 At New Orleans Butler compels all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to send in their names and register their property to the provost marshal Oct. 12, —
 McClellan's head-quarters at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, —
 Raid of confederate gen. Morgan in Kentucky; he carries off 80 federal waggons of ammunition, &c. Oct. 18, —
 Ten confederate prisoners at Palmyra shot by order of gen. McNeil in consequence of the disappearance of Abraham Alesman Oct. 18, —
 M. Drogyn de Lhuys, on behalf of the French government, proposes joint mediation in the American conflict to Great Britain and Russia, Oct. 20; declined by Gertschakoff, Nov. 8; by earl Russell Nov. 13, —
 The confederate steamer *Alabama* captures several U. S. vessels, and excites much alarm at New York Oct. and Nov. —
 Elections for next congress; great majority for the democrat (opposition) candidates in New York and several other states Nov. 4, —
 McClellan, while advancing towards Richmond, is superseded by gen. Burnside, and retires from active service Nov. 10, —
 Burnside advances towards Richmond Nov. 10, —
 President Davis threatens reprisals if gen. McNeil is not surrendered Nov. 17, —
 Summons Fredericksburg to surrender: confederate gen. Lee, with about 80,000 men, near Nov. 22, —
 100,000 federal soldiers on the sick list Nov. —
 Great honour shown to McClellan; he is proposed as the next president Nov. —
 The federal government orders release of disaffected persons in prisons Nov. 25, —

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1789. General George Washington, first president. Elected April 6.
 1793. General Washington again. March 4.
 1797. John Adams. March 4.
 1801 & 1805. Thomas Jefferson. March 4.
 1809 & 1813. James Madison. March 4.
 1817 & 1821. James Monroe. March 4.
 1825. John Quincy Adams. March 4.
 1829 & 1833. General Andrew Jackson. March 4.
 1837. Martin Van Buren. March 4.

1841. General William Henry Harrison. March 4. Died April 4, succeeded by — John Tyler (formerly vice-president).
 1845. James Knox Polk. March 4.
 1849. General Zachary Taylor. March 4. Died July 9, 1850, succeeded by the vice-president, Millard Fillmore.
 1850. Millard Fillmore.
 1853. General Franklin Pierce. March 4.
 1857. James Buchanan. March 4.
 1861. Abraham Lincoln. March 4.

UNIVERSALISTS, who believe in the final salvation of all men, have existed in various countries and ages. Dr. Tillotson appears from some of his sermons to have adopted the opinion of this universal salvation. *Johnson*. Certain it is, about 1691, he entertained a design for forming a new book of homilies; and a sermon which he preached before the queen (Mary) against the absolute eternity of hell torments, involved this doctrine. Universalists are numerous in America.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, one of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1852, and by the Italian States in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860.

UNIVERSITIES. They sprang from the convents of the regular clergy, and from the chapters of cathedrals in the church of Rome. The most ancient universities in Europe are

* He obtained the name by promising Beauregard, at the battle of Bull Run, that his brigade should stand like a "stone wall."

those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the University and King's College were founded. The British universities were vested with the lands of ex-Roman Catholics, and permitted to send members to parliament, by James I. The following are the principal universities, generally with the dates given by Bouillet. For other particulars, see them severally.

Aberdeen founded	A.D. 1494	Frankfort-on-the-Oder	A.D. 1506	Palenza, 1209; removed to	A.D. 1249
Abo, Finland	1640	Franker	1585	Salamanca	1294
Andrew's, St., Scotland	1411	Fribourg, Germany	1460	Palermo	1200
Angers, chiefly law	1364	Geneva	1368	Paris 792; renovated	1462
Anjou, 1349; enlarged	—	Glasgow	1450	Parma	1722
Athens	1836	Göttingen	1735	Pau	1599
Basle, Switzerland	1460	Granada, Spain	1537	Pavia, 1360; enlarged	1349
Berlin	1810	Gripswald	1547	Perpignan	1307
Berne	1834	Groningen, Friesland	1614	Perugia, Italy	1810
Besançon, Burgundy	1076	Halle, Saxony	1694	Petersburg, St., 1747; again	1552
Bologna, Italy	433	Heidelberg	1386	Pisa, 1343; enlarged	1431
Bonn	1818	Helmstadt	1575	Poitiers	1348
Bordeaux	1472	Ingoldstadt, Bavaria	1573	Prague	1548
Bourges	1465	Jena, or Sala, Thuringia	1558	Rheims, 1145; enlarged	1245
Bruges, French Flanders	1665	Kiel, Holstein	1665	Rome	1419
Brussels	1834	King's College, London (<i>which see</i>)	1829	Rostock, Mecklenburg	1239
Caen, Normandy, 1436; re- vived	1803	Königsberg, Prussia	1544	Salamanca	1233
Cambridge, began about 630; revived	915	Leipsic, Saxony	1409	Salerno	1623
Cambridge, New England, projected	1630	Leyden, Holland	1575	Salzburg	1474
Cologne in Germany, re- founded	1385	Liege	1816	Seville	1580
Compostella, Spain	1517	Lima, in Peru	1614	Sienna	1517
Coimbra, Portugal	1279	Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra	1391	Sorbonne, France	1538
Copenhagen	1476	London University (<i>which see</i>)	1826	Strasbourg	1775
Cordova, Spain	968	Louvaine, Flanders, 926; en- larged	1426	Stuttgart	1499
Cracow, Poland, 700; revived	1364	Lyons, France	830	Toledo, Spain	1229
Dijon, France	1722	Marburg	1527	Toulouse	1473
Dillingen, Swabia	1565	Mechlin, Flanders	1440	Treves, Germany	1477
Dole, Burgundy	1422	Mentz	1477	Tubingen, Württemberg	1495
Dorpat	1632	Montpellier	1289	Turin	1495
Douay, French Flanders	1568	Moscow, 1754; again	1803	Upsal, Sweden	1636
Dresden, Saxony	1694	Munich	1826	Utrecht, Holland	1454
Drumcondra (Catholic) Ireland	1862	Münster	1491	Valence, Dauphiné	1209
Dublin (<i>see Trinity College</i>)	1591	Nancy	1769	Valencia	1246
Edinburgh, founded by James VI.	1582	Nantes	1460	Valladolid	1592
Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged	1390	Naples	1224	Venice	1305
Erlangen	1743	Orange	1365	Vienna	1502
Evora, Portugal	1533	Orléans, France	1305	Wittenburg	1493
Florence, Italy, enlarged	1439	Oxford (<i>see Oxford</i>)	886 (?)	Würzburg	1803
		Paderborn	1592	Zurich	1832
		Padua, Italy	1228		

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London. See *London University College*.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Oxford. The foundation of this college continues to be erroneously ascribed to Alfred; but it was founded in 1249, by William, archdeacon of Durham, by whom 300 marks per annum were left to the chancellor and university of Oxford, to purchase rents for the support of ten, twelve, or more masters, at the time the highest academical title, and the first purchase was made in 1253. The library, which contains a valuable collection of MSS. was completed in 1660.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON was instituted by charter granted Nov. 28, 1836; but a second charter was bestowed Dec. 5, 1837, which revoked the former and modified several of its details. Its objects are, the advancement of religion, the promotion of knowledge, and giving encouragement for a regular course of education, by conferring academical degrees. The senate consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, and thirty-six fellows; and examiners grant the several degrees in arts, law, and medicine, and (since 1859) in science. A new charter was granted April 21, 1858.

UNKNOWN TONGUE. A disturbance in the rev. Mr. Irving's chapel, in London, occasioned by a Miss Hall interrupting a discourse on prophecy, by holding forth in what was denominated the "*Unknown Tongue*." She was removed to the vestry. On the same evening a Mr. Taplin rose, and commenced, with the permission of Mr. Irving, a violent harangue in the same unknown language. A scene of most alarming confusion ensued, the whole congregation rising from their seats in affright, and the females screaming, while Mr. Irving listened with the most profound attention to the ravings of the *inspired teacher*,

Oct. 16, 1831. From this period much of the same mummery, followed by a translation into English rhapsody, was played off; and large crowds assembled, not on Sundays only, but as early as six o'clock on the mornings of week-days also. *Ann. Register*. See *Irvingites*.

URANIUM, a brittle grey metal, discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.

URANUS. This planet, with its satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, March 13, 1781, and called the Georgian Planet, in honour of his majesty George III. The name of Herschel was also given to it, by the astronomers of Great Britain. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune in 1846.

URICONIUM. See *Wroxceter*.

URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT and PERFECTION. *Exodus* xxviii. 30. It is conjectured that these words are in some way connected with the breastplate of the high priest, worn by him when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God upon extraordinary occurrences in which the welfare of the sovereign or the people was involved (1420 B.C.).

URSULINE NUNS, a sisterhood founded originally by St. Angela, of Brescia, in 1537; and so called from St. Ursula, to whom they were dedicated. *Ashc*. They governed themselves by the Augustine rules. *Monast. Hist*. Several communities of Ursuline nuns have existed in England, and some still exist in Ireland.

URUGUAY, a republic in South America, declared its independence Aug. 25, 1825; recognised, Oct. 4, 1828. The president of the executive, G. A. Pereyra, elected in 1856, was succeeded in 1860 by B. P. Berro. Population in 1861, about 304,000.

USHANT, an island near Brest, N.W. France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

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| <p>(1.) On July 27, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbour of Brest. The brave admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was by many attributed to sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. This gentleman who was vice-admiral of the blue, preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried by a court-martial, but acquitted in the most honourable manner, and the charge against him declared by the court to be "malicious and ill-founded."</p> | <p>(2.) Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet, taking six ships of the line, and sinking one of large force, and several others, June 1, 1794. While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbour, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great.</p> |
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USURY. Forbidden by parliament, 1341. Two shillings per week were given for the loan of twenty, 1260. This was at the rate of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for 100*l.* which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews. Until the fifteenth century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted (see *Jews*). By the 37th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent. 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI. but re-enacted 13th Eliz. 1570. See *Interest* for later legislation.

UTAH. See *Mormonites*.

UTRECHT (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*), was the seat of an independent bishopric; founded about A.D. 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V. in 1528. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), A.D. 1579. The celebrated treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, as well as of all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire, April 11, 1713. The most important stipulations of this treaty were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; was possessed by the French, Jan. 18, 1795, and restored at the peace.

V.

VACCINATION (from *Variola Vaccina*, the cow-pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner.* The idea of vaccination struck him about 1780. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child, in May, 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. Dr. Jenner announced his success in 1798, and vaccination became general in 1799, having been introduced Jan. 21 in that year. The genuine cow-pox appears in the form of vesicles on the teats of the cow. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from parliament for the discovery, June 2, 1802, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. The first national institution for the promotion of vaccination, called the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded Jan. 19, 1803. The emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly, that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English; making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed on moral and religious grounds, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. The important Vaccination Act, 3 & 4 Vict. passed July 23, 1840. Vaccination was made compulsory by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 100, passed Aug. 20, 1853. See *Small pox* and *Inoculation*. An important blue-book, entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," compiled and edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the Board of Health in 1857.

VADIMONIAN LAKE; at a battle fought here, the Romans totally defeated the Etruscans, 283 B.C.

VAGRANTS. After being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 22 Hen. VIII. 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted, to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 27 Hen. VIII. 1535; and a third time convicted, death. By 1 Edw. III. a vagabond to be marked with a V, and be a slave for two years. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 14 Eliz. 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The laws against vagrancy are still very severe in England. The present Vagrant act was passed in 1824.

VALENCAY, a château near Chateauroux, Central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. Here the latter was put into full possession of the kingdom of Spain, on his agreeing to maintain its integrity; the treaty was signed Dec. 8, 1813.

VALENCIA (E. Spain), the *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans. Its university was founded, it is said, in the thirteenth century, and was revived in the fifteenth. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707.—It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Moncey, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, Jan. 9, 1812.

VALENCIENNES (N. France). This city (founded about 399 B.C.) was besieged from May 23 to July 26, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, Aug. 27-30, 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores, viz.—200 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, eight millions of florins in specie, six millions of livres, 1000 head of cattle, and vast quantities of other provisions.

VALENTINE'S DAY (Feb. 14). The origin of the custom of "choosing a valentine" has been much controverted; it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a bishop of the Romish church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A.D. 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on Feb. 14, 1856. See *Post*.

VALENTINIANS, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, and declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Ages*. He taught in the second century, and published a gospel and psalms: to these his followers added several other errors, declaring there was no obligation to suffer martyrdom; some declared against baptism, and others practised it in a peculiar manner, and all indulged in licentiousness.

* He was born in 1749, and died suddenly in 1823; his mind being occupied to the last on vaccination. A statue, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to his memory in Trafalgar-square, April 30, 1858, in the presence of the prince consort. It was removed to Kensington in 1862.

VALMY (N. E. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellerman, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, Sept. 20, 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the Republicans.

VALOIS, HOUSE OF. See *France*, 1328.

VALTELINE (Switzerland). Here took place a general and horrid massacre of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics, who revolted against the government, July 20, 1620. It began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the district, and lasted three days, neither man, woman, nor child being spared in this slaughter, called in history the Massacre of Valteline. *Ashé.* It is now part of Austrian Italy.

VALVASOR. The first name of dignity next beneath a peer, was anciently that of *vidames*, *vicedomini*, or *valvasors*. Valvasors are mentioned by our ancient lawyers as *virī magna dignitatis*, and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Yet the distinction is entirely out of use at present; and our legal antiquaries are not agreed upon even the original or ancient office of valvasors. Now, the first personal dignity after the nobility is a knight of the order of St. George or of the Garter, first instituted by Edward III. *Blackstone.*

VANADIUM (from Vanadis, the Scandinavian Venus), a metal discovered by Sefström, in 1840, combined with iron ore. A similar metal was discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named *Erythronium*; many, however, believed it to be Chromium.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, North Pacific ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846 this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighbouring main land in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (*which see*). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed in 1790, and returned Sept. 24, 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the north-west coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS, a Germanic race, attacked the Roman empire in the third century, and began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, A.D. 406-414; their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411; under Genseric they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, and took Carthage, Oct. 24, 439. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out by the Saracen Moors.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

429. Genseric (see *Mecklenburg*).
477. Hunneric.

484. Gundamund.
496. Thorismund.

523. Hilderic.
531. Gelimer.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND was discovered by Tasman in 1633. Hence a part is called **TASMANIA**. It was visited by Furneaux in 1773; by captain Cook in 1777; and was deemed the south extremity of New Holland (now Australia) until 1799, when Flinders explored Bass's Straits, and proved Van Diemen's Land to be an island. A British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, in 1804, and named Hobart Town, or Hobarton, now the seat of government. This island was made a convict colony of Great Britain, whither many of our remarkable transports have been sent. Population in 1857, 81,492; in 1859, 84,080.

VARENNES, a town in N. E. France, is celebrated by the arrest of Louis XVI. Here he, his queen, sister, and two children were arrested in their flight from the Tuilleries on the 21st June, and were taken on the 22nd, and conducted back to Paris, 1791. Drouet the post-master at an intermediate town, discovered the king. He immediately informed the municipality, who despatched messengers to Varennes. Drouet went first, and seeing a waggon laden with furniture upon the bridge, overset it; this obstructed the passage of the king and his suite, who were forthwith arrested.

VARNA, a fortified town and seaport in Bulgaria, European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, Nov. 10, 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II. and the Hungarians under their king, Ladislaus, and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner. The Christians had previously broken a recent truce.—The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the head-quarters of his army, then besieging the place, Aug. 5, 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, Aug. 7; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed.

Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, Oct. 11, 1828. It was restored at the peace in 1829; its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored.—The allied armies disembarked at Varna, May 29, 1854, and remained there till they sailed for the Crimea, Sept. 3 following. While at Varna they suffered severely from cholera.

VASSALAGE. See *Feudal Laws* and *Slavery*.

VATICAN HILL, at Rome; became the seat of the papal government about A.D. 800. The magnificent palace of the pope at Rome is said to contain 7000 rooms. In this palace the library, founded by pope Nicholas V. A.D. 1448, is so beautiful a fabric, that it is said it will admit of no improvements; and it is also the richest in the world, both in printed books and manuscripts.—Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829-38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748.—The ancient Vatican Collex of the Old and New Testament in Greek was published at Rome in 1857.

VAUDOIS. See *Waldenses*.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE was constructed under the direction of Mr. Walker, at an expense of about 150,000*l.* which is to be defrayed by a toll. The first stone was laid May 9, 1811, by prince Charles, the eldest son of the duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was completed and opened on June 4, 1816. It is of iron, of nine equal arches.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, London, were so denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, or Fawkeshall; but the tradition, that this house or any other adjacent was the property of Guy Fawkes, is erroneous. The premises were the property of Jane Vaux in 1615, and the mansion-house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1752. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public: but the Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned in the *Spectator* as a place of great resort (1711). Some writers of accounts of London suppose 1730 to be the first year of the opening of Vauxhall Gardens, which succeeded Ranelagh Gardens. The greatest season of Vauxhall was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590*l.* The greatest number of persons in one night was Aug. 2, 1833, when 20,137 persons paid for admission. The number on the then supposed last night, Sept. 5, 1839, was 1089 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, Sept. 9, 1841, for 20,200*l.* The last performances at Vauxhall took place on July 25, 1859. The ground has been sold for building purposes.

VEDAS, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanskrit, were written about 1000 B.C.

VEGETABLES. Our chief table-vegetables were brought from Flanders in the reign of Henry VIII. about 1520 *et seq.* See *Botany*, *Gardening*, &c.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, held their fifteenth anniversary in London, on Sept. 4, 1862.

VEHMIC TRIBUNAL (*Vehmgerichte* or *Femgerichte*), secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace. Their proceedings were enveloped in a profound mystery. They had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance about 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. These courts became very troublesome, persons of the most exalted rank being subjected to their decisions. The emperors endeavoured to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein." A remnant of this tribunal was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte king of Westphalia in 1811.

VEII, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the citizens of Rome and Veii frequent wars occurred, till Veii was at last utterly destroyed and the materials employed in enlarging Rome, 388 B.C. The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at the river Cremer by the Veientes, 477 B.C. The siege of Veii by the Romans lasted from 405 to 396 B.C.

VELLORE (S.E. India), became the residence of the family of the dethroned sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops. The revolt of the Sepoys, in which the family of the late Tippoo took an active part, took place July 10, 1805. The insurgents were subdued by colonel Gillespie, and mostly put to the sword: 800 Sepoys were killed before the mutiny was suppressed. See *India*.

VELOCIPEDS. Vehicles of German construction. They first appeared in England in April, 1818, and obtained the name from being impelled by the feet with great celerity, the mover of the vehicle sitting astride upon it as upon a rocking-horse. Though at first a very fashionable amusement, they seem to have fallen into disuse.

VENDEE. See *La Vendée*.

VENEZUELA, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state in July, 1814, declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognised in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Columbia till 1831, when it separated from the federal union, and declared itself sole and independent. General D. T. Monagas was elected in 1855 president, and continued so till March, 1858, when a revolution broke out, and Don José Castro became president, who also was compelled to resign in Aug. 1859; and Dr. Pedro Gual assumed the government. A new constitution was promulgated in Dec. 1858. The present president, general José Paez, was elected Sept. 8, 1861. The population in 1859 was about one million and a half. See *Columbia*.

VENI, VIDI, VICI,—“I came, I saw, I conquered.” See *Zela*.

VENICE, so called from the Veneti who inhabited its site when it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B.C. Marcellus reconquered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B.C. Population of the city of Venice in 1857, 118,172.

The present city founded by families from Aquileia and Padua fleeing from Attila, about A.D. 452
First doge (or duke) chosen, Anafesto Paululio, 697
The Rialto made the seat of government . . . 811
Venice becomes independent of the eastern empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istria . . . 997
Its navy and commerce increases . . . 1000-1100
Bank of Venice established . . . 1157
Crete purchased . . . 1205
The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont . . . 1263
War with Genoa, 1293; the Venetian fleet is destroyed, and peace concluded . . . 1299
The doge Andrea Dandolo defeats Louis of Hungary at Zara . . . 1346
Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople, and obtains power in the East, 1204; severe contest with Genoa . . . 1350-81
The doge Marino Faliero is accused of conspiracy, and beheaded . . . 1355
The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia . . . 1358
War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended . . . 1377
The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiozza . . . 1380
And peace concluded . . . 1381
Venice takes an active part in the Italian war, 1425-54
The city suffers from the plague . . . 1447
War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its eastern possessions . . . 1461-77
The Venetians take Athens, 1466: and Cyprus 1475
Venice helps to overcome Charles VIII. of France . . . 1495

Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the passage to the Indies . . . A.D. 1497
The Venetians excite the Turks against the emperor Charles V. . . 1504
And are nearly ruined by the league of Cambray 1508
They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto. 1571
The Turks retake Cyprus . . . —
Destructive fire at Venice . . . 1577
The Rialto bridge and the Piazzzo di San Marco erected . . . 1592
Paul V.'s interdict on Venice is contemptuously disregarded . . . 1607
Naval victories over the Turks; at Scio, 1651; and in the Dardanelles . . . 1655
The Turks take Candia . . . 1669
Venice recovers part of the Morea . . . 1683-99
But loses it again . . . 1715-39
Venice occupied by Bonaparte, who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine republic . . . 1797
The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg . . . 1806
All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria, 1814
Venice declared a free port . . . Jan. 24, 1830
Insurrection in 1848; the city surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege . . . Aug. 22, 1849
[In consequence of the Italian war in 1859, the country has been much disorganised, and large numbers of persons emigrated in 1860-1.]
Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian parliament at Vienna . . . May, 1861
[Venice has had 122 doges: Anafesto, A.D. 697 to Luigi Manin, 1797.]

VENTILATORS. Invented by the rev. Dr. Hales, and his account of them read to the Royal Society of London, May 1741. The ventilator for the use of the king's men-of-war was announced in London by Mr. Triewald, in November, same year. The marquess of Chabanne's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London in 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1830) and others followed. Dr. Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838. A commission on warming and ventilation issued a report in 1859.

VENTRILOQUISM. Persons who had this art were by the Latins called Ventriloqui and by the Greeks, Engastrimythoi, *i.e.* people that speak out of their bellies, or who have the art of throwing out the voice in an extraordinary manner. Exhibitors of this kind have appeared in England in various ages, but some of extraordinary capabilities in their art exhibited in the last century. Mr. Thomas King is said to have been the first man whose experimental philosophy, shown in this line, excited great wonder, about 1716. Nearly all the fashionable world attended to hear him imitate the “killing a calf.” One of the most accomplished professors of ventriloquism that ever appeared in France or England, was M. Alexandre, about 1822.

VENUS. That this planet's transit over the sun would take place Nov. 24, 1639, was ascertained by Horrox in 1633. He was the first who predicted, or rather calculated, this passage, from which he deduced many useful observations. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne was sent to St. Helena, where he observed her transit, June 6, 1761. Capt. Cooke made his first voyage in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. See NOTE to article *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1712.

VERA CRUZ (Mexico) was built about 1600. It was taken by the Americans in 1847, and by the allies in 1861 during the intervention.

VERNEUIL (N.W. France), the site of a battle fought Aug. 27, 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, &c. The French at first were successful; but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging, and left the field, as if the day was over. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack; and the French and Scots, in spite of their utmost valour, were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

VERNON GALLERY. The inadequate manner in which modern British art is represented in the National Gallery, has been long the subject of complaint. This was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificent present to the nation by Mr. Robert Vernon, of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall Mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough House, and are now (1862) at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks followed the noble example of Mr. Vernon. See *Sheepshanks' Donations*.

VERONA (N. Italy) was founded by the Gauls or Etruscans. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. On Sept. 27, 489, Theodoric defeated Odoacer king of Italy. Verona was conquered by the Venetians, 1405, and held by them with some intermissions till its capture by the French general Massena, June 19, 1796. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians, May 4, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral, and here the emperor Francis Joseph, on July 12, 1859, in an order of the day announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavourable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support.

VERSAILLES, PALACE OF (near Paris). In the reign of Louis XIII. Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in-circuit; and here this prince built a hunting-seat, about 1632. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards, Oct. 1, 1789, which was immediately followed (on the 5th and 6th) by the attack of the mob, who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. It was afterwards the residence of Louis-Philippe, and is still a royal palace. The historical gallery was opened in 1837.

VERSAILLES, PEACE OF. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and British North America signed at Paris, when the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, Sept. 3, 1783. On the same day the definitive treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain. In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Carical, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time was restored to the Dutch.

VERSE. See *Poetry*. It is uncertain what species of poetry was first cultivated in Greece. Homer shone as the first epic, and Pindar was the prince of lyric poets. *Vossius*. The father of pastoral poetry was Theocritus, who flourished in the reign of Hiero, about 265 B.C. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* Ennius, one of the elder Roman poets, first produced satire, about 200 B.C. After the barbarous nations had conquered Rome, modern poetry or rhyme sprung from the Arabs or the Goths. Hilary bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose, in the middle of the fourth century, were the first who composed hymns. Poetry was introduced into England by Aldhelme, first bishop of Sherborne, about A.D. 700. The minstrels of Provence first introduced metrical tales or ballads. Sir Thomas Wyatt was the first who introduced Italian numbers into English versification.

VERSE, BLANK. Blank verse and the heroic couplet, now used for grave or elevated themes, are both of comparatively modern date. Surrey translated part of *Virgil's Æneid* into blank verse, which is the first composition of the kind, omitting tragely, extant in the English language; and the other measure was but little affected till the reign of Charles II. The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the

ottava rima, as adopted with the addition of one line by Spencer (in his *Faëry Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso, the Italian language being at that time in high repute. Boccaccio first introduced it into Italy in his heroic poem *La Teseide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*. *Metropolitan Mag.* Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508. *Vossius*. The *Grave*, by Blair, is the finest specimen of blank verse in the English language, next to that of Milton. *Dr. Johnson*. The blank verse of Tennyson is now much admired.

VESPER. See *Sicilian Vespers*. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the *Fatal Vespers*, occurred Oct. 26, 1623. *Stow*.

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on March 29, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

VESTALS. Priestesses of the goddess Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. This office was very ancient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the Vestals. Æneas is supposed to have first chosen the Vestals. Numa, in 710 B.C. first appointed four, to which number Tarquin added two. They were always chosen by the monarchs; but after the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high-priest was intrusted with the care of them. As they were to be virgins, they were chosen young, from the age of six to ten; and if there was not a sufficient number that presented themselves as candidates for the office, twenty virgins were selected, and they upon whom the lot fell were obliged to become priestesses. Minutia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow, 337 B.C.; Sextilia, 274 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92.

VESUVIUS, MOUNT. The dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when it emitted such a quantity of flame and smoke that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A.D. 79. More than 250,000 persons perished by the destruction of these cities; the sun's light was totally obscured for two days throughout Naples; great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air and fell dead upon the ground, and the fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot and infected by it. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and many curious articles have been dug from the ruins since that time; but everything combustible had the marks of having been burned by fire. Numerous eruptions have occurred, causing great devastation and loss of life. In 1631 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, Nov. 24, 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus, when Pompeii was buried. One in 1794 was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. Eruptions in May 1855, May and June 1858, and June 1859, caused great destruction, and in the spring and summer of 1860. A series of violent eruptions causing much damage occurred in Dec. 1861. Torre del Greco was again destroyed.

VICE, THE. An instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. An equity judge, appointed by act of parliament, who first took his seat in the court of chancery May 5, 1813. A handsome new court was erected about 1816, contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall; but in term-time this judge sat at a court erected in 1823 at Westminster-hall. Two additional judges, also styled vice-chancellors, with the addition of their surnames, were appointed under act 5 Vict. Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in August, 1850, and a *third* vice-chancellor was appointed under act 14 Vict. c. 4, 1851; and by the act of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, same year, two equity judges, styled lords justices, were appointed. See *Lords Justices* and *Lord Chancellors*.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer, April 13.
1818. Sir John Leach, Jan. 13.

1827. Sir Anthony Hart, May 4.
1827. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Nov. 1, the LAST.

VICTORIA, formerly **PORT PHILLIP** (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia, the most successful colony in that region. In 1798, Bass, in his

whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and, in 1802, Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Colonel Collins lands with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land. 1804

Messrs. Hume and Hovell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages. 1824

Mr. Henty imports some sheep from Van Diemen's Land. 1834

Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets. He shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobarton, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Geelong country, May, 1835

The Launceston Associates and Mr. John Pascoe Fawkener ascend the Yarra-Yarra (or ever-flowing) river, and encamp on the site of Melbourne. 1835

The colonists (450 in number) possess 140,000 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses: sir R. Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visits the colony, determines the sites of towns, and causes the land to be surveyed and re-sold setting aside many contending claims; he appoints Captain Lonsdale chief-magistrate. See *Melbourne*. 1837

The colony named Victoria. 1839
Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and

induces much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency. 1841-2
Mr. C. J. Latrobe appointed lieutenant-governor under sir G. Gipps. 1839

The province declared independent of New South Wales: a reward of 200*l.* offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked. Aug. 1851

7000 persons were at Ballarat, Oct.; 10,000 round Mount Alexander. Nov. 1851

From Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1851, 30,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from Oct. 29 to Dec. 31, 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total, 124,835 ounces.

The production was still very great. 1859
Immense immigration to Melbourne. See *Melbourne*. 1852

A representative constitution granted. 1855

The present governor, sir Henry Barkly appointed. 1856

The parliament was opened. Nov. 26, 1857

Four administrations had been formed in 1837-1860
Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor. Oct. 1, 1861

Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,379; in 1851, 77,345; Dec. 31, 1852, about 200,000; in March 1857 there were 258,116 males and 445,403 females; in all 503,519. In 1859, the whole population 517,366; in 1861, 540,322.

VICTORIA. See *Hong Kong* and *Vancouver's Island*.

VICTORIA CROSS. A new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, Feb. 5, 1856. It is a Maltese cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, June 26, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, Aug. 2, 1858.

VICTORIA PARK (E. London), was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled her majesty's commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park, with the sum of 72,000*l.* raised by the same act, by the sale of York-house to the duke of Sutherland. The act described the land to be so purchased, containing 290 acres, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow, at the east end of London. The park was completed, and opened to the public in 1845.

VICTORIA RAILWAY-BRIDGE, on the tubular principle, over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected by Mr. James Hodges, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was completed and formally opened, Aug. 25, 1860. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world, and forms part of the Grand Trunk railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about 7½ times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube. It is supported by 24 piers. The cost was 1,700,000*l.* On Jan. 5, 1855, the bridge was carried away by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VICTORIA, STEAM-PACKET. Injured on the Thames on her first voyage by explosion of the boiler, April 1837. Sailed from Hull, for St. Petersburg, on Nov. 1, 1852, and having encountered a dreadful gale of wind, in which she damaged her machinery and rigging, was obliged to return to Hull, where her injuries were repaired, and whence she again sailed on the 7th of same month. She had scarcely put to sea when another storm arose, more violent than the first, whereby she was a second time severely crippled, and in that state, the tempest continuing to rage with unabated fury, she neared the Wingo Beacon, off Gottenburg, on the rocks round which she struck, and was instantly wrecked. Many of the crew and passengers were drowned; the remainder with difficulty saved their lives, Nov. 8-9, 1852. She was a splendid ship, and her disastrous fate excited the deepest sorrow in England, Gottenburg, and St. Petersburg. The storm in which this vessel was lost, was perhaps the most terrible of the many that made the winter of 1852-3 memorable.

VICTORIA REGIA, the magnificent water-lily, brought to this country from Guiana by sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after the queen. Fine specimens are at the

Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, &c. It was grown in the open air in 1855 by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

VICTORY, MAN-OF-WAR, of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral sir John Balchen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, October 8, 1744.—The flag-ship of the immortal Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar was also called the *Victory*, and is kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth, where it is the flag-ship in ordinary, and is visited daily by numbers of persons anxious to see the spot where the hero fell, Oct. 21, 1805.

VICTUALLERS, LICENSED. This trade in England is traced to very early times, but no date can be assigned to it; it was early under the regulation of statutes. The Vintners' company of London was founded 1437; their hall was rebuilt in 1823. It was enacted that none shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.* 1 James I. c. 9: 1603.—The power of licensing public-houses was granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchel in 1621.—The number in England then was about 13,000. In 1790, there were in Great Britain about 76,000.—There were in 1850: England, 59,335; Scotland, 15,081; Ireland, 14,080; total, 88,496. Of persons licensed to sell beer (England only) to be drunk on the premises, 34,800; not to be drunk on the premises, 3270. In 1858, 127,352 licences were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the United Kingdom, producing a revenue of 304,688*l.*; and 93,936 licences for the sale of spirits: revenue, 560,557*l.* *Official Returns.* See *Porter, Ale, &c.* Public-houses were allowed to be opened on Sundays from the hour of half-past twelve till half-past two in the day-time, and from six till ten in the evening by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 49, 1848; and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 7, 1854. In 1855, a committee was appointed to examine into the operation of these acts, and the above time prescribed by them was enlarged by an act passed in accordance with the report of the committee (18 & 19 Vict. c. 79). The Licensed Victuallers' School was established in 1803; and the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Feb. 22, 1827.

VICTUALLING OFFICE (London). The business of this office is to manage the victualling of the royal navy, and its first institution was in December, 1663. Originally the number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. This office has undergone various modifications: its various departments on Tower-hill, St. Catherine's, and Rotherhithe were removed to Deptford in Aug. 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783. In 1832, the office of commissioners was abolished, and the victualling office made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

VIENNA (the Roman *Vindebona*), was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984; capital of the German empire, 1278; and since 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1857, 476,222. See *Austria*.

Vienna made an imperial city in A.D. 1136	Congress of sovereigns at Vienna (see p. 716), Nov. 1814
Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000 <i>l.</i> 1194	The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna March 13, 1848
Besieged by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops 1529	The emperor retires, May 17: but returns, Aug. —
Besieged July—Sept. 1683	A second insurrection: count Labour, the war minister, is murdered Oct 6, —
The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeats the Turkish army of 100,000 Sept. 12, 1683	The emperor again takes flight Oct. 7, —
Vienna taken by the French under prince Murat Nov. 14, 1805	Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, Oct. 28; its capitulation Oct. 30, —
Evacuated Jan. 12, 1806	Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war (see p. 716) held at Vienna 1854
Again captured by the French May 13, 1809	The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified 1857-8
Restored on the conclusion of peace Oct. 14, —	The imperial parliament assembles here May 31, 1860

TREATIES OF VIENNA.

The Treaty between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of; and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. April 30, 1723.
Treaty of Alliance between the emperor of Germany Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and

the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22nd of July.) Signed, March 16, 1734.

Treaty of Peace between the emperor Charles VI. of Germany and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed, Nov. 18, 1738. See *Pragmatic Sanction*.

VIENNA, *continued.*

Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia. Oct. 14, 1809.

Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814. Signed March 23, 1815.

Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange. May 31, 1815.

Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg. June 4, 1815.

Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, Feb. 19, 1833.

CONFERENCES AT VIENNA.

After the Russians had passed the Pruth, in July 1853, a conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held at Vienna, July 24, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, July 31. This note was accepted by the czar, Aug. 10, but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, Sept. 7.

On Dec. 5, the four powers transmitted a collective note to the Porte deploring the war, and requesting to know on what terms the sultan would treat for peace. The sultan replied in a note, dated Dec. 31, containing four points:

1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities.
2. Revision of the treaties.
3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions.
4. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places.

These points were approved by the four powers, Jan. 15, 1854, and the conferences closed on Jan. 16 following.

On April 9, 1854, a treaty was signed at Vienna by the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for the maintenance of Turkey, evacuation of the principalities, &c.

A new conference was proposed in Jan. 1855, which met in March, consisting of plenipotentiaries from Great Britain (lord John Russell), France (M. Drouyn de L'Huys), Austria (count Buol), Turkey (Arif Effendi), and Russia (count Gortschakoff).

Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to; but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference was again closed, June 5, 1855.

The English and French envoys' assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their respective governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

VIGO (N.-W. Spain) was attacked and burnt by the English in 1589. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men-of-war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, Oct. 12, 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, March 27, 1809.

VILLA FRANCA (in Portugal). An engagement took place here between the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, and the French cavalry of marshal Soult, which ended in the defeat and flight of the latter, April 10, 1812. The next day the whole province of Estremadura was freed from the enemy. When Bonaparte heard of this battle he is said to have reproached Soult for the first time in his life.—VILLA FRANCA, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam-packet station by a Russian company, about Aug. 1858. This transaction caused some political excitement at the time.—At VILLA FRANCA, in Lombardy, the emperors of France and Austria met on July 11, 1859 (after the great battle of Solferino); on the next day they signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*).

VILLAIN. See *Slavery in England*.

VIMEIRA (in Portugal), the site of a battle between the British under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the whole of the French and Spanish forces in Portugal, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, whom the British signally defeated, Aug. 21, 1808. The enemy's force was 14,000 men, of whom 1600 were cavalry; they attacked the English in the position of Vimeira early in the morning. The principal assault was upon the British centre and left, with a view, according to a favourite French expression in those times, of "driving the English into the sea," which was close in their rear. The attack was made with great bravery, but was as gallantly repulsed; it was repeated by Kellerman at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed; and the French being charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners, among them a general officer, and 14 cannon, with ammunition, &c., in the hands of the British. The loss of the French in killed and wounded was estimated at 1800: that of the British was 720. Only about one-half of the British force was actually engaged. *Sir W. F. Napier*.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. (S.-W. Portugal). Admiral Rooke, with twenty men-of-war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly

superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were taken or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693. Near here admiral Rodney destroyed several Spanish ships, Jan. 16, 1780. (See *Rodney's Victories*.) The celebrated battle was fought Feb. 14, 1797, between the Spanish and British fleets off the Cape. The latter commanded by admiral sir John Jervis, who took (after a well-fought battle) four line-of-battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14, 1797. Two of the captured ships were of 100 guns each, and the other two each of 74. From this Cape the earl had his title.

VINCENT'S, Sr. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Scouffrier mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812.

VINCENT DE PAUL, St., CHARITABLE SOCIETY, founded in 1833, in France, by 12 young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations even into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee at Paris, in Oct. 1861.

VINE. The vine was known to Noah 2347 B.C. A colony of vine-dressers from Phoea, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think the vines are the aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. The vine was planted in England in 1552; and in the gardens of Hampton-court-palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe. See *Grapes* and *Wine*. The Tokay vines were planted in 1350.

VINE DISEASE. In the spring of 1845, Mr. E. Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot-houses of Mr. Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit. The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vineries at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850 many lost all their produce. In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one-twelfth of the usual amount. Through its ravages, the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years. Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of the disease, but without much effect. Sulphur dust is the most efficacious remedy. The disease has much abated in France, Portugal, and Madeira. In 1862 Californian vines were introduced into the two latter.

VINEGAR. Known nearly as early as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers, into which they might dip their bread, and kindly inviting Ruth to share with them in their repast (1312 B.C.): hence we may infer that the harvesters, at that period, partook of this liquid for their refreshment; a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

VINEGAR-HILL (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S.-E. Ireland). Here a sanguinary conflict took place between the British troops, commanded by Lake, and the Irish insurgent forces, June 21, 1798. The rebels suffered a severe defeat, though they claimed the victory from their having killed so many of the king's troops.

VIOL AND VIOLIN. As the lyre of the Greeks was the harp of the moderns, so the viol and vielle of the middle ages became the modern violin. The viol was of various sizes formerly, as it is at present, and was anciently very much in use for chamber airs and songs. That of three strings was introduced into Europe by the jugglers of the thirteenth century. The violin was invented towards the close of the same century. *Abbé Lenglet*. It is mentioned as early as 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Straduaris (or Stradivarius) of Cremona was a renowned violin-maker from about 1700 to 1722.

VIRGIN, THE. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, Aug. 15, A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated Nov. 21, said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the eleventh century; its institution in the West is

ascribed to Gregory XI. 1372. See *Conception, Immaculate*. "The Indian incarnate god Chrishna, the Hindoos believe, had a virgin-mother of the royal race, and was sought to be destroyed in his infancy, about 900 years B.C. It appears that he passed his life in working miracles and preaching, and was so humble as to wash his friends' feet: at length dying, but rising from the dead, he ascended into heaven in the presence of a multitude. The Cingalese relate nearly the same things of their Buddha." *Sir William Jones*.

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favourites as the daughter of a slave, and Appius, in the capacity and with the authority of judge, had pronounced the sentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife and plunged it into her breast, exclaiming, "This is all, my daughter, I can give thee to preserve thee from the lust of a tyrant!" No sooner was the blow given, than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The soldiers were astonished and incensed, not against the murderer, but the tyrant, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison, and prevented the execution of the law. Spurius Oppius, another of the decemvirs, who had not opposed the tyrant's views, killed himself also; and Marcus Claudius, the favourite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished, 449 B.C.

VIRGINIA, the first British settlement in North America. Discovered by John Cabot, in 1497. It was taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after the virgin-queen Elizabeth, July 13, 1584. Vain attempts were made to settle it in 1585. Two expeditions were formed by patent in 1606, and others in 1610. In 1626, it reverted to the crown; and a more permanent colony was established soon afterwards. George Washington was delegate for Virginia in the congress of 1774. Eastern Virginia seceded from the Union, April 25, 1861, but Western Virginia declared for the Union, Feb. 13, and elected a governor, Feb. 20, 1861. Virginia has been the chief seat of the war. See *United States* and *Richmond*.

VISCONTI, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from 1287 to 1447; the heiress of the family was married to Francesca Sforza, afterwards duke of Milan.

VISCOUNT, anciently the name of an office under an earl, *Vice Comes*, who being oftentimes required at court, was his deputy, to look after the affairs of the county; but in the reign of Henry VI. it became a degree of honour, and was made hereditary. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, Feb. 10, 1440. *Ashmole*. This title, however, is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385. *Beatson*.

VISIER, ~~GRAND~~ an officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed in 1370. Formerly he governed the whole empire immediately under the grand seignior; he was sometimes called the grand seignior's lieutenant, or vicar of the empire; at his creation, the prince's seal was put into his hand, upon which was engraven the emperor's name, which he placed in his bosom and carried away with him. *Knolles*. The office was abolished in 1838.

VISIGOTHS. Separated from the Ostragoths about A.D. 330. See *Goths*. The emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers: an impolitic measure, which separated their interests from those of the state at large, and enabled them, upon every occasion of real or supposed offence to shake the empire to its centre. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They began their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; conquered the Alani, and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 468; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muza, in 711, when their last king Roderic, was defeated and slain in an obstinate engagement. See *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

VITTORIA (N. Spain), the site of one of the most brilliant victories recorded in the annals of England, obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, June 21, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion, being followed after dark by the allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese. The British loss was twenty-two officers and 479 men killed; 167 officers and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 waggons of ammuni-

tion, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his bâton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

VIVARIUM. See *Aquavivarium*.

VIVISECTION, physiological experiments upon living animals, having much increased, the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Dresden and Paris in 1859 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London Society took up the question in 1860; and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. Macilwain against vivisection. In Aug. 1862 an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.* The subject is still under discussion.

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes, which have been active in modern times. The eruptions of Mount Etna are recorded as early as 734 B.C. and those of Vesuvius since A.D. 79 by authentic historians. See *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Iceland*. In Mexico a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

VOLSCI, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.) derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen; of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Volumnia (487 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci were finally subdued and incorporated into the Roman people about 338 B.C.

VOLTAIC PILE, OR BATTERY, was constructed in consequence of the discoveries of Galvani (see *Galvanism* in article *Electricity*). The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honoured. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Mr. W. R. Grove was constructed in 1839; the carbon battery of Professor Robert Bunsen in 1842. The former is very much used in this country; that of Bunsen on the continent. See *Electricity*.

VOLTURNO, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on Oct. 1, 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On Oct. 2, general Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l.* *Annual Register*. See *Patriotic Fund*. In 1862 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton spinners. See *Cotton*.

VOLUNTEERS. This species of force was formed in England in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1794. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidised 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. Between the years 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish.† On Oct. 26, 1803, king

* Sir Charles Bell's opinion of vivisection was, that it either obscured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character. In this many eminent physiologists agree.

† The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster, Oct. 12, 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect; manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on Oct. 28, 14,676 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan. 1, 1804. See *Naval Volunteers*. In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom.

[The first Middlesex volunteers were formed in 1803 as the duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organisation as a rifle club, when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1835 they were permitted by the duchess of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.]

National Volunteer Association for promoting the practice of Rifle-shooting, was established in London, under the patronage of the queen and prince consort, Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the earl of Derby and other noblemen vice-presidents. (Annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas.)

Nov. 16, 1859. 2500 Volunteer officers presented to the queen; a dinner followed, with the duke of Cambridge in the chair; and a ball. March 7, 1860

The queen reviews about 18,450 volunteers in Hyde-park. June 23, —

[Mr. Tower, of Wealdhall, Essex, aged 80, was present as a private; he had been present as an officer in a volunteer review in 1803.]

National rifle-shooting match was held at Wimbledon, capt. Edwd. Ross obtained the

queen's prize of 250*l.* and the gold medal of the association. July 2-7, 1860

[M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtained a prize.] Successful sham-fight at Bromley, Kent, July 14, —

Above 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Edinburgh. Aug. 7, —

Above 10,000 Lancashire volunteers reviewed by the earl of Derby at Knowsley. Sept. 1, —

Lord Herbert stated that the association had a capital of 3000*l.* and an annual income of 1500*l.* Feb. 16, 1861

Volunteers in Britain estimated at about 160,000 May —

Second rifle-match, Mr. Jopling gains the queen's prize and the association medal. July 4-10, —

Review of 11,504 volunteers, at Wimbledon, July 13; of 9000 at Warwick. July 24, —

Registered number of volunteers 162,681 April 1, 1862

20,000 volunteers reviewed by lord Clyde at Brighton. April 21, —

Third meeting of the national association: Mr. Pixley gains the queen's prize &c. July 1-14, —

A commission recommends that an annual grant of either 20*s.*, 30*s.*, or 34*s.* be given to each volunteer according to circumstances. Oct. —

VOSSEM, PEACE OF, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV., king of France; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector. It was signed June 6, 1673.

VOUGLÉ, or VOUILLE, S. W. France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, A.D. 507. Clovis immediately after subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and thus his kingdom became firmly established. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris the capital of his kingdom. *Henault*.

VOYAGES. The first great voyage, or voyage properly so called, was by order of Pharaoh-necho, of Egypt, when some Phœnician pilots sailed, from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C.—*Blair*; *Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish) in 1519-20. The era of modern voyages of discovery was the end of the eighteenth century. See *Circumnavigators*, and *North-West Passage*.

VULGATE (from *Vulgatus*, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures, which is authorised by the council of Trent, and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 384. The older version, called the Italic, is said to have been made in the beginning of the second century. Critical editions of the Vulgate were printed by order of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, and of pope Clement V. in 1592 and 1593. (The former was suppressed as imperfect.) The Latin Bible called the Mentz Bible was printed in 1460.

W.

WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD. Founded by Nicholas Wadham, esq. of Edge and Merrifield, in Somersetshire, and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. It was in this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins, that the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658; their meetings were held in a chamber immediately over the gateway of the college. See *Royal Society*.

WAGER or BATTEL. The trial by combat anciently allowed by law, whereby the defendant in an appeal might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he

was guilty or innocent of the crime charged against him. Repealed by statute 59 Geo. III. 1819. For the remarkable case of Abraham Thornton, the murderer of Mary Ashford, which led to the repeal of this act, see *Appeal*.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3*d.* per day (about 9*d.* of our money); and their servants 1*d.* *Viner's Statutes.*

By the 23rd Hen. VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and clothing of the price of 5*s.* with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20*s.*, clothing 4*s.*; common servant of husbandry, 15*s.*, clothing, 40*d.*; woman-servant, 10*s.*, clothing 4*s.* . . . 1444

By the 11th Hen. VII. a like rate of wages with a little advance; as, for instance, a free mason,

master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6*d.* a day without meat and drink; or, with meat and drink, 4*d.*; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1*d.* A master having under him six men was allowed 1*d.* a day extra . . . 1495

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS:

Year.		s. d.	Year.		s. d.	Year.		s. d.
In 1350	per diem	0 1	In 1716	per diem	0 9	In 1800	per diem	2 0
In 1460	"	0 2	In 1740	"	0 10	In 1811	"	2 1½
In 1568	"	0 4	In 1760	"	1 0	In 1850	"	3 0
In 1632	"	0 6	In 1788	"	1 4	In 1857	"	5 0
In 1688	"	0 8	In 1794	"	1 6			

WAGGONS were rare in the last century.* They, with carts, &c., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carriers' waggons are now nearly altogether superseded by the railways.

WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. Lieut. Waghorn devoted a large portion of his life to connect India with England. On Oct. 31, 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steamboat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *viâ* Marseilles, reached London Nov. 2, following.† Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to *The Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. He died January 8, 1850.

WAGRAM, a village near Vienna, the site of a battle fought July 5-6, 1809, between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter was completely victorious. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful; 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. An armistice was signed on the 12th; and on Oct. 24, by a treaty of peace, Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France; the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense; part of Poland in Galicia was ceded to Russia; and Joseph Bonaparte was recognised as king of Spain.

WAHABEES, or WAHABITES, a warlike Mahometan reforming sect, arose in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd-el-Wahab. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition, headed by the caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son Abdallah, long resisted Mahammed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 he was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect is now much depressed.

WAKEFIELD (W. Yorkshire), the site of a battle, between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field, Dec. 31, 1460. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret; but the earl of Warwick espoused the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war was continued.

* Joseph Brasbridge, writing in 1824, says: "I recollect the first large broad-wheel waggon that was used in Oxfordshire, and a wondering crowd of spectators its vast size attracted. I believe at the time there was not a post-coach in England, except two-wheeled ones. Lamps to carriages are also a modern improvement. A shepherd, who was keeping sheep in the vicinity of a village in Oxfordshire, came running over to say, that a frightful monster, with saucer-eyes, and making a great blowing noise, was coming towards the village. This monster turned out to be a post-chaise with lamps."

† The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on Dec. 1, 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. This speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

WALBROOK CHURCH (London), reputed the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. There was a church here in 1135. A new church was erected in 1429. The first stone of the present church was laid in 1672; and the edifice was completed in 1679.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION. This unfortunate expedition of the British to the islands of Walcheren at the mouth of the Scheldt in Holland in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of this expedition remained secret; but before July 28, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Perhaps a more powerful and better appointed armament had never previously left the British ports, or ever more completely disappointed public expectation. Flushing was invested in August; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken Aug. 15; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated, Dec. 23, 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved. The following epigram appeared at the time:—

“Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn, Stood waiting for sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em, Stood waiting for the earl of Chatham.”

WALDECK, a German principality, established in 1682. The reigning family claim descent from the Saxon hero, Witikind, who flourished about A.D. 772. The reigning prince, George Victor (born Jan. 14, 1831), succeeded his father, George, on May 15, 1845. Population, in Dec. 1861, 58,604.

WALDENSES, a sect (also called Vaudois) which derives its name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible, and allied themselves to the Albigenses, and were much vilified and persecuted, which led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence; but the French bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates, A.D. 1203-4. One of the monks, the first inquisitor, Peter Chateaufort, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighbouring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenses were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword. See *Albigenses*. They settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the 17th century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them, and in 1655, Oliver Cromwell by threats obtained them some degree of toleration. They were not permitted to have a church at Turin till Dec. 1853.

WALES, called by the Romans, *Britannia Secunda*. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain. He invited over the Saxons, to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain. Most of the Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in their inaccessible mountains, about A.D. 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independence by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.* The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Caernarvon in 1284, Edward with great policy styled him prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536. See *Britain*.

The supreme authority in *Britannia Secunda*
intrusted to Suetonius Paulinus . . . A.D. 58
Conquests by Julius Frontinus 70
The Silures totally defeated —

The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in
Britain A.D. 78
Bran ab Ilyr, surnamed the Blessed, dies about . . . 80
Reign of Caswallon 443

* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan, March 19, 1284, alleges that—“Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king’s dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right.” The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force. *Annals of England*.

WALES, *continued.*

The ancient Britons defend themselves against the Saxons	447	Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America, about A.D.	1169
Defeat of the northern barbarians by the Christian Britons	448	Anglesey devastated	1173
The renowned Arthur elected king	517	The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury	1188
Dyvnwal Moelmaud, a great monarch, comes from Armorica, and becomes king of the Cymry, about	640	Powys castle besieged	1191
Reign of Roderic the Great	843	The earl of Chester makes an inroad into North Wales	1210
[He unites the petty states of Wales into one principality.]		King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities	1211-12
Death of Roderic the Great	877	Revolt of the Flemings	1220
Division of Wales—into north, south, and central (or Powys-land).	—	Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages	—
The Welsh princes submit to Alfred	885	Death of Maelgwy ap Rhys	1230
The Danes land in Anglesey	900	Powys castle taken by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's forces	1233
Laws enacted by Howel Dha, prince of all Wales, about	911	William, earl of Pembroke, slain	1234
He acknowledges the supremacy of Athelstan	926	Prince David ravages the marshes, &c.	1244
Civil wars at his death, about	948	Invasion of Henry III.	1245
Great battle, between the sons of Howel Dha and the sons of Edwal Voel; the latter victorious	952	Anglesey again devastated	—
Edgar invades Wales	963	Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince	1246
Danes again invade Wales, and lay Anglesey waste	980	Convention of the Welsh nobility against the English	1258
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eborac	990	Hay and Brecknock castles taken by prince Edward	1265
The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales	1000	Peace with the English	1267
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn Rhun, the fierce Scot, defeated near Caernarthen	1015	Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster; on his refusal to come, deposes him; and invades Wales	1277
The joint Irish and Scots forces defeated with great slaughter	1021	Edward encamps a powerful army on Saltney marsh	—
Jestyn, lord of Glamorgan, rebelling, is defeated and slain	1089	The sons of Gruffydd treacherously drowned in the River Dee, by the earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer	1281
Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold Rhys overthrown and slain	1055	Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles	1282
William I. claims feudal authority over Wales	1070	Great battle between Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last native prince, and the English: Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by De Franctan, Dec. 11, ...	—
Rhys ab Owain slain	1074	Wales finally subdued by Edward I., after a severe contest	—
Ravaging invasion of the earl of Chester	1079	Prince David surrenders, and is executed as a traitor	1283
Invasion of the Irish and Scots	1080	The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle (see <i>Princes of Wales</i> , p. 724)	April 25, 1284
William I. invades Wales	1081	The insurrection of Llewelyn ap Madoc; checked, 1294; suppressed	1316
Battle of Llechryd	1087	Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen Glendower (grandson of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences	1400
[In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince.]		Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr	1401
Rhys ab Tewdwr slain	1087	He besieges Caernarvon	1402
The Welsh destroy many Norman castles	1092	And seizes Harlech castle	1404
The formidable insurrection of Payne Tuber-ville	1094	Harlech castle retaken by the English forces	1408
Invasion of the English under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury	1096	Owain Glyndwr dies	1415
The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings	1106	Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech castle	1459
Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn	1107	Town of Denbigh burnt	1460
[This outrage entailed dreadful retribution on Cadwgan's family.]		The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh	Aug. 1485
Cardigan conquered by Strongbow	1107	Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished by Henry VIII.	1535
Cadwgan assassinated	1110	Monmouth made an English county by the same king	—
Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty	1113	The counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed	—
Another body of Flemings settle in Pembroke-shire	—	Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII.	—
[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.]		Wales incorporated into England by parliament, divided into twelve counties	1536
Henry I. erects castles in Wales	1114	Dr. Ferrars, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy	1555
Revolt of Owen Gwynned on the death of Henry I.; part of South Wales laid waste	1135	Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour	—
The Welsh ravage the borders	1136		
Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke	1138		
Henry II. invades Wales, which he subsequently subdues, after a stout resistance by Owen Gwynned	1157		
Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their lost rights and independence	1164		

WALES, *continued.*

The Bible and Prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language A.D. 1563
 First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales, Vavasour Poyer apprehended while preaching 1620
 Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I. 1642
 Powys castle taken by sir Thomas Myddelton, Oct. 1644
 Dr. Laud, formerly bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower-hill Jan. 10, 1645
 Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton **
 Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh **

Rhuddlan castle surrenders A.D. 1645
 Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton 1647
 Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh totally defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant. May 8, 1648
 Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell's arms —
 Colonel Poyer shot; his fate decided by lot, April 25, 1649
 The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made prisoners Feb. 1797
 Rebecca or "Becca" riots in Wales 1843

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

640. Dyrrnwal Moelmud, king of the Cymry.
 688. Idwallo.
 720. Rhodri, or Roderic.
 755. Conan.
 818. Mervyn.
 843. Roderic, surnamed the Great.

PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.

877. Anarawd.
 913. Edwal Voel.
 939. Howel Dha the Good, prince of all Wales.
 948. Jevaf, or Jevaf, and Iago.
 972. Howel ap Jevaf.
 984. Cadwallon ap Jevaf.
 985. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha.
 992. Edwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel.
 998. Aodan, a usurper.
 1015. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1021. Iago ap Edwal ap Meyric.
 1038. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1061. Bleddyn and Rygwallon.
 1073. Trahaern ap Caradoc.
 1079. Griffith ap Conan.
 1127. Owain Gwynedd.
 1169. David ap Owain Gwynedd.
 1194. Llewelyn the Great.
 1240. David ap Llewelyn.
 1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, in 1282.

PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.

877. Cadeth, or Cadell.
 907. Howel Dha the Good.
 948. Owain ap Howel Dha, his son.
 987. Meredith ap Owain.
 993. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1021. Rytherch ap Jestyn, a usurper.
 1042. Hywel and Meredith.
 1061. Rhychderch and Rhys, the sons of the usurper.
 1062. Meredith ap Owain ap Edwyn.
 1073. Rhys ap Owain, and Rhychderch ap Caradoc.
 1077. Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr.
 1092. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
 1115. Griffith ap Rhys.

1137. Rhys ap Gruffydd, or Griffith.
 1196. Gruffydd ap Rhys.
 1202. Rhys ap Gruffydd.
 1222. Owain ap Gruffydd.
 1235. Meredith ap Owain; he died in 1267.

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWYS-LAND.

877. Mervyn.
 900. Cadeth; also prince of South Wales.
 927. Howel Dha the Good.
 * * * * *
 985. Meredith ap Owain.
 * * * * *
 1061. Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.
 1073. Meredith ap Bleddyn.
 1087. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
 1132. Madoc ap Meredith.
 1160. Griffith ap Meredith.
 * * * * *
 1256. Gwenwynwyn, or Gwenwynwyn.
 * — Owain ap Gruffydd.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES †

1301. Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II.), son of Edward I., born in Caernarvon Castle on the 25th April, 1284. It is asserted that immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying "This is your countryman and king." See however "*Ich Dien*."
 1343. Edward the Black Prince.
 1376. Richard, his son (Richard II.).
 1399. Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of Henry IV.
 1454. Edward, son of Henry VI.; slain at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
 1471. Edward (afterwards Edward V.), son of Edward IV.
 1483. Edward, son of Richard III.; died in 1484.
 1489. Arthur, son of Henry VII.; died in 1502.
 1503. Henry, his brother (afterwards Henry VIII.).

* At the commencement of the civil war of the seventeenth century, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of col. Langhorne. In 1647, this officer, and colonels Poyer and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head-quarters; and after their disastrous defeat at the battle of St. Fagan's, they retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell in person. Here they were besieged, and at length capitulated, the garrison having endured great sufferings from want of water. Langhorne, Poyer, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favour, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, "Life given by God," and the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by colonel Poyer, who was shot accordingly on the above day. *Pennant. Hist. of Pembroke.*

† WALES, PRINCESS OF. This title was held, some authors say, during the earlier period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state, by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was, they add, the first and only princess of Wales in her own right; a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI., born in 1537. This is however denied, upon better authority, that of Banks.

WALES, *continued.*

1537. Edward, his son (afterwards Edward VI.), was duke of Cornwall, and not prince of Wales.
 1610. Henry Frederic, son of James I.; died Nov. 6, 1612.
 1616. Charles, his brother (afterwards Charles I.).
 1630. Charles, his son (afterwards Charles II.), never created prince of Wales.
 1714. George Augustus (afterwards George II.).
 1729. Frederic Lewis, his son; died March 20, 1751.
 1751. George, his son (afterwards George III.).
 1762. George, his son (afterwards George IV.).
 1841. Albert-Edward, son of queen Victoria. See *England*.
 Travelled on the continent, and studied at Oxford and Edinburgh in 1859.

Visited Canada, with the dignity of a viceroy, and the United States (*which see*), 1860.
 Entered the university of Cambridge in Jan. 1861.
 Attended the camp at Dublin, July to Sept. 1861.
 Opened New Middle Temple Library, Oct. 31, 1861.
 Ordered to be prayed for as Albert-Edward, instead of Albert, Jan. 8, 1862.
 Visits the continent, Syria, and Egypt, March — June, 1862.
 Visits Germany and Italy, Aug. — Dec. 1862.
 His marriage contract with the princess Alexandra of Denmark officially approved by the queen, Nov. 1, 1862.

WALTHALLA (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected in 1842 by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING, &c., FEATS IN. Captain Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours; in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on July 10, 1803. In May, 1758, a young lady at Newmarket won a wager, having undertaken to *ride* 1000 miles in 1000 hours, which feat she performed in little more than two-thirds of the time. Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of Captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the Barrack tavern cricket-ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, June 17, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, July 29 following, winning a considerable sum.

WALLACHIA. See *Danubian Principalities*. On Dec. 23, 1861, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE. Captain Wallis set sail from England on his voyage round the world, July 26, 1766; and accomplishing his voyage, he returned to England, May 19, 1768, a period of less than two years. See *Circumnavigators*.

WALLOONS. The people who fled to England from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain. On account of the duke's religious proscriptions, these countries revolted from Philip, 1566. *Marian's Hist. of Spain*. The Walloons were well received in England. A large protestant church was given to them by queen Elizabeth, at Canterbury, and many of their posterity still remain in that part of England. *Pardon*.

WALLS. See *Roman Walls*.

WALNUT-TREE. This tree has existed a long time in England. Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1627, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks; and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l.* carriage; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing, it covered 76 poles of ground; a space equal to 2299 square yards, statute measure. A sitting-room twelve feet in diameter was lately shown in London, hollowed from an American walnut-tree, 80 feet in the trunk, and 150 feet in the branches. The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to these countries from North America before 1629.

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Oxford), was born in 1676; became secretary at war in 1708; was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711; committed to the Tower, Jan. 17, 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1715. He resigned, on a distinction of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking-fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his office and held it till 1742. He died March 18, 1745.

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (1721).
 Sir Robert Walpole, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, *lord chancellor*.
 Henry lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), *lord president*.
 Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), *privy seal*.
 James, earl of Berkeley, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Charles (viscount Townshend), and John, lord Cartaret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), *secretaries of state*.
 Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), *ordnance*.
 George Treby (succeeded by Henry Pelham), *secretary-at-war*.
 Viscount Torrington, &c.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813. *Raikes*.

WANDERING JEW. The following is the strange account given of this personage :— His original name was Calaphilus, Pontius Pilate's porter. When they were dragging Jesus out of the door of the judgment-hall, he struck him on the back, saying, "Go faster, Jesus! go faster; why dost thou linger?" Upon which Jesus looked on him with a frown, and said, "I am indeed going; but thou shalt tarry till I come." Soon after he was converted, and took the name of Joseph. He lives for ever; but at the end of every hundred years falls into a fit or trance, upon which, when he recovers, he returns to the same state of youth he was in when our Saviour suffered, being about thirty years of age. He always preserves the utmost gravity of deportment. He was never seen to smile. He perfectly remembers the death and resurrection of Christ. *Calmet's Hist. of the Bible*.

WANDSWORTH, near London. In this village was established the first place of worship for dissenters in England, Nov. 20, 1572. It was called Wandsworth meeting-house. In Garrett-lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), gave no small celebrity.

WAR AFFAIRS. On account of the war with Russia, a secretary for war affairs was first appointed as a cabinet minister, June 9, 1854, in the person of the duke of Newcastle, previously colonial secretary; colonial and war affairs having been previously placed under one minister. See *Secretaries*.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION. Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew, Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII. 1493. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.

Made an attempt to land at Kent, with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners, and executed, 1495.

Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496. Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall,

where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV., 1497.

Taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1498.

Set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499.

Plotted with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 28, 1499.

WARDIAN CASES. In 1829 Mr. N. B. Ward observed a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth. From this circumstance he was led to construct his well-known *closely glazed* cases, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, &c. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, &c., with great success. Mr. Faraday lectured on this subject in 1838.

WARRANTS, GENERAL, warrants that do not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal and unconstitutional by lord chief justice Pratt, Dec. 6, 1763, the question having been raised upon the seizure and committal of Mr. Wilkes to the Tower for a libel on the king. The question also gave rise to some stormy debates in the house of commons. After the decision of the court of common pleas in favour of Wilkes, he brought an action against lord Halifax, then secretary of state, and recovered 4000*l.* damages for having been imprisoned upon an illegal warrant: Wilkes laid his damages at 20,000*l.*, Nov. 10, 1796. *Annual Register*.

WARRIOR. See under *Navy of England*.

WARS. War is called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Scriptural writers date the first war as having been begun by the impious son of Cain, 3563 B.C. Osymandyas of Egypt was the first warlike king; he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C. *Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that, to the present time, no less than 8,860,000,000 of men have perished in the field of battle, being more than five times as many of the human species as now inhabit our whole earth.

WARS, CIVIL, OF GREAT BRITAIN. See *Rebellions, &c.*

WARS, FOREIGN, OF GREAT BRITAIN. The wars in France, in which England was involved for nearly two centuries, arose from the dukes of Normandy being kings of England. They held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France; when William I. conquered England, it became an English province, but was lost in the reign of king John, 1204. The English princes gained memorable victories at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt; but were

finally driven out of France in the reign of Henry VI., and lost Calais by surprise in the reign of Mary. See *Battles, Peloponnesian, Punic, Seven Years', Thirty Years', Roses, Barons', Russo-Turkish War*, and the various countries, &c.

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with	Peace.	War with	Peace.	War with	Peace.
Scotland	1068	1092	France	1422	1471
France	1116	1118	France	1492	same year
Scotland	1118	1139	France	1512	1514
France	1161	1186	France	1522	1527
France	1194	1199	Scotland	1522	1542
France	1201	1216	Scotland	1542	1546
France	1224	1234	Scotland	1547	1550
France	1294	1299	France	1549	1550
Scotland	1296	1323	France	1557	1559
Scotland	1327	1328	Scotland	1557	1560
France	1339	1366	France	1562	1564
France	1368	1420	Spain	1588	1604
			Spain	1624	1629
			France	1627	1629
			Holland	1651	1654
			Spain	1655	1660
			France	1666	1668
			Denmark	1666	1668
			Holland	1666	1668
			Algiers	1669	1671
			Holland	1672	1674
			France	1689	1697

The general peace of Ryswick between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain, was signed by the ministers of these powers, at the palace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. It concluded this last war.

THE GREAT MODERN AND EXPENSIVE WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

War of the <i>Succession</i> , commenced May 4, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.	War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed same time, Jan. 20, 1783.
War with Spain, Dec. 16, 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.	War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780. Peace signed, Sept. 2, 1783.
War; <i>Spanish War</i> , Oct. 23, 1739. Peace of Aix-la- Chapelle, April 30, 1748.	War of the <i>Revolution</i> , Feb. 1, 1793. Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802.
War with France, March 31, 1744. Closed also on April 30, 1748.	War against <i>Bonaparte</i> , April 29, 1803. Finally closed June 18, 1815.
War; the <i>Seven Years' War</i> , June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.	War with America, June 18, 1812. Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.
War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. General peace, Feb. 10, 1763.	War with Russia, March 27, 1854. Peace of Paris, March 31, 1856.
War with America, July 14, 1774. Peace of Paris, Nov. 30, 1782.	For the wars with India, China, and Persia, see those countries respectively.
War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris, Jan. 20, 1783.	

WARSAW, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1566, and it became the seat of government in 1689. Population in 1859, 162,777. See *Poland*, 1861, for recent events.

Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of September following), signed	March 31, 1683	30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood	Nov. 4 1794
Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII.	1703	Warsaw constituted a duchy and annexed to the house of Saxony	Aug. 1807
Treaty of Warsaw, between Russia and Poland, Feb. 24, ...	1768	The duchy overrun by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian viceroy	1813
The Russian garrison placed here in 1794; expelled by the citizens with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon	April 17, 1794	The last Polish revolution commences at Warsaw Nov. 29, ...	1830
The Poles defeated by the Russians	Oct. 4, —	Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men	Feb. 25, 1831
The king of Prussia besieges Warsaw July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept.; it is taken by the Russians	Nov., —	Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians; and great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin	Sept. 7-8, —
Suwarrow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered	—	The czar meets the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia; no result	Oct. 20-25, 1860

WASHINGTON (in Columbia district, partly in Virginia and Maryland, on the bank of the Potomac, N.-E. of Virginia), the capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800. The house of representatives was opened for the first

* In the war against Bonaparte, the great powers of Europe leagued sometimes with, and sometimes against Great Britain. England spent 65 years in war, and 62 in peace, in the 127 years previous to the close of the war in 1815. In the war of 1688, we spent 36 millions sterling; in the war of the *Spanish Succession*, 62 millions; in the *Spanish War*, 54 millions; in the *Seven Years' War*, 112 millions; in the *American War*, 136 millions; in the war of the *French Revolution*, 464 millions; and in the war against Bonaparte, 1159 millions; thus forming a total expenditure of war in 127 years (from the Revolution in 1688 to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815), of 2023 millions of pounds sterling. M. De Pradt estimates the loss of life sustained by the French forces in the six campaigns of the Peninsular war, at 600,000 men. The loss sustained by the Spaniards and their allies was probably as great. During the war many districts of the Peninsula were from time to time laid waste by the contending armies, and the inhabitants were victims to all the calamities and horrors thus produced. The total destruction of human beings in this war must have amounted to one million two hundred thousand. See *Russo-Turkish War*, note.

time, May 30, 1808. Washington was taken in the late war by the British forces under general Ross, when all its superb national structures were consumed by a general conflagration, the troops not sparing even the national library, Aug. 24, 1814. General Ross was soon afterwards killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, Sept. 12, following.—Part of the capitol and the whole of the library of the United States' congress were destroyed by fire, Dec. 24, 1851. The prince of Wales was entertained by the president here in Sept. 1860. See *United States*. Washington was fortified in April 1861 against the Secessionists.

WASTE LANDS. The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,837,476 acres before June 1801. In 1841, there were about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement. See *Agriculture*.

WATCH OF LONDON. The nightly watch was first appointed 38 Hen. III. 1253. *Stow's Chron.* They proclaimed the hour of night with a bell before the introduction of public clocks. *Hardie.* The old watch was discontinued, and a new force of numbered policemen on duty day and night commenced, Sept. 29, 1829. See *Police*.

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, A.D. 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1310.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Purbach . . . 1500

Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock . . . 1530

Watches first brought to England from Germany in . . . 1577

A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London.

Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so-called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huyghens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his

Artificial Clock-maker, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch. The time of this invention was about 1658; as is manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., viz., "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1658; T. Tompion fecit, 1675."

Repeating watches were invented by Barlowe. 1676 Harrison's first time-piece was produced in 1735. See *Harrison*.

Watches and clocks were taxed in . . . 1797 The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, looked upon water (as also did Homer, and several of the ancient philosophers) as being the original principle of everything besides; about 594 B.C. *Stanley.* In the Roman church, water was first mixed with the sacramental wine A.D. 122. *Lenglet.* That water is composed of 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen was demonstrated by Cavendish and Watt in 1781. In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 42° or 40° Fahr.; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.

WATER IN LONDON. Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Hen. III. 1237. *Stow.* It took nearly fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished and Cheap-side conduit erected, only in 1285. The New River water was brought to London from Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Myddelton, in 1613. The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company incorporated, 1620. So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump. London is now supplied by eight companies:—The New River, East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, Lambeth, and West Middlesex. The water-works at Chelsea were completed, and the company incorporated, 1722. London-bridge ancient water-works were destroyed by fire, Oct. 29, 1779. An act to supply the metropolis with water, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, was passed July 1, 1852. The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity. * See *Artesian Wells*.

WATER-CLOCKS. The first instruments used to measure the lapse of time, independently of the sunshine, were *clepsydræ*, or water-clocks, said to have been invented by Scipio Nasica, 159 B.C. They were, most probably, vessels of water, with a small hole through the bottom: through this hole the water ran out in a certain time, possibly an hour; after which the vessel was again filled, to be emptied as before. This invention was a manifest improvement

* In Jan. 1857, a company was formed to carry out Dr. Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh.

on the old sun-dials, whose perpendicular gnomon gave hours of different length at the various seasons of the year. Something similar to the hour-glass was occasionally used : and our Alfred, probably ignorant of these methods, is said to have adopted the burning of a taper as a measure of time.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING has been raised from the hard dry style of the last century, to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Fielding, Varley, and the great Turner ; by Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century. The exhibition was founded in 1805.

WATER-GLASS, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silex) and one of the alkalies (potash or soda). Glauber (*De Lithiase*) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuchs, the modern inventor, gave an account of his process in 1825 ; and Mr. Frederick Ransom of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs' discovery, patented a mode of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1857 M. Kuhlmann of Lille published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochromy (*which see*). It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of Von Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England in 1859 by direction of the prince consort.

WATER-MILLS, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, A.D. 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour ; yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

WATER TOFANA. See *Poisoning*.

WATERFORD (S. Ireland), built A.D. 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 981. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399 ; in 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne ; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, April 18, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, A.D. 1096. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Irish per annum. By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. the see of Waterford and Lismore was united by the Irish Church Temporalities act with the see of Cashel and Emly, Aug. 14, 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c., were destroyed by fire Oct. 25, 1815.

WATERLOO, in Belgium, the site of the great battle on the 18th of June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,947 men and 246 guns, under Napoleon, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington ; the latter, with 67,661 men and 156 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time, 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle ; and by seven, the force under Blücher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 104 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense. Of the British (23,991), 93 officers and 1916 men were killed and missing, and 363 officers and 4560 men wounded ; total 6932 ; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4206 killed, 14,539 wounded, and 4231 missing, making 22,976 *hors de combat*. Napoleon, quitting the wreck of his flying army, returned to Paris ; and finding it impossible to raise another, he abdicated the throne of France. *P. Nicholas.**

WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON. A bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr. G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge ; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. Rennie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced Oct. 11, 1811, and finished June 18, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages were present at the opening. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet : its width within the balustrades is 42 feet ; and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet.†

* It is an historical fact, that the British forces have been twice signally successful over those of France on the same ground—Waterloo ; and that by the side of the very chapel of Waterloo, which was remarked for being uninjured by shot or shell on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, did Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces opposed to him on the 17th of August, 1705. It is no less a fact, that the conquerors of each of those days, on the same field, are the only commanders in the British service whose military career brought them to the summit of the peerage—to dukedoms.

† On Oct. 9, 1857, two youths, named Kilsby, found on one of the abutments of the bridge a carpet

WATERSPOUT. Whirlwinds and waterspouts proceed from the same cause, the only difference being that waterspouts pass over the water, and whirlwinds over the land. *Dr. Franklin.* Two waterspouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach and many other villages; a prodigious number of houses were destroyed, and many persons perished, July 13, 1827. A waterspout at Glanflesk, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, and destroyed his cottage, two other farmhouses, and other buildings, of which not a vestige remained. In this catastrophe seventeen persons perished, Aug. 4, 1831.

WATLING STREET. See *Roman Roads*.

WAVE PRINCIPLE (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea) formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr. John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Colonel Beaufoy is said to have spent 30,000*l.* in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations. The principle has been adopted by naval architects.

WAWZ, or WAWER (Poland). The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting, all the Russians' positions were carried by storm, and they compelled to retreat with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners. The Polish loss was comparatively small, March 31, 1831. But the triumph of the Poles in this battle was afterwards followed by defeat and ruin.

WAX came into use for candles in the twelfth century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries. See *Candleberry*. Wax candles are made very cheap in America, from the berry of a particular species of myrtle, which yields excellent wax, of a green colour. See *Candles*. The wax tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.—**SEALING-WAX** was not brought into use in England, until about 1536. Its use has been almost superseded since the general introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

WE. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with King John, A.D. 1199. *Coke's Instit.* The German emperors and French kings used the plural about A.D. 1200. *Hénault*.

WEAVING. This art appears to have been practised in China from the earliest antiquity—more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. Poets assign the art to the spider. Women originally spun, wove, and dyed; and the origin of these arts is ascribed, by ancient nations, to different women as women's arts. The Egyptians ascribed it to Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. In most eastern countries the employment of weaving is still performed by the women. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. Perhaps, says Dr. Doddridge, this curious garment might be the work and present of some pious women who attended him, and ministered unto him of their substance, *Luke viii. 3*. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmet's Dictionary* under the word *Vestments*. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says King Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331. Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. See *Loom* and *Electric Loom*.

WEDGWOOD WARE. A fine species of pottery and porcelain, produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood of Staffordshire, in 1762. The manufactories for this ware employ many thousands in this country. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previously to 1763, most of the superior kinds of earthenware were imported from France.

WEDNESDAY. The fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden or Odin, by some supposed to be Mars, worshipped on this day. "Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans." *Buller*.

WEEDON INQUIRY (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment, at this place in July 1858, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements, afterwards disputed, caused much dissatisfaction.

bag containing human bones and flesh, which had been cut up, salted, and boiled, and some foreign clothes. After much investigation no clue could be found respecting the name of the individual, and the remains were interred in Woking cemetery.

WEEK. The space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>	<i>Presided over by</i>
Dies Saturni,	Saturday,	Saterne's day,	Saturn.
Dies Solis,	Sunday,	Sun's day,	The Sun.
Dies Lunæ,	Monday,	Moon's day,	The Moon.
Dies Martis,	Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Mars.
Dies Mercurii,	Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mercury.
Dies Jovis,	Thursday,	Thor's day,	Jupiter.
Dies Veneris,	Friday,	Friga's day,	Venus.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These, and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B.C. *et seq.* *Arundelian Marbles.* Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain. *Chalmers.* The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, A.D. 972. Edward III., in 1353, ordered that there should be "one weight, measure and yard," throughout the kingdom. Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 9 Rich. I. 1197. A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. 1309. *Stow.* The first statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, is that of 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 65, art. 3. Weights and measures, 1824, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794. Again regulated, 1800. Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took place throughout the United Kingdom, Jan. 1. 1826. The new acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1855, and lastly in 1859. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 29 (1853), regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce. * See *Standard*, and *Metrical System*.

WEIMAR, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar, is celebrated as having been the residence of the German classic writers, Schiller, Goëthe, Herder, and Wieland: the grand-dukes having been eminent patrons of literature. The city became important in the 15th century, and suffered in the German war.

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION, Jan. 1828 to Nov. 16, 1830.

Duke of Wellington, *first lord of the treasury.*
Mr. Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Earl Bathurst, *president of the council.*
Lord Ellenborough, *privy seal.*
Mr. (afterwards sir) Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Wm. Huskisson, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
Viscount Melville, *board of control.*
Mr. Charles Grant, *board of trade.*
Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war.*
Mr. Herries, *master of the mint.*
Earl of Aberdeen, *duchy of Lancaster.*

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*, Jan. 1828.
Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year.
The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively, *foreign and colonial secretaries.*
Sir Henry Hardinge, *secretary at war.*
Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards lord Fitzgerald), *India board.*
Lord Lowther, *first commissioner of land revenues, &c.*, May and June, 1828.
Mr. Arbutnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE (near Farnborough, Hampshire) was erected by subscription, in memory of the great duke of Wellington. It was instituted for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers. The first stone was laid by the queen on June 2, 1856; and the building was opened by her majesty on June 29, 1859. Out of the 159,000*l.* subscribed, 55,000*l.* were expended on the building and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by Mr. Lobb in 1853, and first described by Dr. John Lindley. When full grown it is about 450 feet high, and 116 feet in circumference.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, &c. For details, see the articles respectively.

Arthur Wellesley was born (probably March) May (?), 1769
Appointed to command in the Mahratta war in India; takes Poonah and Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12; and gains his first victory at Assaye,

Sept. 23; defeats Scindiah at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gawalgur . . . Dec. 13, 1803
Becomes secretary for Ireland . . . 1807
Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimeira . . . Aug. 21, 1808

* A committee of the house of commons in 1862 recommended that the decimal system should be legalised, but not made compulsory until sanctioned by general approval.

WELLINGTON VICTORIES, &c., *continued*.

Defeats Victor at Talavera, July 28; created viscount Wellington . . . Sept. 4, 1809
 Repulses Massena at Busaco, Sept. 27; and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras . . . Oct. 10, 1810
 Defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, May 5; takes Almeida . . . May 10, 1811
 Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19; and Badajoz, April 6; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, July 22; enters Madrid . . . Aug. 12, 1812
 Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, June 21; storms St. Sebastian, Aug. 31; enters France . . . Oct. 8, 1813
 Defeats Soult at Orthez, Feb. 27; and at Toulouse . . . April 10, 1814
 Created duke of Wellington, with an annuity of 13,000*l.* and a grant of 300,000*l.* . . . May, 1814
 Commands the army in the Netherlands; repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, June 16; defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, Jan. 18; invests Paris . . . July 3, 1815
 Appointed master general of the ordnance . . . 1819
 The Wellington shield and supporting columns

designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above-mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost 11,000*l.*) . . . Feb. 16, 1822
 The duke appointed commander-in-chief, Jan. 22; resigns . . . April 30, 1827
 Becomes first minister . . . Jan. 1828
 Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill, April, 1829
 Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, Nov. 2; resigns . . . Nov. 16, 1830
 Transacts all the business of the country after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov. 1; and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834; resigns . . . April, 1835
 Dies at Walmer castle . . . Sept. 14, 1852
 The body is removed to Chelsea hospital, where it lies in state . . . Nov. 10, —
 Removed to the Horse Guards . . . Nov. 17, —
 Public funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral* Nov. 18, —

WELLS (in Somerset), **BISHOPRIC OF**. The bishop's seat was at Wells, and the cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, A.D. 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Several other of the West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 909, during the reign of king Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, the 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop of Wells was Æthelm or Adelmus (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury). *Beaton*. The see was united with Bath (*which see*) in 1088.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, a large Christian sect founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727 with a few other students formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. On account of their strictness of life they were called *Methodists*, in 1729 (as living according to the methods laid down in the Bible). John Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding the churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which Wesley rejected, they separated in 1741. (See *Whitefield*.) Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu," *Macaulay*. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 920 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels.† The 117th annual conference met in London on July 26, 1860.

WESSEX. See *Britain*.

* A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle. The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2nd battalion of the Rifles, the 1st battalion of the Royal Marines, the 33rd regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 18th Light Dragoons, with the regiment of Scots Greys. There were besides, a body of Chelsea pensioners, and men of different arms of the East India Company. The body was placed, early in the morning of the 18th, by means of machinery, upon a lofty and sumptuous funeral car (which science had contributed to complete), drawn by twelve horses richly caparisoned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd. The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1857 a number of models for the tomb were exhibited in Westminster Hall; none was chosen. The stone sarcophagus, completed in 1858, cost 1100*l.*

† The Conference, the highest Wesleyan court, is composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. It was instituted by John Wesley in 1784. At the centenary of the existence of Methodism, 216,000*l.* were collected, to be expended in the objects of the society. Out of the original connection have seceded:—

Chapels in 1851.		Chapels in 1851.	
New Connection? (in 1796)	301	Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834)	329
Primitive Methodists (1810)	2871	Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1849)	2000
Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815)	403		

The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body. The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members.—This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

WEST AUSTRALIA, formerly called **SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT**, which was projected by colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the colonial-office, and captain Stirling, appointed lieutenant-governor, Jan. 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford were founded same year. In March 1830, fifty ships, with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home or the neighbouring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unable for the rough work of colonisation. In 1848, the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1853, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually.—The settlement at King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1830, the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coaling station, has become a thriving seaport. It possesses an excellent harbour, used by whalers. A journal called the *Freemantle Gazette* was published here in March 1831. Population of West Australia in 1859, 14,837; Dec. 1861, 15,555.

WEST INDIES. Islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe. See *the Islands respectively*.

WEST SAXONS. See Wessex, in *Britain*.

WESTERN CHURCH (called also the **LATIN** or **ROMAN**) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church A.D. 653. (See *Greek Church*.) The history of the Western Church is mainly comprised in that of the Popes and of the several European kingdoms. (See *Popes*.) This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; and by the Pelagian about 409; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders about 649; by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. See *Roman Catholics*.

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman empire was first divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in A.D. 296; but was reunited under Constans in 340. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the Western portion, or Rome, properly so called, A.D. 364. See *Eastern Empire, Italy and Rome*.

RULERS OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern empire. | invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death. |
| 367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father. | 455. Marcus Macilius Avitus: forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps. |
| 375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with his brother in the empire. Gratian is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383. | 457. Julius Valerius Majorianus: murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises |
| Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392. | 461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power. Severus is poisoned by Ricimer. |
| 392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the imperial dignity: he and Arbogastes are defeated by Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor. | 465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.] |
| [Andragathius throws himself into the sea, and Arbogastes dies by his own hand.] | 467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army: murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after. |
| 395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423. | 472. Flavius-Ancius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession. |
| [Usurpation of John, the Notary, who is defeated and slain near Ravenna.] | 473. Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor, |
| 425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor, | 474. Julius Nepos: deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona. |
| 445. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, | 475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus), son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by |
| | 476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli: takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire. |

See *Italy, Rome, and Germany*.

WESTMINSTER. This city is so called on account of its western situation in respect to St. Paul's cathedral in particular, or of London in general, there being in former days a monastery, named East Minster, on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. Where the bounds of this city eastwards end, these of London begin, viz. at Temple-bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island : and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, which was burnt in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder so late as 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London. *Howel's Londinopolis.* See *Palace of Westminster* and *Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The miraculous stories concerning this pile of buildings were questioned by sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon the nicest examination, found nothing to countenance the general belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians have fixed the era of the first abbey in the sixth century, and ascribed to Sebert the honour of erecting it.

The church becoming ruinous, was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, and filled with monks from Exeter, between A.D. 1055 and 1065. Pope Nicholas II. about this time constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England.

The church was once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III. about 1220 in the reigns of Edward II. Edward III. and Richard II. the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings were erected.

The western parts of the nave and aisles were rebuilt by successive monarchs, between the years 1340 and 1483.

The west front and the great window were built by the rival princes Richard III. and Henry VII.; and it was the latter monarch who

commenced the beautiful chapel which bears his name, the first stone of which was laid,

Jan. 24, 1502-3

The abbey was dissolved, and made a bishopric, 1541; and was finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth

1560

Made a barrack for soldiers, July, 1643. *Mercurius Rusticus.*

The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II.

The choir injured by fire July 9, 1803

Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts at an expense of 42,000*l.* in 1809

A fire, but without any serious injury being done, occurred April 27, 1829

The evening services for the working classes commenced on Jan. 3, 1858, when a sermon

was preached by the dean, Dr. Tronch.

WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY. At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster abbey was valued at 3977*l.* per annum; king Henry VIII. in 1539, erected it into a deanery; and in 1541 he erected it into a bishopric, and appointed John Thirleby prelate. But he, having wasted the patrimony allotted by the king for the support of the see, was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster; Middlesex, which was the diocese, being restored to London. The dean continued to preside until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot; but Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath, in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honour has been continued. Dr. N. Wiseman was created archbishop of Westminster by the pope Pius IX. in Sept. 30, 1850. See *Papal Aggression*.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGES. The old bridge was accounted, on its erection, one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the world. It was begun (after a design of M. Labelye), Sept. 13, 1738; the first stone was laid Jan. 29, 1738-9; and it was opened for passengers Nov. 17, 1750; cost 426,650*l.* It was built of Portland stone, and crosses the river where the breadth is 1223 feet. Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrade on both sides was removed, to relieve the structure of its weight.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 4, 1853), the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the present bridge, and build a NEW BRIDGE (near the old one), which was shortly after begun. The contract required the completion of the works by June 1, 1857. The driving of the first elm pile commenced on July 3, and the driving of the iron piles and plates in September. The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Mare, the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they entrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge was opened for use early in 1860; the whole on May 24, 1862.

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH AND CATECHISMS were drawn up by the "Assembly of Divines," (partly consisting of laymen) who sat by authority of parliament in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. These have ever since been the doctrinal standards of Scotch Presbyterians.

WESTMINSTER HALL, London. One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II. who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236, Henry III. on New-year's day caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000 *Stow*. The courts of law were established here by king John. *Idem*. Westminster hall is universally allowed to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1859.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, London, was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's Scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the walls of the abbey, and is separated into two schools or divisions, comprising seven forms or classes. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction. A proposal in 1860 to remove the school was disapproved of in 1861.

WESTMORELAND. This county and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in 945; and resumed by Henry III. in 1237. Neville, earl of Westmoreland, revolted against Elizabeth in 1569, and was attainted in 1570.

WESTPHALIA (Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterwards became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. On the secularisation of 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of Elbe, was created Dec. 1, 1807, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king. Hanover was annexed March 1, 1810. The kingdom of Westphalia was overturned in 1813, and the country restored to its former rulers.

WESTPHALIA, or MUNSTER, PEACE OF, signed at Munster and at Osnaburg, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatinate; the religious and political rights of the German States established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany, Oct. 24, 1648.

WHALE-FISHERY, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians so early as A.D. 837. *Lenglet*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only till 1578; the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer quaintly adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tons. The quantity in 1826, when gas-light became general, was reduced to 25,000 tons; so that the consumption of oil had become, on this account, greatly diminished. In 1840 the quantity was about 22,000 tons; in 1850, 21,328 tons; in 1861, 19,176 tons.

WHEAT. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain, in the sixth century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Roberts' Hist. Anc. Brit.* Bread is mentioned in several passages of the Scriptures, as also the wheat-harvest. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, thereby to encourage its being raised at home. Imported into the united kingdom in 1854, 2,656,455 qrs. of wheat, and 6,329,038 cwts. of flour; in 1861, 6,912,815 qrs. of wheat, and 6,152,938 cwts. of flour. See *Corn Laws* and *Bread*.

WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE. This barbarous mode of death is of great antiquity. It was used for the punishment of great criminals, such as assassins and parricides, first in Germany; it was also used by the Inquisition, and rarely anywhere else, until Francis I. ordered it to be inflicted upon robbers, first breaking their bones by strokes with a heavy iron club, and then leaving them to expire upon the wheel, A.D. 1515. See *Ravaillac*, &c.

WHEEL-WORK. Cotton-spinning machinery, and manufacturing machinery in general, are merely varieties of the invention of androids by toy-makers; a central power, with axles, wheels, cogs, ketches, ratchets, straps, pins, levers, serews, &c. &c., variously combined, constitute the wonders of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Warwickshire. See *Spinning Looms, Automations*.

WHIGS. See *Tory*. Numerous authors trace the origin of these designations to various occasions and various epochs. Referring to what is stated under the head *Tory*, it may here be added, that we are told the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker*. This distinction of parties arose out of the discovery of the Meal-Tub plot (*which see*) in 1678. Upon bringing up the Meal-Tub plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the one, who called the truth of the whole plot in question: and this party styled those who believed in the plot, *Whigs*. The other party, crediting the truth of the plot, styled their adversaries, *Tories*. But in time these names, given upon this occasion as marks of opprobrium, became distinctions much boasted of by the parties bearing them. *Hume*. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; and one of its original and most distinguished members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802.

PRINCIPAL WHIG MINISTRIES.

Viscount Mordaunt's, 1689.

Lord Godolphin's, 1690 and 1702.

Earl of Halifax's, 1714.

Sir R. Walpole's, 1721 and 1722.

Marquess of Rockingham's, 1762.

Lord Grenville's ("All the Talents"), 1806.

Earl Grey's, 1830.

Viscount Melbourne's, 1834, 1835.

Lord John Russell's, 1846 and 1851.

Viscount Palmerston's, 1855 and 1859.

(See the respective articles under the name of the Premier, and Coalitions.)

WHISKY, the distilled spirit produced from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons are distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article has produced an annual revenue of about three millions. The distillation of whisky in these countries is referred to the sixteenth century; but some authors state it to have been earlier. See *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalised with those distilled in England.

WHITE-BAIT DINNER, when the cabinet ministers meet at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the last century, through sir Robert Preston and sir George Rose inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Dagenham, and afterwards at Greenwich. Another account dates the origin in 1721.

WHITEBOYS, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761; but were suppressed by a military force and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose into insurrection again and were suppressed 1786-7. Whiteboys have appeared at various times since, committing the most frightful crimes. The insurrection act was passed on their account in 1822.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, the founder of the "*Calvinistic Methodists*," was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, and became a companion of the Wesleys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736; and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntington's Connection," from his having become her chaplain in 1748. There were 209 chapels of this connection in 1851; but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He was born in 1714, and died in 1770. See *Tabernacle*.

WHITE FRIARS. See *Carmelites*. They had numerous monasteries throughout England; and a precinct in London without the Temple, and west of Blackfriars, is called *Whitefriars* to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

WHITE HATS, a political party in the Low Countries formed about 1377, against Louis count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1384, when it was settled by the intervention of Philip duke of Burgundy.

WHITE SHEEP, a name given to the Turcomans who conquered Persia about 1468; and persecuted the Shiites, but were expelled by Ismail, who founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

WHITEHALL (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the thirteenth century. It afterwards devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of Cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond, in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written :

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall, At every stroke the oars did *tears* let fall.
More clung about the barge : fish under water Wept out their *eyes of pearl*, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs, Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes ;
For howsoever thus much my thoughts have scann'd, She had come by *water*, had she come by *land*."

In 1697, Whitehall was destroyed by an accidental fire, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall, Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

WHITE HOUSE (Washington), built of freestone, gives name to the United States government, as St. James's palace does to that of Great Britain.

WHITE PLAINS (N. America), where a battle was fought Oct. 28, 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

WHITE TOWER, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large square, irregular building, erected in 1070, by Gandulph, bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height ; the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover castle. It contains the sea armoury, and the volunteer armoury—the latter for 30,000 men. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the N.E. angle, the highest of the four by which the White tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsted previously to the erection of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

WHITSUNTIDE. This festival is appointed by the church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles : in the primitive church, the newly baptized persons or catechumens, used to wear white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is moveable, and sometimes falls in May and sometimes in June ; but is always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week (*which see*) is the week before Whitsunday.

WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES. Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. The stories connected with his name are destitute of truth. His munificent charities are little known and seldom praised. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1424 ; and his almshouses in 1429 ; the latter stand on Highgate hill, and near them was the famous stone which commemorated his supposed return to London, after leaving it in despair, the church bells chiming him back by the promise of his future greatness.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was the father of the Reformation of the English church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, celibacy of the clergy, &c. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, December 31, 1384, in his 60th year. The council of Constance, in 1428, decreed his bones to be disinterred and burnt, which was done by the bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380 : an edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850.

WIDOWS. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. In numerous countries widows are devoted to great privations from the time their husbands die : and at the isthmus of Darien, when a widow dies, such of her children as, from tender age, cannot provide for their own subsistence were buried in the same grave with her. *Abbé Raynal*. Among the numerous associations in London for the relief of widows, are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1738 ; one for widows of naval men, founded in 1739 ; one for widows of medical men, 1788 ; a law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817 ; and a society for

artists' widows, 1827. There are various other similar institutions.—WIDOWERS were taxed in England as follows : a duke, 12*l.* 10*s.* ; lower peers, smaller sums ; a common person, 1*s.* 7 Will. III. 1695.

WIG. See *Peruke*.

WIGAN (Lancashire). In the civil war the king's troops, commanded by the earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1643 by the parliamentary forces under sir John Smeaton. The earl was again defeated by colonel Ashton, who razed the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year ; and once more here by a greatly superior force commanded by colonel Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildesley, an ardent royalist, was slain ; a pillar was erected to his memory in 1679.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, is called *Vecta*, or *Vectis*, in the writings of the Roman historians, who inform us that it was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of the emperor Claudius. The island was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic about 530. It was captured in 787 by the Danes, and again in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was taken by the French, July 13, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasions by that people. In the year 1442, Henry VI. alienated the Isle of Wight to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England, and then duke of Warwick, with a precedency of all other dukes but Norfolk, and lastly crowned him king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands ; but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hampton-court, was a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, in 1647. In the time of Charles II. timber was so plentiful, that it is said, a squirrel might have travelled on the tops of the trees for many leagues together ; but it is now much reduced, through supplying the dockyards for the British navy. The queen has a marine residence here called Osborne-house.

WILKES' NUMBER, the designation given to the 45th number of a paper styled the *North Briton*, published by Mr. Wilkes, an alderman of London. He commenced a paper warfare against the earl of Bute and his administration, and in this particular copy, printed April 23, 1763, made so free a use of royalty itself, that a general warrant was issued against him by the earl of Halifax, then secretary of state, and he was committed to the Tower, April 30. His warfare not only deprived him of liberty, but exposed him to two duels ; yet he obtained 4000*l.* damages and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers. He further experienced the judgment of the court of King's Bench, and both houses of parliament, for the libel, and for his obscene poem, "An Essay on Woman ;" and was expelled the commons and outlawed : he was, however, elected a fifth time for Middlesex in Oct. 1774, and the same year served the office of lord mayor ; and was elected chamberlain of London in 1779 ; but was overlooked in a subsequent general election, and died in 1797. See *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

WILLIAM AND MARY PACKET. This packet, regularly plying between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the rocks called the Willeys, or Wolver's, about three miles N.W. of the Holmes lighthouse, on the English coast, and sank in about fifteen minutes. Nearly sixty persons unhappily perished. Many ladies of fortune, beauty, and accomplishments lost their lives : the misses Barron, four young ladies, sisters, were among the drowned, and sank in a group in each other's arms. Nine persons (being most of the crew, and two passengers) were saved, Oct. 24, 1817.

WILLS, LAST, AND TESTAMENTS. Wills are of very high antiquity. See *Genesis* xlviii. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. The Romans had this custom, and also the native Mexicans ; so that it prevailed at least in three parts of the globe. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands, by the last will and testament of the owner, was confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100 ; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system : which were taken off by the statute of 32 Henry VIII. 1541. *Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II. 1399 ; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills thereby amended.* The present PROBATE COURT (*which see*)

* By this act the testator must be above 21, not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlawed or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be written legibly and intelligibly, and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin-money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

was established in 1857. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan. 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.*

[He died May 5, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Feignot's "Testaments Remarquables," 1829.]

"This day, April 24, 1821, at Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will:

"I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandellet, *idem*.

"To the abbé Vignali, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the comte Las Casas, 100,000 francs. To comte Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known. To general Brayer, 100,000 francs.

"To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs. To general Drouet, 100,000 francs. To general Cambonne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Muton Duvernaix, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny,

100,000 francs. To the children of General Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"April 24, 1821, Longwood."

The following are part of the eight *Codécils* to the preceding will of the emperor:—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*parage*) of his mother's inheritance

"From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Casas) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in legacies of conscience.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon, who has undergone a prosecution, being accused of a desire to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much

right to assassinate that oligarch, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena," &c., &c., &c.

LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE.—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest, at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medalion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that He may have you in His holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821."

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Feb. 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Harrington, *president of the council*.

Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*.

Mr. Sandys, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, *secretaries of state*.

Earl of Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Duke of Argyll, *commander of the forces and master general of the ordnance*.

Mr. Henry Pelham, *paymaster of the forces*.

With several of the household lords.†

[On lord Wilmington's death, July 26, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov. 1744, he formed the "Broad-bottom" administration, *which see*.]

* These documents, dated from April 15-24, which had been deposited since 1821 in England, have been, at the request of the French government, given up to the authorities at Paris, to be deposited among the archives of that capital.

† The great household officers were at this period always in what was called the cabinet: these were,

WINCHESTER (Hampshire). A most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, though the alleged date of its foundation, 892 B.C. is manifestly unworthy of attention. It became the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, A.D. 530; it was the residence of Alfred 879-901; and under the rule of Egbert, it was the metropolis of England. In the reign of William I., though Winchester was still a royal residence, London began to rival it, and acquire the pre-eminence; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exists in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, &c., the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. The **BISHOPRIC** is of great antiquity. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Kingil or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. The church first built becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by Walkin, the 34th bishop, 1073; but not finished till the time of William of Wykeham, who founded the college about 1373. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once bishop here. St. Birine was the first bishop of the West Saxons A.D. 635. The see is valued in the king's books at 2,793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* annually. Present income, 10,500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER,

Prelates of the Order of the Garter.

1781. Brownlow North, died July 12, 1820.

1820. George Pretyman Tomline, died 1827.

1827. Charles Richard Sumner (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

WINDING-UP ACTS (to facilitate the winding up the affairs of joint-stock companies who are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848, 1857, and a most important one in 1862.

WINDMILLS. They are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be of Roman invention; but certainly we are indebted for the windmill to the Saracens. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades. *Baker.* Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299. *Anderson.* Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS. See *Glass.* There were windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, A.D. 633. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported, 1177. *Anderson.* In England in 1851 about 6000 houses had fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 had ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven. The window-tax was first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coinage of gold, 7 Will. III. 1695. The tax was increased Feb. 5, 1746-7; again in 1778; and again, on the commutation-tax for tea, Oct. 1, 1784. The tax was again increased in 1797, 1802, and (48 Geo. III. c. 55) 1808; and was reduced in 1823. The revenue derived from windows was, in 1840, about a million and a quarter sterling; and in 1850 (to April 5) 1,832,684*l.* The tax upon windows was repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36, July 24, 1851, which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof.

WINDS. When the wind blows strong or flies swift, it is called a high wind, and moves about fifty miles an hour. In one of Dr. Lind's experiments he found that the velocity of the wind was ninety-three miles an hour; a swiftness of motion which, since M. Garnerin's aerial voyage to Colchester, must be considered within the limits of probability.

WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire),* a royal residence of the British sovereigns, originally built by William the Conqueror, but enlarged by Henry I. about 1110. The monarchs who succeeded him likewise resided in it, till Edward III., who was born here,

usually, the lord chamberlain, the lord steward, the master of the horse, and the keeper of the great wardrobe. The cofferer, and sometimes others, if of the council, were also cabinet ministers, or of the administration. *Lord Hervey's Memoirs.*

* *Windsor Forest*, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 120 miles in circumference; in 1607, it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1789, and found to contain 59,600 acres. Virginia water, and the plantations about it, were taken out of the forest. The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William duke of Cumberland, about 1746; but much was done by George IV., who often resided at the lodge. On the south side is Windsor Great Park, which was fourteen miles in circumference, but it has been much enlarged by the Inclosure act; it contains about 3,800 acres. The Little Park on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 500 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the duke of St. Alban's, purchased by the crown.

caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1356. He likewise built St. George's chapel. Instead of alluring workmen by contracts and wages, Edward assessed every county in England to send him so many masons, tilers, and carpenters, as if he had been levying an army. James I. of Scotland was imprisoned here 1406-23. Several additions were made to this pile of building by Henry VIII. The Cottage, Windsor, first built 1543. Queen Elizabeth made the grand terrace on the north side; and Charles II. thoroughly repaired and beautified it, 1680. *Camden*; *Mortimer*. The chapel was repaired and opened, Oct. 1790. The castle was repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; and his majesty George IV. took possession of it, Dec. 8, in the latter year. It continues to be the chief royal residence of our sovereigns, who have here entertained many royal personages: as the emperor and empress of the French, in April 1855. Extensive improvements have been made from time to time. A serious fire occurred at the castle, in the prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus, March 19, 1853.

WINES. See *Vine*. The art of making wine from rice is ascribed by the Chinese to their king, Ching-Noung, about 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The art of making wine was brought from India by Bacchus, as other authorities have it.—Hosea speaks of the wine of Lebanon as being very fragrant. *Hosea* xiv. 7. Our Saviour changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee. *John* ii. 3, 19. No wine was produced in France in the time of the Romans. *Bossuet*. Spirits of wine was known to the alchemists. *Idem*. It has been conjectured that the Phœnicians introduced a small quantity of wine into Britain; but it was little known in our island before it was conquered by the Romans. Wine was sold in England by apothecaries as a 'cordial in A.D. 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as 1249. In 1400 the price was twelve shillings the pipe. A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London, 6 Hen. VI. 1427. *Stow's Chron.* The first importation of claret wine into Ireland was on June 17, 1490. The first act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed April 25, 1661. Wine duties to be 2s. 9d. per gallon on Cape Wine, and 5s. 6d. on all other wines, 2 Will. IV. 1831. In 1856, the customs duties on wines produced 2,073,694*l.*; in 1858, 1,721,742*l.*; in 1859, 1,982,302*l.* Wine Licences are granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in 1860.

IMPORTATION OF WINE OF ALL KINDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1800	3,307,460 gallons.	1850	9,304,312 gallons.
1815	4,306,528 "	1854	10,875,855 "
1830	6,879,558 "	1857	10,336,485 "
1839	9,909,056 "	1859	8,195,513 "
1845	8,469,776 "	1861	11,052,436 "

WINIFRED'S WELL (Holywell, Flintshire). At this place is a well mentioned as early as A.D. 660. It is an extraordinary natural spring, of which popish superstition has availed itself. The rock from which it flows discharges 20 tons a minute; and the water, in two miles, falls into the Dee, and in the intermediate space turns many water-wheels connected with some large manufactories. The well is the drainage of three stupendous hills which lie above it. It now drives cotton, corn, copper, and other mills. St. Winifred was niece to St. Bruno, who flourished in the seventh century: her martyrdom is commemorated on June 22; her "translation to heaven" on Nov. 3. St. Bruno is said to have re-united her head to her body, from which it had been struck off by a sword.

WINTER. See *Frosts*.

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire* is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, A.D. 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663. *Mortimer*.

WIRTEMBERG. See *Wurtemberg*.

WITCHCRAFT. The punishment of witchcraft was commanded in the Jewish law (*Exodus* xxii. 18) 1491 B.C., "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing

* The astonishing ductility which is one of the distinguishing qualities of gold, is no way more conspicuous than in gilt wire. A cylinder of 48 ounces of silver, covered with a coat of gold weighing only one ounce, is usually drawn into a wire, two yards of which only weigh one grain; so that 98 yards of the wire weigh no more than 49 grains, and one single grain of gold covers the whole 98 yards; and the thousandth part of a grain is above one-eighth of an inch long. *Halley*. Eight grains of gold, covering a cylinder of silver, are commonly drawn into a wire 13,000 feet long; yet so perfectly does it cover the silver, that even a microscope does not discover any appearance of the silver underneath. *Boyle*.

or condemning witchcraft, incurred the wrath of God by consulting the witch of Endor, 1056 B.C. (1 Sam. xxviii.) But it must be recollected that God was then the real king of Israel, and manifested his will to his people visibly. Bishop Hutchinson's important historical "Essay on Witchcraft" was published in 1718. The church of Rome subjected persons suspected of the crime to the most cruel torments. Pope Innocent VIII. issued a superstitious bull against witchcraft in 1484. In tens of thousands of cases, the victims, often innocent, were burned alive, while others were drowned by the test applied; for if, on being thrown into a pond, they did not sink, they were presumed to be witches, and either killed on the spot, or reserved for burning at the stake.

Joan of Arc was burnt at Rheims as a witch, May 30, 1431.
About five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva, in three months, 1515.
One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Como in a year, about 1524.
An incredible number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.
Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine, between 1380 and 1505.
One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburg, between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant.
At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out of a population of 600; and more than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany.
Grandier, the parish priest at Loudon, was burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.
In Brotagne, twenty poor women were put to death as witches, 1654.
Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, at Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683.
At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons were hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more were condemned, and fifty confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692.
Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749.
At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women were charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were burnt, Jan. 17, 1775.
Five women were condemned to death by the Brahmans, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, Dec. 15, 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

Absurd and wicked laws were in force against them in these countries in former times, by which death was the punishment, and thousands of persons

suffered both by the public executioner and the hands of the people.

A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again 5 Eliz. 1562, and 1 James, 1603.

The 73rd canon of the church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000.

Matthew Hopkins, the "witch finder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.

Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664.

Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other counties.

Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Osyth's, in Essex, about 1676.

Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, and five others seven years afterwards.

In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state occurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The king published his *Dialogue of Demonologie* first in Edinburgh, 1597, and in London, 1603.*

The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornach in 1722. The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 Geo. II. 1736.

Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England, 1860.

WITENA-MOT, or WITENA-GE MOT. Among our Saxon ancestors, this was the term which was applied to their deliberations, and which literally signified the assembling of the wise men in the great council of the nation. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert A.D. 800, and in London, 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes. This name was dropped about the period of the Norman Conquest, and that of parliament adopted. See *Parliament*.

WITEPSK (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French under marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russians commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of 3000 men, Nov. 14, 1812.

* All persons at court who sought the favour of James, praised his *Demonologie*; and parliament, to flatter him, made its twelfth law against witchcraft in 1603. By this statute death was inflicted on sorcerers in these words: "If any person shall use any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit,—shall entertain, employ, feed, or reward any evil or cursed spirit,—take up any dead body to employ in witchcraft, sorcery, or enchantment,—or shall practise, or shall exercise, any sort of witchcraft, sorcery, &c., whereby any person shall be killed, wasted, consumed, pined, or lamed." This being the law of the land, no person presumed to doubt the existence of witchcraft; hence Shakespeare gave countenance to the error, and the learned bishop Hall mentions a place where, he said, there were more witches than houses. Allaying of ghosts, driving out evil spirits, and abjuring witches, became in consequence, for a century a profitable employment to the clergy of all denominations. Witch-finders existed, too, as public officers; and besides the public executions which disgraced every assizes, multitudes of accused were destroyed by popular resentment. *Phillips*.

WITNESSES. The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw. III. 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l.* to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l.*, together with damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, Dec. 10, 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III. 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV. March 30, 1831.

WIVES. See *Marriage*. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in 1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates.

WIVES' POISON, or WATER TOFANO. See *Poisoning*.

WOLVES were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, A.D. 961, by which step they were said to be totally destroyed. *Carte*. This statement is now doubted. Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, A.D. 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 834 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9. When wolves cross a river, they follow one another directly in a line, the second holding the tail of the first in its mouth, the third that of the second, and so of the rest. This figure was, on this account, chosen by the Greeks to denote the year, composed of twelve months following one another, which they denoted *Lycabas*, that is, the march of the wolves. *Abbé Pluche*.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD, THE SEVEN. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging-gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The rich statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch-tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. See them severally.

WOOD-CUTS. See *Engraving on Wood*.

WOOD'S HALF-PENCE. Wood's celebrated patent for coining half-pence for circulation in Ireland and America, passed 9 Geo. I. 1722-3. Against this project, Dr. Jonathan Swift appeared in the character of the *Drapier*, and his letters raised such a spirit against Wood, that he was effectually banished the kingdom. *Burns*. The half-pence were assayed in England by sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1724.

WOODEN PAVEMENT, notwithstanding its expensiveness, and perishable nature, seemed at one time likely to supersede every other species of pavement in the principal streets and great thoroughfares of London. A wooden pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1839; and it was followed by similar paving in Oxford-street, part of the Strand, Cheapside, High-street, Holborn, the Old Bailey, Coventry-street, Lincoln's-inn, the Admiralty, and various other streets and places. This pavement did not answer the expectations of its advocates, and has been nearly all taken up.

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire). In Woodstock, now Blenheim-park, originally stood a royal palace, the favourite retreat of our kings of England, from the Saxon times till the reign of Charles I., when it was almost wholly in ruins. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and there Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, 888. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. 1191. Edmund, second son of Edward I., was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III. 1330; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate the victory he obtained at Blenheim, in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. See *Rosamond*.

WOOL. From the earliest times down to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. *Anderson*. In later times, wool was manufactured

in England, and is mentioned A.D. 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III. 1331. *Rymer's Federa.*

Duties on exported wool were levied by Edw. I. 1275
The exportation prohibited 1337
Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edw. III. 1343
Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture. *Stora* 1467
First legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland 1521
The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited 1696
The export forbidden by act passed 1718

Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France 1738
The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off 1739
Wool-combers' act, 35 Geo. III. 1794
The non-exportation law was repealed, 5 Geo. IV. 1824
In 1851 we imported 83,311,975 lbs. of wool and alpaca; in 1856, 116,211,392 lbs.; in 1859, 133,284,634 lbs.; in 1861, 147,172,841 lbs.
We imported from Australia, in 1842, 12,979,856 lbs.; in 1856, 56,052,139 lbs.; in 1859, 53,700,542 lbs.; in 1861, 68,566,222 lbs.

WOOLLEN CLOTH. This manufacture was known, it is supposed, in all civilized countries, in very remote ages. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him. They were made in England before A.D. 1200, and the manufacture became extensive in the reign of Edward III., 1331. They were then called Kendal cloth, and Halifax cloth. See *preceding article.*

A kind of blankets were first made in England: *Camden* about A.D. 1340
No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England 1463
The art of dyeing brought to England. See *Dyeing* 1608
Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made 1614
Manufacture of fine cloth began at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of cardinal Mazarine 1646
British and Irish woollens prohibited in France 1677
All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, and the persons directing the burial otherwise to

forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Chas. II. 1678
The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers 1688
Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III. 1698
The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England 1701
English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo. I. 1715
Greater in Yorkshire in 1785 than in all England at the revolution. *Chalmers.*
Value of Woollen manufactures of all kinds exported: in 1847, 6,896,038*l.*; in 1854, 9,120,759*l.*; in 1861, 11,141,317*l.*

DECLARED VALUE OF CLOTHS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Quantity.	1800.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Pieces . . .	1,022,838	1,741,983	1,747,036	2,143,796	3,665,077
Yards . . .	4,213,677	7,798,610	5,561,877	8,170,642	11,840,938
Declared value	£3,914,661	£6,194,926	£4,608,592	£5,921,116	£8,377,183

WOOL-COMBERS. The journeymen wool-combers, in several parts of England, have a grand procession, in commemoration of the renowned bishop Blaize. This bishop is reported to have discovered the art of combing wool. He is said to have visited England; and St. Blazy, a village in Cornwall, is celebrated for having been his landing-place, and from him it derives its name. He was bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia, adjacent to the south-east part of the Black Sea, and suffered martyrdom by decapitation in the Diocletian persecution, in the year 289. The processions take place on Feb. 3, every year.

WOOLSACK, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, is so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III., when the woolsack first came into use.

WOOLWICH (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and celebrated for its royal dockyard, where men-of-war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. 1512, when the Harry Grace de Dieu was constructed. Here she also was burnt in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with several furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks, cartridges, grenades, &c. are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19th Geo. II. 1745. The arsenal, storehouses, &c. burnt, to the value of 200,000*l.* May 20, 1802. Another great fire occurred June 30, 1805. Fatal explosion of gunpowder, Jan. 20, 1813. The hemp-store burnt down, July 8, 1813. Another explosion by gunpowder, June 16, 1814. About 10,000 persons are now employed in Woolwich arsenal.

WORCESTER was successively an important Welsh, Roman, and Saxon town. It was burnt by the Danes 1041, for resisting the tribute called Danegelt. William I. built a castle 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the civil wars of the middle ages. —The **BISHOPRIC** was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, A.D. 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church was rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF WORCESTER.

1781. Richard Hurd, died May 28, 1808.
1808. Folliott H. Cornwall, died Sept. 5, 1831.
1831. Robert James Carr, died April 24, 1841.

1841. Henry Pepys, died Nov. 13, 1860.
1860. Henry Philpott (PRESENT bishop, 1862).

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, Sept. 3, 1651. A large body of Scots had marched into England, to reinstate Charles II., but Cromwell signally defeated them; the streets of the city were strewn with the dead, the whole Scots army having been either killed or taken prisoners. This famous battle afforded Cromwell what he called his *crowning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners most were sold as slaves to the American colonists.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES. The first was established in Sheffield, by workmen. The second, in London, by the rev. professor Frederic D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854; a third in Cambridge, and, in 1855, a fourth in Oxford; all, wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher, wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class; and also to have lectures given. There were eleven classes in 1856; Mr. Ruskin gave lessons in drawing. These colleges have been found to be self-supporting.

WORLD. See *Creation* and *Globe*.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse Darmstadt. Here Charlemagne resided in 806 B.C. Several imperial diets have been held at Worms, where was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatin sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, April 17th, in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms in fact a conqueror. Yet to save his life, he remained in seclusion under the protection of the elector of Saxony for about a year.

WORSHIP. The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 3872 B.C. *Gen.* iv. "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C. *Gen.* iv. The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, 1490 B.C. Solomon consecrated the temple, 1004 B.C. To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idolatries owed their origin.—Athotes, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Toth*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B.C. *Usher*.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. The Druids were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.), who eventually introduced Christianity. This latter were almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455-820), who were pagans. The Roman Catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation, *which see*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

	Places of Worship. Sittings.			Places of Worship. Sittings.	
Church of England	14,077	5,317,915	New Church (Swedenborgians)	50	12,107
Wesleyan Methodists	6,579	2,194,298	Moravians	32	9,305
Independents	3,244	1,067,760	Catholic and Apostolic Church	32	7,437
Baptists	2,789	752,343	(Irvingites)	3	291
Roman Catholics	570	186,111	Greek Church	3	291
Society of Friends	371	91,559	Countess of Huntingdon's Con- nection	109	35,210
Unitarians	229	68,554	Wesleyan Calvinistic Methodists	828	198,242
Scottish Presbyterians	160	86,662	Various small bodies, some without names	546	105,557
Latter-day Saints (<i>Mormonites</i>)	222	30,783			
Brethren (Plymouth)	132 (?)	18,529			
Jews	53	8,438			

See *Wesleyan Methodists*: note.

WORSTED. A species of woollen fabric, being spun wool, which obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III. 1340. *Anderson*. "A Worsted-stocking Knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

WORTHIES, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men :

<i>Jews.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Heathens.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Joshua	B.C. 1426	Hector of Troy	B.C. 1184	King Arthur of Britain	A.D. 542
David	1015	Alexander the Great	323	Charlemagne of France	814
Judas Maccabæus	161	Julius Cæsar	44	Godfrey of Bouillon	1100

In Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v. sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.

WOUNDING. Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry act was passed in 1671. See *Coventry Act*. By the statute, usually called lord Ellenborough's act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another are declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house, or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III. 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 9 Geo. IV. June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV. 1829. An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, &c. in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV. 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV. June 4, 1829. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30, 1853, was passed for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's Lists*, that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The number of British vessels wrecked in 1848, was, sailing vessels, 501; steamers, 13; tonnage, 96,920. In 1851 there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number eleven were steamers; the tonnage of the whole being 111,976 tons. The year 1852-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea; but a few of them are recorded. Many vessels were lost in the great storms Oct. 25, 26, 1859, May 28, 1861, Oct. 19, 20, 1861, and Nov. 13, 14, 1862.

WRECKS OF VESSELS ON BRITISH COASTS.

	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>	<i>Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.</i>	<i>Vessels totally wrecked.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>
1852	1015	620	1856	1153	521
1853	832	689	1857	1143	532
1854	897	1549	1858	869	340
1855	1141	469	1859	1415	1645
			1860	1379	536
			1861	668	884

REMARKABLE CASES OF BRITISH VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNT.

<i>Mary Rose</i> , 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a squall; all on board perished July 20, 1545	<i>Namur</i> , 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies; all perished, except 26 persons; <i>Pembroke</i> , 60 guns, near Porto Novo; 330 of her crew perished April 13, 1749
<i>Coronation</i> , 90 guns, foundered off the Rum-head; crew saved; <i>Harwich</i> , 70 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgecumbe; crew perished, Sept. 1, 1691	<i>Invincible</i> , 74 guns, lost upon the Owers; crew saved Feb. 19, 1758
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> , 100 guns; burnt in the Medway Jan. 29, 1696	<i>Prince George</i> , 80 guns, burnt in lat. 48 N., on her way to Gibraltar; about 400 perished April 13, —
<i>Stirling Castle</i> , 70 guns, <i>Mary</i> , 70 guns, <i>Northumberland</i> , 70 guns, lost on the Goodwin; <i>Vanguard</i> , 70 guns, sunk at Chatham; <i>York</i> , 70 guns, lost near Harwich; all lost but four men; <i>Resolution</i> , 60 guns, coast of Sussex; <i>Newcastle</i> , 60 guns, at Spithead, 193 drowned; <i>Reserve</i> , 60 guns, at Yarmouth, 173 perished; in the night of Nov. 26, 1703	<i>Lichfield</i> , 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary; 130 of the crew perished Nov. 29, —
<i>Association</i> , 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with admiral sir C. Shovel, off the Scilly isles, which see Oct. 22, 1707	<i>Tilbury</i> , 60 guns, lost off Louisbourg; most of the crew perished Sept. 25, 1759
<i>Solebay</i> , 32 guns, lost near Boston neck; crew perished Dec. 25, 1709	<i>Resolution</i> , 74 guns, and <i>Beech</i> , 64 guns, lost on the Four Reef, near Quiberon; crews saved Nov. 21, —
<i>Edgar</i> , 70 guns, blew up at Spithead; all on board perished Oct. 15, 1711	<i>Ramilles</i> , 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head; only 26 persons saved; <i>Conqueror</i> , lost on St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth Feb. 15, 1760
<i>Victory</i> , 100 guns, near the isle of Alderney; all perished Oct. 5, 1744	<i>Duc d'Aquitaine</i> , 64 guns, and <i>Sunderland</i> , 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry; all perished, Jan. 1, 1761
<i>Colchester</i> , 50 guns, lost on Kentish Knock; 40 men perished Sept. 21, —	<i>Raisonnéable</i> , 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique Feb. 3, 1762
	<i>Repulse</i> , 32 guns, foundered off Bermuda; crew perished 1775
	<i>Thunderer</i> , 74 guns; <i>Stirling Castle</i> , 64; <i>Defiance</i> , 64; <i>Phoenix</i> , 44; <i>La Blanche</i> , 32; <i>Laurel</i> , 28;

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

- Shark*, 28; *Andromeda*, 28; *Deat Castle*, 24;
Penelope, 24; *Scurborough*, 20; *Barbadoes*, 14;
Cameleon, 14; *Endeavour*, 14; and *Victor*, 10
guns: all lost in the same storm, in the West
Indies, in Oct. 1780
General Barker, East Indiaman, off Scheveling,
Feb. 17, 1781
Grosvenor Indiaman, on the coast of Caffraria,
Aug. 4, 1782
Swan sloop of war, off Waterford; 130 persons
drowned Aug. 4, —
Royal George (which see), when above 600 persons
perished Aug. 29, —
Centaure, 74 guns, foundered on her passage
from Jamaica; capt. Inglesfield and 11 of the
crew saved Sept. 21, —
Ramilles, 74 guns, off Newfoundland; crew
saved Sept. 21, —
Hector frigate, in the Atlantic Ocean; crew
saved Oct. 5, —
Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, one of admiral Rod-
ney's prizes; the *Glorieux*, of 74 guns; lost in
the West Indies Oct. 5, —
Superb, 74 guns, wrecked in Tellichery roads,
East Indies Nov. 5, 1783
Cato, 50 guns, admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the
Malabar coast; crew perished —
Cowat Belgioioso Indiaman, off Dublin Bay: 147
souls perished March 13, —
Menai ferry-boat, in passing the Strait: 60
drowned Dec. 5, 1785
Halsewell East Indiaman; 100 persons perished
Jan. 6, 1786
Hartwell East Indiaman, with immense wealth
on board May 24, 1787
Charlont Packet, from Holyhead to Dublin;
104 drowned Dec. 22, 1790
Pandora frigate, on a reef of rocks; 100 souls
perished Aug. 28, 1791
Union packet of Dover, lost off the port of
Calais; a similar occurrence had not hap-
pened for 105 years before Jan. 28, 1792
Winterton East Indiaman; many perished,
Aug. 20, —
Impétueux, 74 guns, burnt at Portsmouth Aug. 24, —
Scorpion, 44 guns, burnt at Leghorn Nov. 20, 1793
Ardent, 64 guns, burnt off Corsica April, 1794
Boyne, by fire, at Spithead (see *Boyne*) May 4, 1795
Courageux, 74 guns, capt. B. Hallowell, near
Gibraltar; crew, except 124, perished Dec. 18, 1796
La Tribune, 36 guns, off Halifax; 300 souls
perished Nov. 16, 1797
Resistance, blown up in the Straits of Banca
July 24, 1798
Royal Charlotte East Indiaman, blown up at
Culpee Aug. 1, —
Colossus, 74 guns, wrecked off coast of Sicily;
crew saved Dec. 10, —
Proserpine frigate, in the river Elbe; 15 lives
lost Feb. 1, —
Lutine, 36 guns, wrecked off the Vliet island,
coast of Holland; only two men saved, Oct. 9, 1799
Impregnable, 98 guns, wrecked between Lang-
stone and Chichester Oct. 19, —
Sceptre, 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of
Good Hope; 291 of the crew perished —
Nassau, 64 guns, on the Haak Bank; 100
perished Oct. 25, —
Blithion frigate, 38 guns, on the Penmarks
Dec. 24, —
Queen transport, on Trefusis Point; 369 souls
perished Jan. 14, 1800
Mustiff gunbrig, lost on the Cockle Sands
Jan. 19, —
Repulse, 64 guns, off Ushant March 10, —
Queen East Indiaman, by fire, on coast of Brazil
July 9, —
Marlborough, 74 guns, near Belle-isle; crew
saved Nov. 4, —
Invincible, 74 guns, near Yarmouth; capt. John
Rennie and the crew, except 126 souls,
perished March 16, 1801
Margate, Margate-boat, near Reculver; 23 per-
sons perished Feb. 10, 1802
Assistance 50 guns, off Dunkirk; crew saved,
March 29, —
Bangalore East Indiaman, in the Indian Sea,
April 12, —
Melville Dutch East Indiaman, off Dover, Nov. 23,
Active West Indiaman, in Margate Roads, Jan. 10,
Hindustan East Indiaman, went to pieces on the
Calfivers Jan. 11, —
La Déterminée, 24 guns, in Jersey Roads: many
drowned March 26, —
Resistance, 36 guns, off Cape St. Vincent, May 31,
Lady Hobart packet, on an island of ice, June 28, —
Saine frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling, in Holland,
July 31, —
Antelope, captain Wilson, off the Pelew Islands,
Aug. 9, —
Victory Liverpoolship, at Liverpool; 27 drowned,
Sept. 30, —
Circé frigate, 32 guns, on the coast near Yar-
mouth Nov. 16, —
Nautilus East Indiaman, on the Ladrões,
Nov. 18, —
Fanny, in the Chinese Sea: 46 souls perished,
Nov. 29, —
Suffisante sloop-of-war, 16 guns, off Cork harbour,
Dec. 25, —
Apollo frigate, on coast of Portugal April 1, 1804
Cumberland Packet, on the coast of Antigua,
Sept. 4, —
Romney, 50 guns, on Haak Bank, Texel, Nov. 18,
Venerable, 74 guns, at Torbay; lost 8 men, Nov. 24,
Severn, on a rock, near Grouville Dec. 21, —
Doris frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon
Bay Jan. 12, 1805
Abergavenny East Indiaman, on the Bill of Port-
land: the captain and more than 300 persons,
passengers and crew, perished Feb. 6, —
Naias transport, on the coast of Newfoundland,
Oct. 23, —
Xenias transport, off Newfoundland; 340 per-
ished Oct. 23, —
Aurora transport, on the Goodwin Sands; 300
perished Dec. 21, —
King George packet, from Park-gate to Dublin,
lost on the Hoyle bank; 125 persons, pas-
sengers and crew, drowned Sept. 21, 1806
Athenien, 64 guns, near Tunis; 347 souls
perished Oct. 27, —
Glasgow packet, off Farm Island; several
drowned Nov. 17, —
Felice, 12 guns, near Santander; 79 souls lost,
Jan. 22, 1807
Blenheim, 74 guns, admiral sir T. Troubridge,
and *Juwa*, 32 guns, foundered near isle of
Rodriguez, East Indies Feb. 1, —
Ajax, 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tene-
dos; 250 perished Feb. 14, —
Blanche frigate, on the French coast; 45 men
perished March 4, —
Gianges East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good
Hope May 20, —
Prince of Wales Park-gate packet, and *Rochdale*
transport, on Danleary point, near
Dublin; nearly 300 souls perished Nov. 19, —
Boreas man-of-war, upon the Hannois
Rock in the Channel Nov. 28, —
Anson, 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay; 60
lives lost Dec. 29, —
Agatha, near Menel; lord Rorston and others
drowned April 7, 1808
Astrea frigate, 32 guns, on the Anagada coast,
May 23, —
Frith passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch;
40 persons drowned Aug. 13, 1809
Foxhound, 18 guns, foundered on passage from
Halifax; crew perished Aug. 31, —

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

<i>Sirius</i> , 36 guns, and <i>Magicienne</i> , 36 guns, wrecked when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of France . . . Aug. 23, 1810	—
<i>Satellite</i> sloop of war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished . . . Dec. 14, —	—
<i>Minotaur</i> , of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank; 360 persons perished . . . Dec. 22, —	—
<i>Eliza</i> East India ship, on the coast of Dunkirk . . . Dec. 27, —	—
<i>Pandora</i> sloop-of-war, off Jutland, 30 persons perished . . . Feb. 13, 1811	—
<i>Amethyst</i> frigate, of 36 guns, lost in the Sound . . . Feb. 15, —	—
<i>Pomone</i> , 38 guns, on the Needles rocks; crew saved . . . Oct. 14, —	—
<i>Saladina</i> frigate, on the Irish coast; 300 persons perished . . . Dec. 4, —	—
<i>St. George</i> , of 98, and <i>Defence</i> , of 74 guns, and the <i>Hero</i> , stranded on the coast of Jutland, adm. Reynolds and all the crews (about 2000 persons) perished except 18 seamen . . . Dec. 24, —	—
<i>Manilla</i> frigate, on the Haak Sand, 12 persons perished . . . Jan. 28, 1812	—
<i>British Queen</i> packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished . . . Dec. 29, 1814	—
<i>Bengal East</i> Indianman, lost in the East Indies . . . Jan. 19, 1815	—
<i>Duchess of Wellington</i> , at Calcutta, by fire, Jan. 21, 1816	—
<i>Seahorse</i> transport, near Tramore Bay; 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 50th regiment, and most of the crew, drowned . . . Jan. 30, —	—
<i>Lord Melville</i> and <i>Boadicea</i> transports, with upwards of 200 of the 82nd regiment, with wives and children, lost near Kinsale; almost all perished . . . Jan. 31, —	—
<i>Harpooner</i> transport, near Newfoundland; 100 persons drowned . . . Nov. 10, —	—
<i>William and Mary</i> packet, in the English Channel; many drowned . . . Oct. 24, 1817	—
<i>Queen Charlotte</i> East Indianman, at Madras; all on board perished . . . Oct. 24, 1818	—
<i>Ariel</i> , in the Persian Gulf; 79 souls perished . . . March 18, 1820	—
<i>Earl of Moira</i> , on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool; 40 drowned . . . Aug. 8, 1821	—
<i>Blendon Hall</i> , on Inaccessible Island; many perished . . . July 23, —	—
<i>Juliana</i> East Indianman, on the Kentish Knock; 40 drowned . . . Dec. 26, —	—
<i>Thames</i> Indianman, off Beachy Head; several drowned . . . Feb. 3, 1822	—
<i>Brake</i> , 10 guns, near Halifax; several drowned . . . June 20, —	—
<i>Ellesmere</i> steamer; 11 persons lost . . . Dec. 14, —	—
<i>Alert</i> Dublin and Liverpool packet; 70 souls perished . . . March 26, 1823	—
<i>Robert</i> , from Dublin to Liverpool; 60 souls perished . . . May 16, —	—
<i>Fanny</i> , in Jersey Roads; lord Harley and many drowned . . . Jan. 1, 1828	—
<i>Stirling</i> steamer, on the Ardgower shore, Scotland . . . Jan. 17, —	—
<i>Venus</i> packet from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey; 9 persons drowned . . . March 10, —	—
<i>Nerby</i> , from Newry to Quebec, with 360 passengers; cast away near Bardsy about 40 persons were drowned . . . April 16, 1830	—
<i>St. George</i> steam-packet; wrecked off Douglas, Isle of Man . . . Nov. 10, —	—
<i>Rothsay Castle</i> , near Beaumaris . . . Aug. 17, 1831	—
<i>Lady Sherbrooke</i> , from Londonderry to Quebec; lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished; 32 only were saved . . . Aug. 10, —	—
<i>Experiment</i> , from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais . . . April 15, 1832	—
<i>Earl of Wemyss</i> , near Wells, Norfolk: the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped . . . July 13, 1833	—
<i>Amphitrite</i> ship, with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, three only were saved . . . Aug. 30, 1833	—
<i>United Kingdom</i> W. Indianman, with rich cargo; run down by the <i>Queen of Scotland</i> steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend . . . Oct. 15, —	—
<i>Waterwitch</i> steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned . . . Dec. 18, —	—
<i>Lady Manro</i> , from Calcutta to Sydney; of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved . . . Jan. 15, 1834	—
<i>Cameleon</i> cutter: run down off Dover by the <i>Castor</i> frigate; 13 persons drowned, Aug. 27, —	—
<i>Apollo</i> steamer: run down by the <i>Monarch</i> , near Northfleet . . . Sept. 9, 1837	—
<i>Killarney</i> steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished . . . Jan. 26, 1838	—
<i>Forfarshire</i> steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved. (See <i>Forfarshire</i>) . . . Sept. 6, —	—
<i>Protector</i> E. Indianman, at Bengal: of 178 persons on board, 170 perished . . . Nov. 21, —	—
<i>William Huskisson</i> steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by capt. Clogg, of the <i>Huddersfield</i> . . . Jan. 11, 1840	—
<i>Poland</i> , from New York; struck by lightning May 16, —	—
<i>Lord William Bentinck</i> , off Bombay; 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished: the <i>Lord Castlerough</i> also wrecked; most of her crew and passengers lost . . . June 17, —	—
H.M.S. <i>Fairy</i> , captain Hewitt; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk . . . Nov. 13, —	—
<i>City of Bristol</i> steam-packet, 35 souls perished . . . Nov. 18, —	—
<i>Thames</i> steamer, captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain and 55 persons perished . . . Jan. 4, 1841	—
<i>Governor Fennar</i> , from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the <i>Nottingham</i> steamer out of Dublin; 122 persons perished . . . Feb. 10, —	—
<i>Amelia</i> from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand . . . Feb. 26, —	—
<i>President</i> steamer from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on March 11, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of . . . March 13, —	—
[In this vessel were, Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the duke of Richmond, &c.]	—
<i>William Browne</i> , by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her . . . April 19, —	—
<i>Isabella</i> , from London to Quebec; struck by an iceberg . . . May 9, —	—
<i>Solvey</i> steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved . . . Aug. 25, —	—
<i>Amanda</i> , off Metis; 20 passengers and 12 of the crew lost . . . Sept. 26, —	—
<i>James Cooke</i> of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow . . . Nov. 21, —	—
<i>Viscount Melbourne</i> E. Indianman . . . Feb. 5, 1842	—
<i>Medora</i> West India steam-packet, on Turk's island . . . May 12, —	—
<i>Abercrombie Robinson</i> and <i>Waterloo</i> transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope: of 330 persons on board the latter vessel, 180, principally convicts, perished . . . Aug. 28, —	—
<i>Spißfire</i> war steamer, on the coast of Jamaica, Sept. 10, —	—
<i>Reliance</i> East Indianman, from China to London, off Merlemont, near Boulogne: of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved . . . Nov. 13, —	—
<i>Hamilton</i> , on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich; 11 of the crew perished . . . Nov. 15, —	—

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

- Conqueror* East Indiaman, homeward bound; near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost, Jan. 13, 1843
- Jessie Logan* East Indiaman, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost Jan. 16, —
- Solway*, royal mail steamer, near Corunna; 28 lives lost, and the mail April 7, —
- Queen Victoria* East Indiaman, from Bombay to Liverpool, off the Rodrigues April 7, —
- Catharine* trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines: most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned April 12, —
- Amelia Thompson*, near Madras, part of crew saved May 23, —
- H.M.S. Fantome* of 16 guns, off Montevideo, June 25, —
- Albert* troop ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved July 13, —
- Pegasus* steam-packet, from Leith; off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons, 7 only were saved, July 19, —
- [Mr. Elton, a favourite actor, was among the sufferers.]
- Missouri*, United States steam-frigate, by fire Aug. 27, —
- Queen* steamer from Bristol, with many passengers on board; nearly the whole saved, Sept. 1, —
- Phoenix*, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost, Nov. 26, —
- H.M. frigate Wilberforce*, on the coast of Africa, Feb. 2, 1844
- Elberfeldt* iron steam-ship, from Brielle, Feb. 22, —
- Manchester* steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; about 30 lives lost June 16, —
- Margaret*, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost Oct. 22, 1845
- Osprey*, H.M. sloop of war, off New Zealand, March 11, 1846
- Great Britain*, iron steam-ship, grounded in Dundrum bay. (See *Great Britain*.) Sept. 22, —
- [Recovered by Brunel, &c., Aug. 27, 1847.]
- John Lloyd*, by collision, in the Irish sea; several lives lost Sept. 25, —
- Tweed* West India mail packet; about 90 souls perished Feb. 19, 1847
- Exmouth*, emigrant ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned April 28, —
- Ocean Monarch*, by fire. (See *Ocean Monarch*.) Aug. 24, 1848
- Caleb Grimshaw*, emigrant ship, by fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped Nov. 12, 1849
- Royal Adelaide* steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Margate, above 400 lives lost March 30, 1850
- Mary Florence*, from London to Aden June 3, —
- Orion* steam-ship, off Fortpatrick. (See *Orion*.) June 18, —
- Manchester*, *Ariadne*, and *Neriad*, three Indiamen, July or August; date unknown —
- Rosalind*, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned Sept. 9, —
- La Polka* steamer, off St. Helier's, Jersey; crew and passengers saved Sept. 16, —
- Edmund*, emigrant ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one-half perished), wrecked off the Western coast of Ireland Nov. 12, —
- Amazon* West India mail steamer. (See *Amazon*.) Jan. 4, 1852
- Birkenhead* troop-ship. (See *Birkenhead*.) Feb. 26, —
- Marianna* Austrian ship, from Venice to Trieste, escorting the *Volta*, the latter having the emperor of Austria on board. A violent bore separated the vessels; the *Volta* succeeded with great difficulty in reaching Rovigno; but the *Marianna* was wrecked, and every soul perished March 4, 1852
- Victoria* steam-packet. (See *Victoria* steam-packet.) Nov. 8 and 9, —
- Lily*, stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Calf-of-Man; by which more than 30 persons lost their lives Dec. 24, —
- St. George* steam-ship, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly labouring Irish), and a crew consisting of twenty-nine seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea. The crew and seventy of the passengers were saved by the American ship *Orlando*, and conveyed to Havre, in France; but the remainder, fifty-one souls, are supposed to have perished, Dec. 24, —
- Queen Victoria* steam-ship, bound from Liverpool, was wrecked off the Bailey lighthouse, near Dublin; she mistook her course in a snow-storm; 67 lives were lost out of 120, Feb. 15, 1853
- Independence*, with a host of passengers on the coast of Lower California, and which afterwards took fire; 140 persons were drowned or burnt to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore Feb. 16, —
- Duke of Sutherland* steamer from London to Aberdeen; wrecked on the back of the pier at Aberdeen, and the captain (Hoskins) and many of the crew and passengers perished, April 2, —
- Rebecca*, on the west coast of Van Diemen's Land; the captain (Shepherd) and many lives lost April 29, —
- William and Mary*, an American emigrant ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock; about 170 persons perished May 3, —
- Aurora*, of Hull; sailed for New York, April 26, and foundered; about 25 lives lost May 20, —
- Bourneuf*, Australian emigrant vessel. Struck on a reef near Torres Straits. The captain (Bibby) and six lives lost Aug. 3, —
- Annie Jane*, of Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands on west coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost Sept. 29, —
- Harewood*, brig, by collision with the *Trident* steamer, near the Mouse light near the Nore; foundered with six of the crew, who perished, Oct. 5, —
- Dalhousie*, foundered off Beachey Head. The captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished. The cargo was valued at above 100,000. Oct. 19, —
- Marshall*, screw steamer, in the North Sea, ran into the barque *Woodhouse*; about 48 persons supposed to have perished Nov. 28, —
- Taylor*, emigrant ship, driven on the rocks off Lambay island, north of Howth; about 380 lives lost Jan. 20, 1854
- Arctic*, U. S. mail-steamer, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta* French steamer off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost Sept. 27, —
- Favourite*, in the channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American barque *Hesper*; off the Start, and immediately went down; 201 persons were drowned April 29, —
- Lady Nugent*, troop ship, sailed from Madras, May 10, 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers and crew, in all 400 souls, perished, May, —
- Forerunner*, African mail-steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterwards, with the

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives,	Oct. 25, 1854	less, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, Nov. 21, without losing a single life	Nov. 11-21, 1857
<i>Nile</i> , iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godevry rock, St. Ives' Bay, and all on board perished	Nov. 30, —	<i>Windsor</i> , emigrant ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands	Dec. 1, —
<i>City of Glasgow</i> , a Glasgow steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in	Nov. 30, —	<i>Ava</i> , Indian mail steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board; wrecked near Ceylon	Feb. 16, 1858
In the storm which raged in the Black Sea, Nov. 13-16, 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steamship <i>Prince</i> was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 500,000 <i>l.</i> indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 340.	—	<i>Eastern City</i> , burnt about the equator on her way to Melbourne; by great exertions all on board were saved	Aug. 23, 24, —
<i>George Canning</i> , Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe; 96 lives lost, and <i>Sately</i> , English schooner, near Newwreck, in a great storm	Jan. 1, 1855	<i>Austria</i> , steam emigrant ship, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic. Of 538 persons on board, only sixty-seven were saved. This disaster was due to great carelessness (see <i>Austria</i>)	Sept. 13, —
<i>Mercury</i> , screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship; passengers saved	Jan. 11, —	<i>St. Paul</i> , captain Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 327 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Rossel, Sept. 30, 1858. The captain and 8 of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the <i>Prince of Denmark</i> schooner. The French steamer <i>Stydz</i> was despatched to the island, and brought away one Chinese, Jan. 25, 1859. All the rest were massacred and devoured by the natives	—
<i>Janet Boyd</i> , bark, in a storm off Margate Sands; 28 lives lost	Jan. 20, —	<i>Czar</i> , steamer, wrecked off the Lizard, fourteen lives lost	Jan. 23, 1859†
<i>Will o' the Wisp</i> , screw-steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lambay; all on board, 18 lives, lost	Feb. 9, —	<i>Eastern Monarch</i> , burnt at Spithead; out of 500, eight lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India, who, with the crew, behaved admirably	June 2, —
<i>Morna</i> , steamer, on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 lives lost	Feb. 25, —	<i>Alma</i> , steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 35 miles from Mocha; all persons saved; after 34 days' exposure to the sun, without water, they were rescued by H. M. S. <i>Cyclops</i> : sir John Bowring, who was on board, lost valuable papers	June 12, —
<i>John</i> , emigrant vessel, on the Manacles rocks off Falmouth; 200 lives lost	May 1, —	<i>Argo</i> , Galway mail steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland; no lives lost, June 30, —	—
<i>Josephine Willis</i> , packet ship, lost by collision with the screw steamer <i>Mangerton</i> in the channel; about 70 lives lost	Feb. 3, 1856	<i>Paramatta</i> , fine new mail steamer, wrecked near St. Thomas's, West Indies; no lives lost, June 30, —	—
<i>John Rutledge</i> , from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost	Feb. 20, —	<i>Admella</i> , steamer, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck on a reef; of about 72 persons, only 23 were saved; many perished through exposure to cold	Aug. 6, —
Many vessels and their crews totally lost*	Jan. 1-8, 1857	<i>Royal Charter</i> , screw steamer, captain Taylor, totally wrecked off Moelfre, on the Anglesea coast; 446 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between 700,000 <i>l.</i> and 800,000 <i>l.</i> ; much of this has been recovered	night of Oct. 25-26, —
<i>Violet</i> , royal mail-steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished	Jan. 5, —	<i>Indian</i> mail steamer, wrecked off coast of Newfoundland; out of 116, 27 lives lost	Nov. 21, —
<i>Tyne</i> , royal mail steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazils	Jan. 13, —	<i>Blervie Castle</i> , sailed from London Docks for Adelaide; lost in the channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen on	Dec. 25, —
<i>St. Andre</i> , screw steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia; loss about 145,000 <i>l.</i>	Jan. 29, —	<i>Northerner</i> steamer, wrecked on a rock near Cape Mendocino, between San Francisco and Oregon; 38 lives lost	Jan. 6, 1860
<i>Charlemagne</i> , iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton; passengers saved; loss, about 110,000 <i>l.</i>	March 20, —	<i>Endymion</i> sailing-vessel, burnt in the Mersey; loss above 20,000 <i>l.</i>	Jan. 31, —
H. M. S. <i>Raleigh</i> , 50 guns, wrecked on south-east coast of Macao	April 14, —	Dreadful gales; and many wrecks on the coast,†	Feb. 15-19, —
<i>Catherine Adamson</i> , Australian vessel, wrecked, twenty-five miles from Sydney twenty lives lost	about June 3, —	<i>Ondine</i> steamer; lost through collision with the <i>Heroine</i> of Bideford, abreast of Beachy Head, the captain and about 50 persons perished	Feb. 19, —
H. M. S. <i>Transit</i> , wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca	July 10, —	<i>Hungarian</i> , new mail steamer, wrecked off	—
<i>Dunbar</i> clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney; 121 persons, and cargo valued at 22,000 <i>l.</i> , lost; one person only saved, who was on the rocks thirty hours	Aug. 20, —		
<i>Sarah Sands</i> , an iron screw steamer, sailed from Port-mouth for Calcutta, in August, 1857; 300 soldiers on board. On Nov. 11, the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of colonel Moffat and captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale—water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Neverthe-			

* A large American vessel, *Northern Belle*, was wrecked near Broadstairs. The American Government sent 21 silver medals and 27*l.* to be distributed among the heroic boatmen of the place, who saved the crew. Jan. 5-6, 1857. †

† *Pomona*, an American ship, captain Merrihew; 419 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar light, only 24 persons saved, night of April 27-28, 1859.

† American barque *Lima*, with emigrants, wrecked off Barfleur; above 100 lives lost, Feb. 17, 1860. On the same rock, on Nov. 25, 1820, was wrecked the *Blanche Neff*, containing the children of Henry I. and a large number of attendants: in all 363 persons perished.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

coast of Nova Scotia; all on board (205) lost, on the night of Feb. 19-20, 1860*	<i>Juanita</i> , wrecked through collision with an American vessel, <i>Joseph Fish</i> , 13 lives lost, March 15, 1861
<i>Nimrod</i> , steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's head; 40 lives lost Feb. 28, —	<i>Canadian</i> , steamer, struck on a field of ice in the straits of Belle-isle, and foundered in half an hour; 35 lives lost June 4, —
<i>Malabar</i> , iron ship, on her way to China, with lord Elgin and Baron Gros: wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadors displayed much heroism: no lives lost. Of much specie sunk, a good deal was recovered. May 22, —	H. M. S. <i>Conqueror</i> , stranded on Rum Cay, near Bahamas, and lost (the captain and master were censured for neglect of duty) Dec. 28, —
<i>Arctic</i> , Hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavouring to save others, Oct. 5, —	<i>Harmony</i> , lost with all hands off Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1862
<i>Connaught</i> , steamer, burnt; crew saved through the gallantry of the crew of an American brig, Oct. 7, —	<i>Lotus</i> merchantman, off Chale Bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except two Oct. 19, —

WRITING. Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us, are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. *Athotes*, or *Hermes*, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 2112 B.C. *Usher*. Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B.C. *Thucydides*. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C. brought the Phœnician letters into Greece. *Vossius*. The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C. *Usher*. The Greeks and Romans used waxed table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known.† See *Papyrus*, *Parchment*, *Paper*. Astle's "History of Writing" was first published in 1784.

WROXETER, in Shropshire, the Roman city *Uriconium*. Roman inscriptions, ruins, seals, and coins were found here in 1752. Some new discoveries having been made, a committee for further investigation met at Shrewsbury on Nov. 11, 1858. Excavations were commenced in Feb. 1859, which were continued till May. Large portions of the old town were discovered; also specimens of glass and pottery, personal ornaments and toys, household utensils and implements of trade, cinerary urns, and bones of man and of the smaller animals. A committee was formed in London in Aug. 1859 with the view of continuing these investigations, which were resumed in 1861, through the liberality of B. Botfield, M.P.

WURTEMBERG, originally part of Swabia, was made a county in 1297, and a duchy in 1495. The dukes were Protestants until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Roman Catholic. Wurtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France. Moreau made his celebrated retreat, Oct. 23, 1796. The political constitution is dated Sept. 25, 1819. Population of Wurtemberg in Dec. 1861, 1,720,708; of Stuttgart, the capital, 51,655.

DUKES.

1495. Eberhard I.	1795. Frederic Eugene makes peace with France, 1796.
1496. Eberhard II.	1797. Frederic II. marries the princess royal of England, May 18; made elector of Germany, 1803; acquired additional territories, and the title of king in 1805.
1498. Ulrich; deprived of his states by the emperor Charles V.; recovers them in 1534.	
1550. Christopher the Pacific.	
1568. Louis.	
1593. Frederic I.	
1608. John Frederic; joined the Protestants in the thirty years' war.	
1628. Eberhard III.	
1674. William Louis.	
1677. Eberhard Louis; served under William III. in Ireland; and with the English armies on the continent.	
1733. Charles Alexander.	
1737. Charles Eugene.	
1793. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).	

KINGS.

1805. Frederic I. supplies a contingent to Napoleon's Russian army; yet joined the allies at Leipsic in 1813. Died in 1816.	
1816. William I., Oct. 30 (born Sept. 27, 1781). He abolished serfdom in 1818; instituted representative government in 1819; entered into a concordat with Rome in 1857 (the oldest living sovereign, 1862).	
<i>Heir</i> : Prince Charles, his son, born March 6, 1823.	

WURZBURG, in Bavaria. This territory was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire; but it was given as a principality

* *Luna*, American emigrant vessel, wrecked on rocks off Bardfleur; about 100 lives lost, Feb. 19, 1860. *Lady Elgin*, an American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner *Augusta* on Lake Michigan; of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost, including Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the "Illustrated London News," and his son: morning of Sept. 8, 1860.

† "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed."—*Dr. Parr*.

to the elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814, however, this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, and the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. Ministers from the second-rate German states met at Wurtzburg to promote union amongst them, Nov. 21—27, 1859.

WURTZCHEN. See *Bautzen*.

X.

XACCA, the mythological founder of idolatry in the Indies and eastern countries: the history of his life reports, that when his mother was *enceinte* with him, she dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, which is the reason the kings of Siam, Tonquin, and China have so great a value for them. The Brahmins affirm that Xacca has gone through a metempsychosis 80,000 times, and that his soul has passed into so many different kinds of beasts, whereof the last was a white elephant: they add that, after all these changes, he was received into the company of the gods.

XANTHICA, a festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April). It was then usual to make a lustration of the army with great solemnity and pomp; the soldiery were freed from restraint, and had mimic battles, and the people indulged in great excesses and licentiousness; instituted 392 B.C.

XANTHUS, in Lycia, Asia Minor, was besieged by the Romans under Brutus, 42 B.C. After a great struggle, and the endurance of many privations, the inhabitants resolved not to survive the loss of their liberty, set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished in the conflagration. The conqueror wished to spare them; but though he offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, only 150 were saved, much against their will. *Plutarch*.

XENOPHON. See *Retreat of the Greeks*.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA (S.W. Spain), the *Asta Regia* of the Romans, and the seat of the wine-trade in Spain, of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption of Xeres. The British importations of this wine are now immense; in the year 1850 they reached to 3,826,785 gallons; and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1852, they amounted to 3,904,978 gallons; exceeding the quantity imported from any other country, not excepting the wines of Portugal. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity, and very populous. At the battle of Xeres, July 19-26, 711, Roderic, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tarik and Muza.

XERXES' CAMPAIGN. Xerxes having crossed the Hellespont (the strait which joins the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora) by a bridge,* entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the mariners and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae (*which see*) by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, Aug. 7-9, 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, Oct. 20, 480 B.C.; and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, with an army of 300,000 men, who was defeated and slain at Plataea, Sept. 22, 479 B.C. The survivor of the war, famine, and pestilence, followed Xerxes home. He was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

XIMENA (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of general Ballasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier, Sept. 10, 1811. The Spaniards, after a hard struggle, defeated their adversaries, but the loss was very great on both sides in killed and wounded.

* It was formed by connecting together ships of different kinds, some long vessels of fifty oars, others three-banked galleys, (the number of 350 on the side towards the sea, and 318 on that of the Archipelago; the former were placed transversely, but the latter, to diminish the strain of their cables, in the direction of the current, all secured by anchors and cables of great strength. On extended cables between the lines of shipping were laid fast-bound rafters, over these a layer of unwrought wood, and over the latter was thrown earth; on each side was a fence, to prevent the horses and beasts of burthen from being terrified by the sea, in the passage from shore to shore. This wonderful work was completed, it is said, in one week, 480 B.C.

Y.

YARD. The precise origin of our yard is uncertain. It is, however, likely that the word is derived from the Saxon *gyrd*, a rod or shoot, or *gyrdan* to enclose; being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm. See *Standard Measures*.

YARMOUTH, GREAT (Norfolk), was a royal demesne in the reign of William I., as appears from Domesday Book. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348, a plague here carried off 7000 persons; and that terrible disease did much havoc, again in 1579 and 1664. The theatre was built in 1778; and Nelson's pillar, a fluted column, 140 feet in height, was erected in 1817. The suspension chain-bridge over the river Bure was built by Mr. R. Cory, at an expense of about 4000*l*. Owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on this bridge to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and seventy-nine lives, mostly those of children, were lost, May 2, 1845. The railway from London to Norwich was opened in 1844.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year.

The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 753 B.C.; and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B.C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. See *Calendar*. The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 seconds, and 6 decimals, 265 B.C. The sidereal year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in March; the Athenians in June; the Macedonians

on Sept. 24; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on Aug. 29 or 30; and the Persians and Armenians on Aug. 11. Nearly all Christian nations now commence the year on January 1. Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from January 1. See *New Style*, *Platonic Year*, *Sabbatical Year*, *French Revolutionary Calendar*. *

YEAR IN ENGLAND. The English began their year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the Conqueror. This prince having been crowned on Jan. 1, gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history. *Stow*. But though the historical year began on the day of the Circumcision, yet the civil or legal year did not commence till the day of the Annunciation, namely, the 25th of March. Until the act for altering the style, as late as 1752 (see *Style*), the year did not legally and generally commence in England until the last mentioned day. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences; and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745-1746, or 1745-6, or 1745. Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say "the revolution of 1688," as that great event happened in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation: but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the first of January, it would be the revolution of 1689.

YEAR, LUNAR, the space of time which comprehends twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately: and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

YEAR OF OUR LORD. See *Anno Domini*.

YEAR OF THE REIGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records. See *List of Kings under England*, p. 257.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the

* The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveller: *June 23*. Snow melts. *July 1*. Snow gone. *July 9*. Fields quite green. *July 17*. Plants at full growth. *July 25*. Plants in flower. *Aug. 2*. Fruits ripe. *Aug. 10*. Plants shed their seed. *Aug. 18*. Snow. The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from Aug. 18th of one year to June 23rd of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

time it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YELLOW FEVER. This dreadful pestilence made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, A.D. 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia, in Oct. 1762; and most awfully at New York, in the beginning of August 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July, 1793; carrying off several thousand persons. *Hardie's Ann.* It again appeared in Oct. 1797; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It re-appeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, a peculiar body of foot-guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. Oct. 30, 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms. The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII. *Ashmole's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John, earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486. *Beaton's Pol. Index.*

YEW-TREE (*Taxus*). The origin of planting yew-trees in churchyards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III. 1483. *Stow's Chron.* Near Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, were lately seven yew-trees called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before A.D. 1088; the circumference of the largest was thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1851, a yew-tree was said to be growing in the churchyard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions; but it is affirmed on traditionary evidence that there are some of these trees in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1649, is said to be still existing.

YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ERA. It was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th of June A.D. 632, when Yezdegird was elected king of Persia. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by Jelaledin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

YOKE. The yoke is spoken of as a type of servitude throughout Scripture. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it was practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B.C. See *Caudine Forks*. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies. *Dufresnoy.*

YORK. The *Eboracum* of the Romans, and one of the most ancient cities of England.

Here Severus (A.D. 207), and here also Constantine kept courts, and his son Constantine the Great was born, in 274, and proclaimed emperor		The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt	1701
Abbey of St. Mary's, founded by Seward the Dane	306	The corporation built a mansion-house for the lord mayor	1728
York was burnt by the Danes, and all the Normans slain	1050	The famous York petition to parliament to reduce the expensiture and redress grievances was gotten up	Dec. 1779
The city and many churches were destroyed by fire	1069	Yorkshire Philosophical Society established	1822
York received its charter from Richard II. and the mayor was made a lord	June 3, 1137	First meeting of the British Association held here	Sept. 27, 1831
The Guildhall erected	1389	Fall of the iron bridge over the Ouse; five persons killed	Sept. 27, 1861
	1446		

YORK, *continued.*

DUKES OF YORK.

1385. Edmund Plantagenet (fifth son of king Edward III.); created duke Aug. 6.; died 1402.
 1406. Edward (his son), was degraded by Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1414; killed at Agincourt, 1415; succeeded by his nephew.
 1415. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge), who was beheaded for treason in 1415; became regent of France in 1435; quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1449; claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1454: his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1455, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1460.
 1460. Edward (his son) afterwards king Edward IV.
 1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483.
 1494. Henry Tudor, afterwards king Henry VIII.
1605. Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.
 1643. James Stuart (his second son), afterwards James II.
 1716. Ernest (brother of George I.); died 1728.
 1760. Edward (brother of George III.); died 1767.
 1784. Frederic (son of George III.), born, Aug. 16, 1762; marries princess Frederica of Prussia, Sept. 29, 1791; commands the British forces at Antwerp, April 8, 1793; present at the siege of Valenciennes, May 23; defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7; at Bois-le-Duc, Sept. 14; and at Bostel, Sept. 17; appointed commander-in-chief, 1798: defeated near Alkmaar, Sept. 19 and Oct. 6, 1799; accused by colonel Wardle of abuse of his patronage; he resigns, Jan. 27, 1809; becomes again commander-in-chief, 1811; strongly opposes the Catholic claims, 1825; dies Jan. 3, 1827.

YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius, about A.D. 180, when Christianity was first, although partially, established in England. The bishop, Eborius, was present at the council of Arles, A.D. 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, was revived by pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus was made archbishop about A.D. 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury. The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (*which see*). York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints, and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII. 1546, at 1609l. 19s. 2d. per annum. *Beaton.* Present income 10,000l.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1500.

1501. Thomas Savage, died Sept. 3, 1507.
 1508. Christopher Bainbrigg, poisoned at Rome, July 14, 1514.
 1514. Thomas Wolsey, died Nov. 29, 1530.
 1531. Edward Lee, died Sept. 13, 1544.
 1545. Robert Holgate, deprived March 23, 1554.
 1555. Nicholas Heath, deprived.
 1564. Thomas Young, died June 26, 1568.
 1570. Edmund Grindal, translated to Canterbury, Jan. 10, 1576.
 1577. Edwin Sands or Sandys, died July 10, 1588.
 1589. John Piers, died Sept. 28, 1594.
 1595. Matthew Hutton, died Jan. 16, 1606.
 1606. Tobias Matthew, died March 29, 1628.
 1628. George Mountaigne, died Oct. 24, 1628.
 — Samuel Harsnet, died May 25, 1631.
 1632. Richard Neyle, died Oct. 31, 1640.
 1641. John Williams, died March 25, 1650.
 [See vacant ten years.]
 1660. Accepted Frewen, died March 28, 1664.
1664. Richard Sterne, died June 18, 1683.
 1683. John Dolben, died April 11, 1686.
 [See vacant two years.]
 1688. Thomas Lamplugh, died May 5, 1691.
 1691. John Sharp, died Feb. 2, 1714.
 1714. Sir William Dawes, died April 30, 1724.
 1724. Laurence Blackburn, died March 23, 1743.
 1743. Thomas Herring, translated to Canterbury, Oct. 1747.
 1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury, March, 1757.
 1757. John Gilbert, died 1761.
 1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died Dec. 10, 1776.
 1777. William Markham, died Nov. 3, 1807.
 1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died Nov. 5, 1847.
 1847. Thomas Musgrave, died May 4, 1860.
 1860. Charles F. Longley, translated to Canterbury (from Durham), 1862.
 1862. William Thomson, translated from Gloucester, PRESENT archbishop, 1862.

YORK MINSTER. This majestic fabric was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings, which have again and again been destroyed by fire. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, in A.D. 625, and of stone about the year 635. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert, about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas. It was once more burnt down in 1137, along with St. Mary's Abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir, in 1171; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Bomaine, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, the archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de

Melton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. And thus by many hands, and many contributions of multitudes on the promise of indulgences, this magnificent fabric was completed. It was first set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, Feb. 2, 1829; the damage, estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832. An accidental fire broke out, which in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, May, 20. 1840.

YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF. See *Roses*.

YORK (Upper Canada), founded in 1794; since 1834 named Toronto. In the war between America and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, April 27, 1813; but it was soon afterwards again retaken by the British.

YORK TOWN (Virginia, United States). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York town in Aug. 1781; but after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his whole army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, Oct. 19, 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war. It was strongly fortified by the Confederates in the American civil war, but surrendered to M'Clellan, May, 1862.

YTTTRIUM, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828. It is of a dark grey colour, and brittle.

YVRES (now IVRY, N.-W. France), where a battle was fought, March 2, 1590, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the Catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory. This success enabled Henry to blockade Paris, and reduce that capital to the last extremity by famine: but the duke of Parma, by orders from Philip of Spain, marched to the relief of the league, and obliged the king to raise the blockade.

Z.

ZAMA (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

ZANTE. One of the Ionian islands, *which see*.

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, A.D. 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES. For *ye, you, and yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, A.D. 1543.

ZELA (N.-E. Asia Minor). Where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar in announcing this victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in these words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (said, by Tacitus, to be the shortest despatch on record), so rapidly and easily was his triumph obtained. This battle ended the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant Asander; Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.

ZELL, CASTLE , in Hanover. The prison of the queen Matilda of Denmark, sister to George III. of England. A new ministry in Denmark, headed by the dowager queen, were opposed in their policy by the reigning queen Matilda, and counts Brandt and Struensee, now favourites at court. The king had displaced several of the queen dowager's friends, and in revenge upon Matilda, to whom these ministers paid great attention, she insinuated that the queen had condescended to have an intrigue with Struensee. This unfounded charge

was steadily persisted in, and in the end the unfortunate Matilda was doomed to be imprisoned for life.* His Britannic Majesty so far interfered as to send a small squadron of ships to convey the unhappy princess to Germany. The castle of Zell was appointed for her residence, and here she died at four-and-twenty years of age, denying in her last moment that she had ever been unfaithful to the king. She embarked at Elsinore, May 10, 1772, and died in 1775.

ZEND-AVESTA, ancient sacred books of the Parsees; of which 3 out of 21 are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Professor Max Müller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bombay, where a colony of fire-worshippers had fled in the 10th century. Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771.

ZENO, SECT. OF. See *Stoics*.

ZENOBIA, Queen of the East. See *Palmyra*.

ZENTA, in Hungary, the scene of a battle fought between the Germans under prince Eugene against the Turks, and memorable for the prodigious overthrow of the latter, Sept. 11, 1697. This victory of the Austrian arms led to the peace of Carlowitz, negotiated in 1698, and ratified in January 1699.

ZINC. The ore of zinc, calamine, was known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China, however, and is noticed by European writers as early as A.D. 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is first mentioned by Paracelsus (who died in 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817. See *Lithography*. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries; and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years. It is often called Spelter. See *Photozincography*.

ZIRCONIUM, the metallic base of the earth Zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789; from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS. This shrub was brought to these countries from the south of Europe, about A.D. 1640. The *Zizyphus Paliurus* shrub, better known as the *Christ's Thorn*, was first brought from Africa before 1596. See *Flowers*.

ZODIAC. The obliquity of the zodiac was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them in the heavens, by Anaximander, about 560 B.C.. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos, to whom it has been known from time immemorial. *Sir William Jones*.

ZOLLVEREIN (*Customs' Union*), the name given to the German Commercial union, of which Prussia is the head. It began in 1818, and was gradually joined by nearly all the German states, except Austria. On Feb. 19, 1853, an important treaty of commerce and

* It was resolved to surprise the king in the middle of the night, and force him to sign an order for committing the ministers to separate prisons, and to accuse them of a design to dethrone and poison the king, and to report a criminal correspondence of the queen with her favourite. This design was executed on the night of Jan. 16, 1772, when a masked ball was given at the palace. The queen had danced most of the evening with Struensee, and had retired to her chamber about two in the morning. About four, the queen-dowager and her party entered the king's chamber, and informed him that the queen, with Struensee, his brother, and Brandt, were at that moment busy in drawing up an act of renunciation of the crown, which they would immediately after compel him to sign, and they therefore demanded their arrest. Christian, through importunities and threats, consented, after some remonstrance to this scandalous requisition, and count Rantzau was despatched to the queen's apartments, at this untimely hour, to execute the king's orders. She was conveyed to the castle of Cronenburg, and Brandt and Struensee were also seized in their beds, imprisoned, and put in irons. The queen-dowager and her adherents now assumed the government. Struensee was threatened with torture; and to avoid it, after repeated examinations, confessed that he had conducted a criminal intrigue with Matilda, and at length he and Brandt were beheaded, April 28, 1772. The evidence against the queen consisted in a number of circumstances, all of them susceptible of an innocent explanation, sworn to by her attendants who were employed as spies. It is true that her own signature affixed to a confession was alleged against her; but this signature proves nothing but the baseness of her enemies, and their malice. Schack, who was sent to interrogate her at Cronenburg, was received by Matilda with indignation, when he spoke of her connection with Struensee. When he showed Struensee's confession to her, he artfully intimated that the fallen minister would be subjected to a cruel death if he was found to have falsely criminated the queen. "What!" exclaimed Matilda, "do you think if I were to confirm his declaration, I should save the life of that unfortunate man?" Schack answered with a low bow. The queen took a pen, wrote the first syllable of her name, and fainted away. Schack completed the signature, and bore away the fatal document in triumph. Struensee's confession was obtained by threats of torture, facilitated by some hope of life, and influenced by a knowledge that the proceedings against the queen could not be carried beyond a divorce.

navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1854 till Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on April 5, 1853. In Nov. 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made.

ZOOLOGY. The animal kingdom was divided by Linnaeus into six classes; viz.—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, fishes; *Insecta*, insects; *Vermes*, worms; A.D. 1741. From this period the science of zoology has had many distinguished professors, the most illustrious of whom was the baron Cuvier, who died in Paris, May 13, 1832. His great work, *Règne Animale*, was published in 1816. He distributed the animals into four great divisions, the *Vertebrata* (ribbed); the *Mollusca* (soft-bodied); the *Articulata* (jointed); and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre). In 1859, professor Owen made known his system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains. The Zoological Society of London (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1826, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April 1827; the society was chartered March 27, 1829. See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffe*, and *Acclimatisation*. On the demolition of Exeter Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832 (*which see*). The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened in the same year.

ZORNDORFF, in Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians did not exceed 11,000, Aug. 25 and 26, 1758.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouavias*, a congregation of Arab tribes, famous for daring and skilful courage. In time numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c.: eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added, they having been frequently guilty of treachery. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854-5.*

ZUINGLIANS, the followers of the reformer Ulrich Zuinglius, who at Zurich, declaimed against the church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorised to proceed, by the second, the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished, 1519. Zuinglius, died in arms as a soldier; being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents in 1531. The Zuinglians were also called Sacramentarians.

ZULPICH. See *Tolbiae*.

ZURICH was admitted to be a member and made head of the Swiss confederacy, A.D. 1351. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome. See *Zuinglians*. A grave-digger of Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives, and many others were grievously injured, Sept. 4, 1776. The French were defeated here, losing 4000 men, June 5, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men killed and wounded, Sept. 25, 1799. See *Switzerland*. On June 24, 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Villa Franca by the emperors of Austria and France on July 12 following. A conference between the representatives of the powers concerned having been appointed, the first meeting took place on August 8. After many delays a treaty was signed on Nov. 11, and ratified Nov. 12. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia; the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved. The formation of the new kingdom of Italy in 1861 virtually annulled the treaty of Zurich.

ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here Sept. 22, 1586, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable sir Philip Sidney, author of the "Arcadia," was killed. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

* The Zouave organisation and drill were introduced into the federal army in the great civil war in America, by Ephraim E. Ellsworth, early in 1862. He was assassinated on May 24, same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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10. ALABAMA succeeded by an ordinance passed Jan. 11, 1865.
 20. AMERICA.—War was declared again in 1863.
 50. AUSTRIA.—Reduction in the army was ordered to; and a personal liberty law (resembling our Habeas corpus act) passed, Dec. 1863.
 65. BALLOONS, note.—Mr. Glaisher, with Mr. Coxwell, ascended again at Wolverhampton, Sept. 5, 1863. At the height of 531 miles, Mr. Glaisher became insensible. Mr. Coxwell lost the use of his hands, but was fortunately

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- able to open the valve with his teeth, and thus descended in safety.
 76. BATTLES.—Continued (Do not defend), 1864.
 Hoxham (Do not defend), May 15, 1864.
 Prague (Do not defend), Nov. 2, 1863.
 Ruxar (Do not defend), Oct. 22, 1864.
 77. PUEBLO (Do not defend), May 3, 1864.
 80. QUAZABA (ditto), May 2, 1864.
 Near Orizaba (French defeat Mexicans), June 17, 1862.
 [For later BATTLES, see United States.]

80. BELGIUM.—Commercial treaty with France signed May 1, 1861.
94. BISMARCK.—The order of archbishops and bishops was abolished by parliament, Oct. 3, 1862.
107. BOXING, &c.—Tom King beat Alice and retained the champion's belt, &c., Nov. 20, 1862.
121. BULL DOGS.—See *Mammals*.
122. BULGARIA.—Simeon defeated the Nihilists of Oudle army, Oct. 23, 1862.
129. CONSON OF TUREY sat from Dec. 13, 1845, to Dec. 2, 1862.
174. COAL, &c.—Colliery explosion at Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne: fifteen lives lost, Nov. 27, 1862. Another near Easingwold, above fifty lives lost, Dec. 3, 1862.
177. COLOMB.—Hongkong closed in 1841.
198. CORMAN.—In the Lancashire district (population about 400,000), there were receiving parish relief, Sept. 1862, 43,500 persons, in Sept. 1862, 193,498. *Stat. of Labor*, Dec. 2, 1862.
220. DESCHAMPEL.—Paul Bunsell recommends the government to M. de Holstein and Lauenburg, but that the Germanic confederation desire for them, and to give a vote of government to Schleswig, Sept. 24, 1862.
- M. Hall, the Danish minister, declines to accede: stating that to do so would imperil the existence of the monarchy itself, Nov. 19, 1862.
- Rev. to the throne*—Prince Frederic Ferdinand, born Nov. 27, 1852, uncle of the king. He has no issue. By law of July 31, 1853, prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was made the next heir.
230. DRAMA.—Eschylus introduced suitable dresses and a stage, about 480 B.C.
257. ENGLAND.—Princess Alexandra of Denmark (the future princess of Wales) visits the queen at Osborne, 1862.
- Remains of the prince transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore, Dec. 18, 1862.
270. EXHIBITION OF 1862 finally closed on Nov. 25, 1862.
277. FIRE.—Messrs. Frise's oil-mills, Pischel, burnt down; great loss of property and no lives lost, Nov. 20, 1862.
280. FRANCE.—M. Gros becomes ambassador at London in the room of the comte de Flaminot, resigned, Nov. 18, 1862.
- Sergeant Glover brings an action in the court of Queen's Bench against the comte de Persigny and M. Billault, claiming 100,000 francs for subsidizing the *Morning Chronicle* and other newspapers, Nov. 22, 1862.
- The emperor inaugurates Boulevard Prince Eugene Buon, Dec. 7, 1862.
292. GILCHRIST.—Bishop Thomson to be translated to York; Dr. Charles J. Gilchrist nominated his successor, Dec. 1862.
320. GREECE.—General submission to the provisional government, Oct. 27, 1862.
- Great demonstrations in favour of prince Alfred, who is proclaimed king at Lania in Phthiotis, Nov. 12; great excitement in his favour at Athens, Nov. 23, 1862.
- Rumoured cession of the Ionian isles to Greece; and removal of king Ferdinand of Portugal as king, Dec. 1862.
324. GURUX (Beggars) presented their petition for abolition of the Inquisition, April 5, 1866.
337. HANSE, &c.—Diet adjourns *see* but the military disbanded, but reconstituted, Nov. 27, 1862.
347. HUNGARY.—Declaration of amnesty to political offenders and cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 12, 1862.
353. INDIA.—King of Delhi dies at Rangoon, Nov. 11, 1862.
371. ITALY.—Sharp reply of M. Drouin de Lamoignon to Durando's note, Oct. 5, 1862.
- State of siege in Naples and Sicily abolished, Oct. 27, 1862.
- Disorderly encounter between Italian and Austrian troops on the banks of the Po, Nov. 1, 1862.
- Father Pasquillo and 10,000 (out of 20,000) Italian priests sign a declaration against the temporal authority of the pope, Nov. 1862.
- Garibaldi removed to Pisa, Nov. 23, the ball extracted from his foot by Dr. Zanotti, Nov. 23, 1862.
- Meeting of parliament: determined opposition to Balfour's ministry, Nov. 16, 1862.
- New ministry formed, with Farnham president of the council, Dec. 1, 1862.
- It declines further negotiation with France on the Roman question, Dec. 1, 1862.
374. JAPAN.—Mr. Robertson married, and his company is chiefly assisted by a Japanese noble and his suite, Sept. 14, 1862.
379. JOSEPH STOK COSMAN.—An attempt to the incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading associations and other associations was passed in 1862.
405. LAMBERT.—See *Geography*.
411. MARRIAGE.—See *Justice and Police*.
413. MASONRY.—Great corner stone of a school subscribed to by the Lancashire Relief fund, Dec. 2, 1862.
450. MEXICO.—Ortega takes the command of the Mexican army, about Oct. 10, 1862.
459. MICROSCOPES.—Benjamin Martin invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1740.
501. OXYGEN.—Gos Company announced: the object is the application of oxygen to the production of perfect combustion in lamps, stoves, &c., &c., Dec. 1862.
550. QUINCE.—The chinquins plant largely planted in the Neillberry hills in 1861, was greatly thriving in Oct. 1862.
556. ROMANIA, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities, on Dec. 27, 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy.
593. RUSSIA.—Trade tax bill introduced; admitting foreigners to merchants' guilds, &c., Nov. 26, 1862.
657. SWITZERLAND.—Treaty with France settles the question of the Valley of Dappes by mutual cession of territory: no military works to be constructed on territory ceded; signed Dec. 5, 1862.
669. THEATRES.—Death of Sheridan Knowles, Nov. 30, 1862.
673. THREE.—T. Barnes (editor) died, 1841.

THE END.



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